

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY



LEICESTERSHIRE WORDS,

PHRASES, AND PROVERBS.

826-4

LEICESTERSHIRE WORDS, PHRASES, AND PROVERBS.

COLLECTED BY THE LATE
ARTHUR BENONI EVANS, D.D.,
HEAD MASTER OF MARKET BOSWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL;

EDITED,
WITH ADDITIONS AND AN INTRODUCTION, BY
SEBASTIAN EVANS, M.A., LL.D.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

41057
98

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.
1881.

PE
1951
E83

BUNGAY:
PRINTED BY CLAY AND TAYLOR,
THE CHAUCER PRESS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF WORKS REFERRED TO	vii
PREFACE	xiii
INTRODUCTION	xv
EXTRACTS FROM MACAULAY'S 'CLAYBROOK'	xxviii
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA	xxxix
PRONUNCIATION	1
GRAMMAR	21
LITERATURE	33
LOCAL NOMENCLATURE	38
DOMESDAY MEASUREMENT	49
LIST OF LOCAL NAMES	53
GLOSSARY	87
LIST OF RUTLAND WORDS	296
PROVERBS AND RHYMES	299

WORKS REFERRED TO IN THIS VOLUME.

- AINSWORTH.** "Thesaurus linguæ Latinæ Compendarius." Ed. Morell. London, 1783. 4to.
- BAKER.** "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, by Anne Elizabeth Baker. London, J. Russell Smith, Abel and Sons and Mark Dorman, Northampton. 1854." 2 vols., 8vo.
- I have made extensive use of this excellent Glossary, which I have cited throughout under the abbreviation *Bk.*
- BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.** Dramatic Works.
- BLOUNT.** "Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Jocular Tenures." Republished by W. Carew Hazlitt. Reeves and Turner, 1874. Large 8vo.
- Notices of Leicestershire tenures and customs will be found in this edition, which is alphabetically arranged, under the following titles: Beaumanor, Brodgate (*lege* Bradgate) Park, Hallaton, Houghton, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester, Merdeselde (*lege* Merdefelde, now Marefield), Ratby, Rothley, Sheepshead, Skeffington, and Thurcaston. The first of these entries is one of Mr. Hazlitt's additions to Blount's work.
- BRAND.** "Popular Antiquities." Ed. Ellis. 3 vols., 8vo. Bohn, 1853.
- BURTON.** "The Anatomy of Melancholy, &c., by Democritus Junior. Oxford, printed for Henry Cripps, 1628." 3rd ed. Fo.
- BURTON.** "The description of Leicestershire: containing, Matters of Antiquity, History, Armoury, and Genealogy. By the late William Burton, Esq." 2nd ed. Lynn, 1777.
- CAMDEN.** "Britannia." Ed. Gough. 1806. 2 vols., fo.
- CHAPMAN.** Translations of Homer, Hesiod, &c., by George Chapman. Ed. R. Hooper. Smith's Library of Old Authors. 5 vols., small 4to. London, 1857-8.
- CHAUCER.** Canterbury Tales. The edition I have used is that by Wright, published in the Percy Soc. Series. Vols. 24, 25, 26.
- CLEASBY.** "An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A. Oxford, 1874." 4to.
- CLEAVELAND.** "Poems by John Cleaveland, with Additions never before printed. Printed for W. Shears at the Bible in Covent-Garden and in the New-Exchange at the Black Beare, 1659." 12mo.
- "J. Cleaveland Revived: Poems, Orations, Epistles, and other of his

- Genuine Incomparable Pieces, &c. London, Printed for Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill. 1662." 3rd ed. 12mo.
- Cleaveland, born 1613 at Loughborough, was educated at Hinckley. Died 1659.
- COLLYER. "The life that now is, by R. Collyer. Boston, U.S., 1872." Svo.
- COTGRAVE. "A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave, &c., by James Howell, Esq. 1673." Fo.
- DEACON. "On the choice of a Wife, illustrated by many curious examples in the history of the Frugals—Henry, Stephen, Ralph, and John,—history of Licentia—history of Fidelio and Mary—and the wedding hymn; also, directions for the improvement of the mind and religion—business and servants—company—conversation—amusements, &c., calculated for the instruction and improvement of young men and young women in the most essential concerns of life. By the late Rev. Samuel Deacon, author of the Young Convert, Prudens and Evangelicus, &c., &c. Third revised edition. London and Leicester, Printed and sold by J. F. Winks, High St." 1841. 12mo. *Vide* *Introd.* 'Literature.'
- DIXIE. Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, who died in 1827, left behind him a last will and testament in rhyme, which has been more than once printed in local newspapers.
- DOMESDAY BOOK. 4 vols., fo. 1783—1816.
- DRAYTON. "The works of Michael Drayton, Esq.; a celebrated Poet in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and Charles I. London, 1748." Large fo. *Vide* *Introd.* 'Literature.'
- EARLY ENGLISH TEXTS. Among the publications of the Early English Text Society, the following have afforded illustrations. As almost every work, however, has a glossary of its own, I have not been solicitous to increase the bulk of this volume by a collation which students can make for themselves.
- "William of Palerne" and "Alisaunder," edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat. 1867.
- "Partenay," edited by the same. 1866.
- "Havelok the Dane," edited by the same. 1868.
- "Lancelot of the Laik," edited by the same. 1865.
- "Chevelere Assigne," edited by Henry H. Gibbs, Esq.
- ELIOT. "Adam Bede, by George Eliot." A great number of illustrations have been given from "Adam Bede," but it must not be inferred that Mrs. Poyser and the rest of the characters introduced speak pure Leicestershire. They speak pure Warwickshire, and although the two dialects naturally approximate very closely, they are far from being identical in pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary.
- FIELD. "Poems and Essays on a variety of interesting subjects which impressed the Author's mind in passing through life in reference to the natural and scientifically cultivated systems developed in the world. By George Field, a self-taught man. Published for the Author by E. Adams, High St., Stratford-upon-Avon; Wm. Hodgetts, 22, Cannon Street, Birmingham; Houlston and Sons, London. 1870." Svo.
- Field, who prefaces his book with

an autobiography, was born at Stratford and began life as a farmer's boy. He afterwards became a groom, and finally was for many years a postman in Birmingham, where I knew him well, a thoroughly worthy, hardworking man, but a somewhat formidable visitor during the incubation of his principal poem, the "Epoch's Echo."

FORBY. Dialect of East Anglia.

FREEMAN. "The History of the Norman Conquest of England, its causes and its results. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., and LL.D." 5 vols., 8vo. Oxford, 1867-76.

GARNETT. "Philological Essays."

GOLDSMITH. "The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith."

HAKE. "Newes out of Powles Churchyarde, now newly renued and amplified according to the accidents of the present time, 1579, and otherwise entituled, sir Nummus. Written in English Satyrs. Wherein is reprooued excessiue and vnlawfull seeking after riches, and the euill spending of the same. Compyled by E. H., Gent." Reprint by Charles Edmonds. London: Henry Sotheran, Baer, and Co., 1872.

Hake had no connection with Leicestershire, but he occasionally uses words and forms which now only survive, if they survive at all, in provincial dialects.

HALL. "Virgidemiarum Sixe Bookes. First Three Bookes, Of Tooth-lesse Satyrs. 1. Poeticall. 2. Academicall. 3. Morall. London Printed by Iohn Harison, for Robert Dexter. 1602."

"Virgidemiarum The three last Bookes. Of byting Satyres. Corrected and amended with some

Additions. By I. H. Imprinted at London for Robert Dexter, at the signe of the Brasen Serpent in Paules Church yard. 1599."

These are bound up with

"Certaine Worthye Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie Reserued long in the Studie of a Northfolke Gentleman. And now first published by J. S. The statly tragedy of Guistard and Sismond. The Northren Mothers Blessing. The Way to Thrifte. Imprinted at London for R. D. 1597."

HALLIWELL. "A dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. London. Boone, 1855." 2 vols. 3rd ed.

HAMPSON. "Medii Ævi Kalendarium, or dates, charters, and customs of the Middle Ages. By R. T. Hampson." London, n. d. 2 vols., 8vo.

HIGDEN. "Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden." Master of the Rolls Publications. 8vo.

JOHNSON. "A Dictionary of the English Language. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D." I have generally used Todd's large edition where I have cited *Johnson*.

JONSON. Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson.

JORDAN. William Jordan, of Ratby, was a hewer of wood on Lord Stamford's estates. He was an inmate of Bosworth Workhouse in 1843, when my brother George persuaded him to write his autobiography, which, written on a large sheet of letter-paper, I still possess.

JUNIUS. "Francisci Junii Francisci filii Etymologicum Anglicanum." Ed. Lye. Oxford, 1743, fo.

KEMBLE. "The Saxons in England, by John Mitchel Kemble, M.A.,

- F.C.P.S., &c." Ed. Walter De Gray Birch, F.R.S.L. London, Quaritch. 1876. 2 vols., 8vo.
- LATIMER. "Sermons by Hugh Latimer, sometime bishop of Worcester, Martyr, 1555. Edited for the Parker Society, by the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D. Cambridge. 1844." 8vo.
The original spelling is modernized in this Ed.
- LILLEY. "Village Musings, by Thomas Lilley, Market Bosworth; printed and published by Thomas Elisha Burton. 1837."
- MACAULAY. "The history and Antiquities of Claybrook in the County of Leicester. By the Rev. A. Macaulay, M.A." London. Nicols. 1791, 8vo.
I have quoted largely from this work, especially from the Terriers of Claybrook Glebe printed in it at length.
- MANWOOD. "A treatise of the Lawes of the Forest, &c., by John Manwood. London, 1615." 4to.
- MARSH. Rural Economy. — English Dial. Soc.
- MILTON. "The works of John Milton in verse and prose, printed from the original Editions with a life of the author, by the Rev. John Milford. London, Wm. Pickering. 1857." 8 vols., 8vo.
- "MONUMENTA HISTORICA BRITANNICA, or Materials for the History of Britain from the earliest period." Edited by Petrie and Sharpe. Published by command, 1848. Large fo.
- NICHOLS. "History of Leicestershire, by John Nichols." 6 vols., fo.
A thorough examination of this work, such as some fortunate possessor of a copy might undertake, would no doubt supply a number of words and phrases not to be found in the present work. I have simply used it as a work of reference on a few special points.
- OLIPHANT. "Standard English, by Kington Oliphant."
- PARKER. "A Glossary of terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture." Oxford, J. H. Parker, 4th Ed., 1845. 2 vols., 8vo., with Companion.
- PERCY SOCIETY. Publications of the Percy Society, 30 vols., 1840-52, 8vo.
- PHILLIPS. Pastorals, by Ambrose Phillips.
- POPE. Poems by Alexander Pope.
- POTTER. "The History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest, by T. R. Potter, &c. London, Nottingham, and Leicester, 1842." 4to.
- RAY. "A collection of English Proverbs, &c., by J. Ray, M.A., and Fellow of the Royal Society. 2nd Ed. Cambridge, 1678."
- ROUND PREACHER. "The Round Preacher; or reminiscences of Methodist Circuit Life, by an ex-Wesleyan. 2nd Ed. London and Bradford, E. A. W. Taylor, 1846." 8vo. *Vide* 'Introd.' 'Literature.'
- SHAKSPERE. References to Shakspeare are given under the abbreviated title of the particular play quoted. The Shakspeare Concordance of Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, 1864, has in a great measure rendered superfluous references to Shakspeare in a work of this kind, the primary aim of which is simply to supply material to the lexicographer.
- SPELMAN. "Glossarium Archaicologium, autore Henrico Spelmanno." London, 1664, fo.
- SPENSER. In the quotations from the Shepherd's Kalendar, &c., I have

- made use of Hughes's Ed. 6 vols., 12mo. London, 1750.
- STATUTES OF THE REALM. Ed. Pulton. London, 1640.
- STOCKHAM. William Stockham, a gamekeeper, when I knew him, in the employ of Sir W. Wolstan Dixie, wrote sundry poems, of which 'The Gamekeeper of Charnwood Forest' was the most important. None of them, however, passed beyond the stage of MS., and my transcript of the 'Gamekeeper' is probably the only work from his pen preserved in any form. He was so seriously injured in a poaching affray that he never subsequently recovered the use of all his faculties. He became an itinerant preacher, and died, I believe, about 1850.
- TENNYSON. Poems by Alfred Tennyson.
- WHARTON. "Wharton's Law-Lexicon, 5th Ed., revised and enlarged by J. Shiress Will, Esq. Stevens, 1872." I have generally referred to this as 'the Law-lexicons' or 'the Law-dictionaries,' as it embodies all the earlier works of the kind.
- WHITE. "History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Leicester, &c. By William White, author of similar works for Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties. Printed for the author by Robert Lender, Independent Office, Sheffield. 1846." 12mo.
- WINSTANLEY. "The lives of the most famous English Poets, or the Honour of Parnassus in a Brief Essay of the works and writings of above Two Hundred of them, from the time of K. William the Conqueror to the Reign of His Present Majesty, King James II. Written by William Winstanley, Author of the English Worthies. Licensed June 16, 1686, Rob. Midgley.
- London, Printed by H. Clark, for Samuel Manship, at the sign of the Black Bull in Cornhil, 1687." 8vo.
- WOTY. "The Poetical Works of Mr. William Woty, in two volumes. *Favete*, London, printed by G. Scott, for W. Flexney, opposite Grays Inn Gate, 1770."
- Woty was a Leicestershire author, and I read his book for this reason. His preface, which is in verse, commences 'All hail, Subscription!' and the work appropriately opens with 'A Mock invocation to Genius.' The grounds on which he selected a motto appealing for favour are obscure.
- WRIGHT. "Fifth work of original poems, and the second designated the Privilege of Man. Patronized by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By John Wright, B. C., M. P. Stokesley, printed by W. F. Pratt for the Author. London: J. and C. Mozley, price five shillings and sixpence, 1857. 12mo., pp. 240.
- The letters at the end of the Author's name stand for 'Bard of Cleveland, Moral Poet.' The dialect of Cleveland differs widely from that of Leicestershire, but not so widely as the dialect of the Bard from that spoken by any of his countrymen. He employs, however, one or two curious grammatical forms as common within sight of Bardon Hill as within sight of Roseberry Topping.
- WRIGHT. "Essays on subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c." 2 vols., 8vo. London: Smith, 1846.
- "Essays on Archæological Subjects," &c. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Smith, 1861.
- WYCLIFFE. "The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testa-

ments, with the Apocryphal Books in the earliest English versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and his followers. Edited by the Rev. Josiah Forshall, F.R.S., &c., late fellow of Exeter College, and Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum." Oxford, 1850. 4 vols., large 4to.

The Glossary at the end of the 4th vol. is frequently referred to in the following pages under the abbreviation '*Wyc.*'

YATES. Jonathan Francis Yates was

a half-lunatic tramp much given to the production of broadside ballads which he used to hawk about the country when not in the retirement of the workhouse. He hailed from Hartshill just within the Warwickshire border, but was often to be seen in Bosworth in the summers of the earlier 'forties,' an old man with a pack, 'hooting,' 'Ere you 'as 'em! A new spoiretail song by Jonathan Franncis Yeates,—that's may!' I possess a number of his lucubrations, but my collection is lamentably incomplete. His ballads were mostly autobiographical or religious, or both.

PREFACE.

IN the Leicestershire Glossary published by my father in 1848, the entries are little more than twelve hundred, while in the present edition they exceed three thousand. It must not however be supposed that the additions are of the same average value as the original collection. Many of the words now inserted were deliberately rejected by my father as belonging to the English language rather than to the Leicestershire dialect; many of them are merely varieties of pronunciation; many are included only because some special sense in which they are used in Leicestershire and elsewhere is not to be found in any English dictionary.

It is impossible to define a scientific frontier between standard and provincial English, and I have felt myself justified in annexing as the rightful property of my native county every word and idiom that came in my way to which a fair title could be made out, although a number of other dialects might have an equal right to advance the same claim. At the same time, it will be found that many hitherto unrecorded words of great philological interest have been added; a number of mistakes inevitable in any first collection of local words have been corrected; and nearly all the words contained in the former edition have received additional illustration.

In carrying out the work I have received large assistance from several quarters. To Miss C. E. Ellis of Belgrave, near Leicester, I am indebted for a list of more than 500 words in use in that neighbourhood, nearly the whole of which have been incorporated in the following pages. In many cases where the word itself had already been inserted in my father's work, Miss Ellis has supplied me with an apt illustration of its use, and often when I have been in doubt as to the exclusion or inclusion of a word, I have been decided by finding it entered in her list.

The Rector of Glaston, near Uppingham, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, has most kindly sent me a list of Rutland words which I have appended to the Glossary. It is greatly to be wished that a special Rutland Glossary should be compiled, the pronunciation more particularly of that district, just on the border-land between East and Mid-Anglia, being of remarkable interest.

Others of my helpers have long since passed away. Before his death in 1854, my father had entered from time to time a quantity of additions in an interleaved copy of his glossary, and my eldest brother, the late Rev. Arthur Evans, had also noted in his own interleaved copy a number of additions and corrections, among which those relating to the Leicestershire names of birds are of especial value, his knowledge both of ornithology and of the local dialect being singularly extensive and accurate.

To another member of the old Leicestershire household I am happily still able to appeal for help. My sister, Mrs. Hubbard, has not only supplied me with large additions to the Glossary, but has rendered invaluable assistance in correcting the proof-sheets throughout, a task which in a work of this kind is as laborious as it is indispensable. The number of omitted words suggested to both of us by the process has, I fear, more than once proved an embarrassment to the printers, whose share in the work has been executed with exemplary care.

In its present form, the Glossary constitutes a perceptible, and I believe, thoroughly trustworthy, addition to English lexicography, but except in this respect, it has no pretension to be considered a contribution to English philology. I have eschewed etymology with a rigour almost superstitious, and the exceptional instances in which a derivation is suggested in no case trench upon the special prerogatives of the philologist.

I hope that I shall not be considered as infringing the rule, which at present seems to me unquestionably a judicious one, by calling attention in the Introduction to the mechanical and topographical influences which seem to me to have conferred on the Leicestershire dialect a marked predominance in determining the literary language of the country.

*Heathfield, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.,
Nov. 25, 1880.*

INTRODUCTION.

IN speech, as in geographical position, Leicestershire is Midland of the Midlands, and on the whole, the limits of the county and of the dialect coincide with approximate accuracy. Out of the list of more than 500 words collected by Miss Ellis at Belgrave, near Leicester, there is but a single one absolutely unknown to me, while out of the list of about 50 collected by Mr. Gresley at Over Seile on the very edge of Derbyshire, there are at least seven or eight total strangers. The list of Rutland words again, collected by the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, and printed at the end of this volume, contains several forms and one or two words which I do not recognize as Leicestershire. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire, all speak dialects easily distinguishable, especially by ear, both from each other and from Leicestershire. It must not, however, be supposed that any very clearly defined line can be traced between Leicestershire and the surrounding dialects. On the Eastern and South-Eastern sides particularly, the language only merges very gradually into that of South Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire. On the Warwickshire side the boundary is more distinctly defined, but not nearly so sharply as on the Derbyshire and Staffordshire border, the line of demarcation again becoming gradually less clearly perceptible as the Nottinghamshire border is reached. In fact, if the shire were shifted bodily some four or five miles to the East, its area would correspond almost precisely, so far as my observation enables me to judge, with that of the dialect.

When we are told by Dr. Guest¹ that Leicestershire "has con-

¹ 'English Rythms,' ii. 198. See also Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' v. 543; Kington Oliphant, 'Standard English,' 184; and Garnett, 'Phil. Essays,' 153.

tributed more than any of our living dialects to the formation of our present standard English," it is natural to infer that the two are in the main identical. In one sense, indeed, they are so. However broadly provincial, the dialect is singularly intelligible, at least in its spoken form, and I apprehend that the average Leicestershire labourer would as a rule be fairly and fully intelligible to uneducated hearers throughout the Midlands, and throughout the whole country to educated hearers. The present volume, however, consisting of little else but instances of the difference between standard English and the Leicestershire dialect, may be taken as tolerably substantial evidence that any similarity between them falls very far short of identity. The 'Leicestershire dialect,' in fact, is a phrase with more than one meaning. What Dr. Guest and other philologists mean by it is the dialect employed by Leicestershire, or rather, East Midland writers from about the middle of the twelfth to about the close of the fifteenth century, and what is meant in ordinary parlance is the dialect spoken by the Leicestershire peasant of to-day.

This distinction is not simply one of date, nor is it a difference due to the fact that one is a written, and the other a spoken language. The local speech no doubt has changed greatly in the course of centuries, and the written book never reflects with absolute fidelity the conversational vernacular. But these are not the main distinctions between the East Midland dialect of philology and the Leicestershire dialect of this glossary. A deeper and subtler distinction lies in the fact that the monuments of the East Midland dialect which have come down to us, of necessity represent the language written by the educated East Midlander 'of the period,' while the modern Leicestershire dialect is the language spoken by the uneducated of to-day.

It is necessary to insist on this distinction between educated and uneducated speech, because it really supplies the key to the process by which modern literary English has been gradually evolved out of the dialect once current among the East Midland gentlefolk; and it will, I believe, be found that the direction in which the evolution has taken place has been determined more by topographical and mechanical, and less by historic and linguistic influences than is

generally supposed. Before considering, however, the conditions under which the process of evolution has been carried out, it may not be superfluous to refer for a moment to one or two of the main principles of Natural Selection which most closely affect all spoken and written language.

Besides the constant necessity of being intelligible, and the frequent necessity of being easily intelligible, which press upon every member of every community, it is obvious that to be agreeably intelligible—to awaken no suspicions or animosities in any hearer—to arouse no prejudice or distasté, incur no contempt, and give no offence by vulgarisms, barbarisms, or solecisms, is an advantage sometimes of vital importance. The fate of the 42,000 Ephraimites slain by the Gileadites at the passages of Jordan¹ on being convicted of inability to pronounce the 'sh' in 'Shibboleth' is, perhaps, an exceptional instance of the operation of the law, but the history of every country records individual cases in which 'thy speech bewrayeth thee' has been equivalent to a death-warrant. In the Saga of Harald Hardrada,² Styrkar, Harald's 'Staller,' just after the battle of Stamford-bridge, falls in with a waggoner clad in a warm leather jerkin. 'Wilt thou sell thy coat, friend?' asks Styrkar, who feels chilly, having little else on him but a shirt and a helmet. 'Not to thee,' answers the peasant, 'thou art a Northman! I can tell by thy tongue.' 'Well,' asks Styrkar, 'and if I were a Northman, what wouldst thou do?' 'Kill thee, only, worse luck, I have no weapon handy!' 'Then,' says Styrkar, 'as thou canst not kill me, suppose I kill thee!' and thereupon with a dexterous sword-stroke lops off his head, dons the jerkin, and rides off down to the sea.

But it is not merely in turbulent times and among half-civilized peoples that the law asserts itself. More than one statesman of eminence has asserted that the political doctrines of the late Mr. Joseph Hume would have attracted earlier attention but for the marked disrespect with which that eminent economist treated the letter *h*; and the disbelievers in the powers of the locomotive engine

¹ Judges xii. 6.

² 'Snorri Sturluson,' ed. Peringskiöld, ii. 173. Laing's 'Sea-kings of Norway,' iii. 93.

would, there can be little doubt, have been converted some years earlier had George Stephenson spoken the same dialect as the Quarterly Reviewers. I am not, however, attempting an enumeration of the advantages of speaking acceptably: I merely refer to the existence of such advantages in order to indicate the real basis of the theorem generally accepted as an axiom, that the language spoken by any individual has a tendency to assimilate to that of those with whom he is most closely and continuously brought in contact.

A brief review of some of the conditions under which this law has operated in England will, I think, afford a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon presented by the adoption of the Leicestershire dialect as the national language.

In the first place, it is clear, in the words of Professor Stubbs,¹ that, "although French is for a long period the language of the palace, there is no break in the continuity of English as a literary language. It was the tongue, not only of the people in the towns and villages, but of a large proportion of those who could read and enjoy the pursuit of knowledge." Since England was England, in fact, there not only never was a time when Englishmen did not speak English, but there never was a time when the educated Englishman of one part of the country could not speak English intelligibly to the educated Englishmen of other parts. Accepting Mr. Freeman's typical representation of the speakers of Northern, Middle, and Southern English, it is safe to say that Siward, Leofric, and Godwine, all spoke a language mutually intelligible. Even in the darkest hours of the eclipse which overshadowed our language in the 11th and 13th centuries, it is obvious that the practical administration of government, social, judicial, political, and ecclesiastical, from one end of the kingdom to the other, demanded a knowledge of English on the part of those charged with the conduct of affairs. Sometimes, and indeed in the generation which saw the Norman Conquest, frequently, the knowledge must have been vicarious, but this does not affect the point on which I am now insisting any more than the fact that the Court spoke French, and the Church spoke Latin.

¹ 'Constitutional Hist.,' i. 547.

The Earl might speak French with the King, and the Abbot Latin with the Archbishop, but King and Archbishop, Abbot and Earl, all had to do with a people that spoke English, and sooner or later were compelled themselves to become English-speaking Englishmen. The Norman baron or bishop or judge might speak no English, but the administration of his manors, his bishopric, or his court, necessarily involved the interposition at some point of an English interpreter, and in almost every instance, of an interpreter capable of making himself understood in English to other officials in other parts of the country. Even supposing that the English thus spoken is to be regarded rather as an official *Lingua Franca* or business Pigeon English than as literary English in the strict sense of the word, a theory I am not disposed to admit, the fact would still remain that there never was a time when easy communication in English was impossible between certain classes of Englishmen in all parts of the country. The existence of English charters, and deeds, and chronicles in unbroken continuity from the days of the Confessor to the latter half of the 12th century, and the appearance within the same half-century of literary works written in English, is in itself conclusive proof that some form or forms of English were generally intelligible throughout the period among the educated classes.

But side by side, and inseparably connected with the general use of English, stands the fact that from immemorial antiquity down to our own day, the language has been broken up into local dialects, and groups of dialects, merging into one another where they border, and varying in such a manner that, roughly speaking, the language of the several districts differs in proportion to their distance from the centre of the English-speaking area, while the language of those equidistant from the centre varies in proportion to their distance from each other. Owing to the English-speaking area being considerably longer from North to South than from East to West, the dialect of Hereford or Shrewsbury thus differs less from that of Lincoln or Yarmouth than the dialect of Durham or Carlisle from that of Somerset or Plymouth. This fact, as Mr. Freeman observes,¹ has been pointed out with scientific accuracy by Higden, in the well-known passage so fortun-

¹ 'Norman Conquest,' v. 512. Higden, vol. ii. p. 160.

ately amplified by his translator John of Trevisa, and has, I believe, always been accepted by English philologists. A distribution of this kind, indeed, necessarily resulted from the conditions under which the language was introduced into the country. Whether we regard the event known as the invasion of Hengist and Horsa as heralding the first or the last great conquest-wave of the earliest English folk, there is no question that their incursions began in the South-East of the island, and that the 'instinct of annexation,' aided by the pressure of successive arrivals in the rear, and the increase of the population already inhabiting the country, gradually pushed them onwards to the West and North. There can be no doubt either, that the peopling the country by the new-comers occupied a very considerable time, and that while the language of the pioneers, who came in contact with the former inhabitants of the country, would be modified in certain directions, the language of those just landed in the South-East would be modified by other influences in other directions. It would necessarily result from these conditions, that the language of those occupying the territories intermediate between those of the pioneer populations along the Northern and Western borders of Saxondom, and those of the latest invaders in the South and East, would be most intelligible to the greatest number of the general body of settlers. In the absence of any disturbing influence sufficient to overthrow the supremacy of this intermediate dialect, it is also clear that whenever intercommunication between the whole Englishry of the island became a political necessity, and still more when the national unity of England began to be developed, it would offer the natural medium through which most of the necessary intercourse would be conducted. The language, however, of such intercourse, more or less intelligible throughout the country, would be of necessity the language of the educated, while the dialects of the uneducated throughout the country would remain mutually more or less unintelligible. If the whole population were *adscripti glebae*, the tendency of every dialect to perpetuate itself unchanged would be modified almost exclusively by those internal causes, which by a gradual exaggeration of differences would divide it more and more widely from the rest. On the other hand, a close and constant

intercourse and intercommunication maintained between each part of the country, and every other part, would tend to bring about absolute uniformity of speech in every district. The English dialects accordingly differ in inverse proportion to the amount of intercourse between the speakers of them,—but, besides this, the language of those classes which may be regarded as practically *adscripti glebae* always has tended, and to a less extent still tends, to differ, while the language of those who for the sake of maintaining the metaphor may be described as *liberi homines*, always has tended, and still tends, to assimilate.

Now, owing to our parochial system, our so-called feudal system, and the rest of our institutions, manners and customs, social, political, and ecclesiastical, there has always been a tolerably numerous educated class distributed over the whole country, not evenly, indeed, but in such a manner, that although there might be many more in one place than another, there was no large district without at least some few representatives. Accordingly there never was a time in any part of the country when Earl and churl, gentle and simple, 'cytezen' and 'uplondyshman,' spoke a language identical in grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary. But it is also clear that the educated classes themselves, although they spoke an English intelligible to all educated Englishmen, still spoke a language which was in fact a modified form of the dialect spoken by the uneducated in their own particular neighbourhood. This, as anyone who has listened to a long debate in Parliament can bear witness, is still the case to a perceptible extent, and the further we go back from our own times, the more distinctly provincial was the speech of even the best educated provincials. The English of the parish priest who happened, as was and is often the case, to be born and bred among his people, spoke the language of his flock modified by a knowledge of Latin, and by the current English of the school, the university, and the gentlefolk with whom he came in contact. The English of the knight or squire who lived on his own acres was that of his 'men,' modified by the English of those of his own class with whom he held intercourse, of the clergy and the merchants, of the county or hundred gatherings, or occasionally of the court, the camp, and the parliament. The

English of the lawyer was the English of his country clients, modified by the English of the law-courts and judges, and counsel learned in the law, whose Norman French "aftur the scole of Stratford atte Bowe" was not after all the tongue in which most of his oral business was transacted. The English of the cloister was the English of the locality, modified by the English and the Latin of the schoolmaster, the visitor, the bishop, the minstrel, the itinerant preacher, the lawyer, and the steward. The English of the county families generally, as the Paston letters abundantly testify, was the English of the county modified by the English of the kingdom. In fact, while the speech of the *adscriptus glebae* is of necessity only modified by that of his near neighbours, the speech of the *liber homo* is modified by that of those who live within a considerably larger circle. The churl perhaps seldom came into such close contact as to modify his speech with anybody dwelling beyond a five-mile radius from his hearthstone, while the earl, even when he dined the year round in his own castle-hall, frequently came in sufficiently close contact to modify his speech with others dwelling within an area eight or ten times as great.

Now, that standard English was evolved out of the English spoken by educated persons is simply a truism. That it has been evolved out of the speech of educated Leicestershire is an accident in a great measure due to the fact that Leicestershire is pretty nearly in the middle of the country; in other words, that what may be termed the linguistic centre of gravity falls within the district of which Leicestershire forms a part.

I now turn back to the natural law which frequently inflicts capital punishment on a speaker who fails to make himself understood, sometimes on one who fails to make himself easily understood, and which even in the higher stages of civilization still imposes a heavy penalty on those unable to make themselves agreeably intelligible, or, in ordinary phrase, to 'speak the language of polite society.'

For the purposes of this argument, English-speaking England may be considered as having been divided into three tolerably equal zones of language, the language of the North and South zones differing far

more widely than the language of the middle zone from either, immediately before the emergence of what may be called literary English proper. So far as the language spoken by the educated and official classes is concerned, English by the middle of the twelfth century had long passed the stage of being barely intelligible from one end of the kingdom to the other, and was already passing from the easily intelligible to the agreeably intelligible stage—was becoming the language not merely of an official document here and there, a charter or chronicle or proclamation, a devotional formulary or a code of monastic rules, a popular sermon or song, but the accepted language of gentlefolks, the language of literature written by gentlefolk for gentlefolk. The language of the educated, however, being the language of the uneducated of the same district modified by influences wider than those affecting uneducated speech, but not yet so wide as the whole country, a form of literary English naturally emerged in each of the three great zones. Differences there are between the earliest literary productions of different parts of the same zone, but for the most part they go little deeper than the spelling, and are unimportant when compared with the differences between the language of one zone and another.

Together with the emergence of these various early forms of literary English, those provisions of the natural law which require the educated speaker or writer to speak or write the language of educated society came into wider and more active play. And in the struggle for supremacy it was in the nature of things inevitable that the victory should rest with the educated Midlander. North and South might do battle for a time for their own literary language, but they were no match for the forces of topography and mechanics which fought for the Midlands. The modified Mercian was more 'agreeably intelligible' to the modified Northumbrian than the modified West Saxon could be. The modified Mercian was more 'agreeably intelligible' to the modified West Saxon than the modified Northumbrian could be. And thus, by the action of a well-recognized law, it came to pass that—

“even in the centre of this isle,
Near to the town of Leicester,”

at the focus of the great cross roads of the country, where the intersection of the areas of the local dialects necessarily created the largest province of approximately homogeneous as well as generally-intelligible speech, was first evolved that special variety of the Low German tongue which, after establishing its empire in the Midlands, gradually pushed its conquests to North and South, until in the fulness of time the dialect of the Leicestershire gentleman became the English language. The dialect in truth, is 'the Boy born to be King.' Every mishap that threatens disgrace and death in reality but hoists him higher and higher up the steps that lead to the throne, until almost before the shrewd and kindly peasant becomes conscious of his destiny, the old discomfited royalties are fain to kneel before him where he sits palled in purple and crowned with gold, grasping the inevitable sceptre in his great brown right-hand, and in his left the girdled globe and cross, the chosen lord of realms which the 'vast of night' is not broad enough to overshadow.

In this rough outline of the laws and conditions under which the result was brought about, I have intentionally omitted all reference to the influence of the great towns and cities, the universities and monastic institutions, and have even left unnoticed the racial distinctions between the inhabitants of various districts. Whatever may be the value to be attached to these influences, it seems to me that they cannot very materially have affected the general result. At the time our literary English was being hammered into shape, the great centres of population were far more evenly balanced and distributed than now. Both Parliament and the Court were still peripatetic, and London had not acquired its present bloated disproportion. Bristol cherished a tradition, and York a prophecy, of municipal supremacy over their old rival on the Thames. Norwich and Gloucester, Durham and Exeter, Lincoln and Winchester, if cities exercise any large power over language, may be regarded as having neutralized each other. But the power, it seems to me, has been largely over-estimated. It is probable that a larger number of well-educated people was always to be found in the 'Metropolitan area' than in any other area of its size elsewhere. But it was not against the

well-educated inhabitants of any equal or nearly equal area that they were pitted. At the time the struggle was going on it was little more than educated Middlesex against all the educated Midlands. The result was in reality never for a moment doubtful even in the crucial instance of London, though it is only when the mechanism by which the process was effected is understood that it is seen to have been so.

If the cities, however, exercised comparatively little influence in moulding the precise form of standard English, they no doubt assisted greatly in hastening and securing the triumph of the Mid-Midland form of educated speech. The form was decided by the fact that it was the form most 'agreeably intelligible' to the greatest number, but the moment the national unity by demanding a national standard language had made this fact distinctly apparent, it was no longer possible for the educated classes in any town or city to remain permanently on the side of the minority. They were compelled to declare for the master of most legions, and to swell the number of his fighting men.

The influence of the universities and monastic institutions would also tend in the same direction. A modified form of Mercian must at an early period have been the language prevalent among teachers and students, scribes and readers, regulars and seculars, not merely at Oxford and Cambridge, but at Malvern and St. Edmund's Bury, at Peterborough and St. Albans; and, as soon as this form of English prevailed in these and other institutions, which brought together speakers of all dialects for a time long enough to modify their language, and then scattered them again over the country, every school and college and convent and monastery became a powerful engine for rendering the educated dialect homogeneous from one end of England to the other.

The influence of different nationality in modifying the language is a deeply interesting subject of enquiry, but it lies almost entirely outside the question I have discussed. A racial difference may perhaps underlie the distinction between the Northern, Southern, and Midland dialects, and probably does underlie the peculiarities of

certain local forms of uneducated English. But as a factor in the problem presented by the conversion of a provincial into a national language, the influence of any difference in speech between so-called Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, or between all these and those they dispossessed, may safely be left out of the account.

Another influence which I have passed by in silence, and the importance of which appears to me to have been unwarrantably exaggerated, is that exercised by books. Books do not make the language, it is the language which makes the books. Every great work in every dialect no doubt helped to freeze the fast-flowing stream of the language in which it was written; and the growth of our national literature as a whole was equivalent to the setting in of a linguistic 'glacial period.' But the current, though checked, was not stopped. The mighty river of the national language might become a glacier, but the glacier still flowed on, not so swiftly indeed, but as surely, as the unfrozen stream. The slow, creeping, irresistible thrust of the ice-river may have rasped the granite and scooped the clay till it ploughed a channel for itself other than that which the leaping waters might have found, but even if the line of least resistance would not have been in each case identical, nothing short of a miracle could prevent glacier or river from following the line of least resistance.

No one writer, indeed, nor any number of writers can dictate the direction which the standard language of the country shall take. After the lapse of more than half a century Byron's phenomenal 'there let him *lay!*' remains phenomenal. Even Childe Harold could not stamp as classic the commonest of metropolitan idioms, any more than the *Times* can pass current its 'chymist,' its 'holy-day,' and its 'diocess.'

It seems to me therefore a misleading figure of speech to say that Robert of Brunne or any other writer "gave currency to a dialect," or "foreshadowed the road that English literature was thenceforward to tread." The significant fact is not that Robert Manning wrote a book, but that a well-educated person living at Bourne in the first half of the 14th century wrote in a dialect out of which modern literary English has been developed.

On the whole, therefore, I attach comparatively little importance to any of these influences, as affecting the evolution of standard English out of the dialect of educated Leicestershire and the surrounding districts. If I have dwelt at what may seem excessive length on the laws and conditions under which that evolution has been accomplished, I venture to hope that the exceptional interest of the phenomenon will plead my justification.

EXTRACTS FROM MACAULAY'S CLAYBROOK.

THE following extracts afford a means of comparing the Leicestershire of the end of the last century with the Leicestershire of to-day. So far as the dialect is concerned, the change would appear to be very slight.

“With regard to manners and customs, and peculiarities of phraseology, there are very few in this parish, excepting such as are applicable to a considerable part of the country. There is one circumstance which cannot escape the notice of the most casual observer; and that is the hospitality and urbanity which prevail among the yeomanry in this neighbourhood. There is a great portion of good sense and public spirit among them; and we may add that they have all the substantial comforts of life within themselves, and have no reason to envy

‘The soil that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.’

“The people of this neighbourhood are much attached to the celebration of wakes; and on the annual return of those festivals, the cousins assemble from all quarters, fill the church on Sunday, and celebrate Monday with feasting, with music, and with dancing. The spirit of old English hospitality is conspicuous among the farmers on these occasions; but with the lower sort of people, especially in manufacturing villages, the return of the wake never fails to produce a week, at least, of idleness, intoxication, and riot; these and other abuses, by which these festivals are so grossly perverted from the original end of their institution, render it highly desirable to all the friends of order, of decency, and of religion, that they were totally suppressed.

“On Plow Monday I have taken notice of an annual display of Morris-dancers at Claybrook, who come from the neighbouring villages of Sapcote and Sharnford. The custom of ringing curfew, which is still kept up at Claybrook, has probably obtained without intermission since the days of the Norman Conqueror. On Shrove Tuesday a bell

rings at noon, which is meant as a signal for the people to begin frying their pancakes; nor must I omit to observe, that by many of the parishioners due respect is paid to Mothering Sunday.

“The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words; the letter H comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words *fine, mine*, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *foine, moine*; *place, face*, &c., as if they were spelt *pleace, feace*; and in the plural sometimes you hear *pleacen*; *clösen* for *closes*; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words *there* and *where* are generally pronounced thus, *theere, wheere*; the words *mercy, deserve*, &c., thus, *marcy, desarve*. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: *uz*, strongly aspirated, for *us, war* for *was, meed* for *maid, faither* for *father, e'ery* for *every, brig* for *bridge, thurrough* for *furrow, hawf* for *half, cart-rit* for *rut, malefactory* for *manufactory, inactious* for *anxious*. The words *mysen* and *himsen* are sometimes used instead of *myself* and *himself*; the word *Shack* is used to denote an idle, worthless vagabond; and the word *Rip* one who is very profane. The following are instances of provincialism where the words are entirely different. *Butty*, a fellow servant or labourer; thus it is said, ‘One *butty's* wi' t'other.’ To *crack*, to boast. *Fog*, dead grass. *Frem*, plump or thriving; thus they say ‘a *frem* child,’ ‘*frem* grass.’ *Gorse* or *Goss*, furze. *Living*, farm. *Passer*, gimlet. *Peert*, lively and well. *Ruck*, a confused heap. *Sough*, a covered drain. *Spinney*, a small plantation. *Strike*, bushel. *Whit-tawer*, a collar-maker. *Town*, a village. *House* for kitchen. *Unked*, lonely and uncomfortable. The following phrases are common: ‘a power of people;’ ‘a hantle of money;’ ‘I don't know I'm sure;’ ‘I can't awhile as yet as.’ The words *like* and *such* frequently occur as expletives in conversation; for example, ‘If you don't give me my price, *like*, I won't stay here hagling all day and *such*.’ The monosyllable *as* is generally substituted for *that*; for instance, ‘the last time *as* I called;’ ‘I reckon *as* I an't one,’ I imagine that I am not singular. It is common to stigmatize public characters, by saying that they ‘set poor lights;’ and to express surprise by saying, ‘Dear heart alive!’ The substantive *right* generally usurps the place of *ought*; for instance, ‘Farmer A. has a *right* to pay his tax.’ ‘The assessor has a just *right* to give him a receipt.’ ‘Next ways’ and ‘clever through’ are in common use; thus, ‘I shall go *next ways* clever through Ullesthorpe.’ *Nigh-hand* for probably, as, ‘He'll *nigh-hand* call on us.’ *Duable*, convenient or proper; thus, ‘The church is not served at *duable* hours.’ It is not uncommon for the wives of farmers to style their husbands *Our Master*, and for the husbands to call their wives *Mamy*; and a labourer will often distinguish his wife by calling her *the 'Oman*. There are many old people now living who well remember the time when ‘Goody’ and ‘Dame,’

'Gaffer' and 'Gammer,' were in vogue among the peasantry in Leicestershire; but they are now almost universally discarded and supplanted by *Mr.* and *Mrs.*, which are indiscriminately applied to all ranks, from the Squire and his Lady down to Mr. and Mrs. Pauper, who flaunt in rags, and drink tea twice a day.

"A custom formerly prevailed in this parish and neighbourhood of 'riding for the bride-cake,' which took place when the bride was brought home to her new habitation: a pole was erected in the front of the house, 3 or 4 yards high, with the cake stuck upon the top of it; on the instant that the bride set out from her old habitation, a company of young men started off on horseback; and he who was fortunate enough to reach the pole first, and knock the cake down with his stick, had the honour of receiving it from the hands of a damsel on the point of a wooden sword; and with this trophy he returned in triumph to meet the bride and her attendants, who upon their arrival in the village were met by a party, whose office it was to adorn their horses' heads with garlands, and to present the bride with a posey. The last ceremony of this sort that took place in the parish of Claybrook was between 60 and 70 years ago, and was witnessed by a person now living in the parish. Sometimes the bride-cake was tried for by persons on foot, and then it was called 'throwing the quintal,' which was performed with heavy bars of iron; thus affording a trial of muscular strength as well as of gallantry.

"This custom has long been discontinued as well as the other. The only custom now remaining at weddings that tends to call a classical image to the mind is that of sending to a disappointed lover a garland made of willow variously ornamented, accompanied sometimes with a pair of gloves, a white handkerchief, and a smelling-bottle.

"At the funeral of a yeoman or farmer, the clergyman generally leads the van in the procession, in his canonical habiliments; and the relations follow the corpse two and two of each sex, in the order of proximity, linked in each other's arms. At the funeral of a young man it is customary to have six young women clad in white as pall-bearers; and the same number of young men, with white gloves and hatbands, at the funeral of a young woman. But these usages are not so universally prevalent as they were in the days of our fathers; and in the days of our 'wiser sons' they may become almost as obsolete as 'throwing the quintal.'

"Old John Payne and his wife, natives of this parish, are well known from having perambulated the hundred of Guthlaxton many years, during the season of Christmas, with a fine gew-gaw which they call a *wassail*, and which they exhibit from house to house with the accompaniment of a duet. I apprehend that the practice of wassailing will die with this aged pair."—MACAULAY'S *History and Antiquities of Claybrook*, pp. 127—131.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

BESSPOOL, *sb.* a kind of eating apple, large, bright-coloured, tapering to a rather narrow point, not bad in flavour, but somewhat woody in texture. I never met with it out of Leicestershire.

BROST, *v. a.* and *n.* to burst. *Vide Brossen.*

CANNY, *adj.* slyly sagacious; 'knowing'; eulogistic epithet generally. Probably the word is an intruder from the North country, but it is not uncommon, and not of late importation.

CLARTY, *adj.* I have given this word and its meaning as I find them in my father's glossary, but I believe the word should be 'clatty,' and the meaning 'dirty, as if covered with "clats."'

CROPPER, *sb., phr.* 'To come a *cropper*' is to fall, to tumble 'neck and crop.' The phrase is very common in metropolitan slang, but it is not a late importation into Leicestershire.

DABSTER, *sb.* a 'dab'; a good hand at anything.

DEAD, *v. a.* to kill: often used to and by children. *Vide Quocken.*

FUMMEL, or FUMMLE, *sb.* a hybrid between the horse and the ass, the word 'mule' being reserved for the offspring of the ass and the mare. It is the *hinnus*, as distinguished from the *mulus*. *Vide Pliny, Hist. Nat., viii, 44.*

GLEG, *sb.* a cast in the eye; a squint. 'Yo' can tell as a wur born i' the middle o' the wik by the *gleg* in his oy: a wur lookin' booth ways for Soonday.'

HANTLE, *sb.* I have followed my father in giving "a tussle, a hand-to-hand encounter," as one of the meanings of this word, but I do not know it in this sense. It is generally equivalent to a 'hand-full,' and the example given, from which my father probably inferred his definition, is quite consistent with this meaning.

WEATHER, *sb., pec.* thunder; a thunderstorm. 'Ah thenk way shall hev some *weather*.'

I find that my remarks on pp. 44 and 46 in relation to the Deanery of Christianity are founded on a misconception of the origin of the name. *Vide Dansey's Horæ Decanice Rurales, ii. 45, 2nd ed., 1844.* Ecclesiastical, as distinguished from secular Courts, civil and criminal, were generally known as 'Courts Christian;' and as deans rural were entitled to hold, and very frequently did hold, Courts Christian for the cognizance and punishment of minor

ecclesiastical offences, subordinate to the greater Courts Christian held by the bishops, they were known as 'deans of Christianity, and their office as a 'deanery of Christianity.' The appropriation of the latter term as a topographical description of certain urban or quasi-urban deaneries is not difficult to understand. A 'rural deanery of Leicester' would be a palpable misnomer, however fully condoned by popular usage; while, so long as the town was a bishop's see, the 'deanery of Leicester' would be the designation appropriated to the cathedral deanery. The term 'deanery of Christianity' would seem, therefore, to have been chosen in order to avoid the difficulty and confusion consequent upon the use of what at first sight would seem to be a more distinctive appellation. In addition to the cities mentioned in the text, York, Dublin, Warwick, Lanrick in the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and apparently Thetford and Norwich, were ecclesiastically designated 'deaneries of Christianity,' and other urban deaneries may probably have been known by the same name. From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., referred to by Mr. Dansey (ii. 431), it appears that all the Leicestershire deaneries were at that time in the hands of a single person.

THE
DIALECT OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

IN Leicestershire, as in other districts, a number of varieties of pronunciation intermediate between that of the normal local dialect and that of standard English necessarily co-exist, and such intermediate varieties are in fact commoner than pure Leicestershire throughout the county. It is rare, indeed, to find a single family among the less-educated classes all the members of which pronounce their words alike. The experience of the "Round Preacher," who noted in the family with whom he lodged that "Miss Esther spoke more incorrectly than her sister," is that of almost every observer of dialectic peculiarities; and the influence of surprise, excitement, or even of illness, in superinducing a paroxysm of provincialism of speech in partially-educated persons is a phenomenon almost equally common. It would be profitless, even if it were possible, to place on record all these varieties, but in describing the normal local pronunciation I have endeavoured to indicate the lines through which it passes into the ordinary English. I have also, as far as I am able, distinguished those peculiarities of pronunciation which appear properly to belong to other dialects, although now partially naturalized in Leicestershire.

The 'Carlton wharlers' mentioned by Camden may perhaps have been immigrants from Cumberland or some other northern county, who found a settlement at Carlton Curlieu.

“Harborough, and not far from it Carleton, or the town of husbandmen, of which I know not whether it be worth mentioning that almost all the natives of it by a peculiarity of the soil or water or some other natural cause, speak in a dissonant inarticulate manner, drawing their words with great harshness out of their throat, and labouring under a kind of wharling.’ So Mr. Camden himself in his marginal note; so Burton, Holland, and Gibson translate *Rhotacismus*. See also Fuller’s *Worthies* in the county. The present inhabitants neither have this defect nor know anything of it.”¹

Burton’s words are: “I cannot here omit one observation which by some hath been made of the naturalists of this town (Carlton Curley), that all those that are born here have a harsh and rattling kind of speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the throat, and cannot well pronounce the letter *r*, which whether it be from some peculiar property of the water, soil, or air, or by some secret effect or operation of nature, I cannot well discover.”²

If this peculiarity was anything more than a difference in dialect and pronunciation on the part of some of the inhabitants of the village, it was probably a hereditary inability to pronounce the letter *r*, which is not uncommon in any part of the country, and perhaps commoner in Leicestershire than elsewhere.

The following account, given as nearly as possible in the words of the farmer who related it, points clearly to the immigration and settlement of a family speaking a dialect which, whatever else it may have been, was not Leicestershire.

‘Oi’n offen heerd moy father say as theer wur a goodish few folks down Coonjeson (Congerston) wee as ’ad use to talk very broad, loike. Theer wur on’y won (*o* as in “on”) on ’em as Oi recollect, an’ that wur o’d Mrs. Otty’s (Ottui’s) moother (*oo* as in “foot”). Shay wur a very o’d woman when Oi remember her, an’ shay’d bin very badly of a loong whoile, an’ shay doyed soon affter. It wur won noight as Oi wur theer, an’ it wur winter-toime an’ all; an’ the o’d woman sat in a arm-cheer cloos oop agin the foire, an’ shay looked

¹ Gough’s *Camden*, ii. 297, ed. 1806.

² Burton’s *Leicestershire*, 64, ed. 1777.

loike death, the o'd woman did; an' way wur a-talkin' about the neebors, an' it saimed as theer wur won on 'em as the o'd woman couldn't abeer. Theer wur a many neames neamed, an' the o'd woman wur a leanin' back in her cheer, niver stirrin', wi' her oys shoot (*oo* as in "foot"), joost for all the woold as if shay didn't 'ear a wood on it all. But ivry toime as that woman's neame wur neamed, shay joost leant forrad in her cheer, an' shay says, "Dom 'er!" Yis! that's what shay said—joost "Dom 'er!" ivry toime as that woman's neame wur neamed. Oi thought it did saim iver so—an' shay lookin' loike death all the whoile, an' shay doyed soon affter.' (About 1860.)

'Dom' is not unfrequently heard in Leicestershire, as is 'mon' for 'man,' 'hond' for 'hand,' 'bonk' for 'bank,' &c.; but these forms are not indigenous, and this one word thus pronounced was sufficiently unfamiliar to attract the narrator's attention.

The 'old Mrs. Ottui' referred to was still living at Congerston about 1860, and retained in full vigour the system of pronunciation she had inherited from her mother, in spite of having lived most of her life among the speakers of another dialect. The singularity of her pronunciation has, indeed, rescued one of her apophthegms from oblivion—'Ah'd niver go mod about a mon whoile ther's so mony on 'em.'

It is with great reluctance that I have abandoned my intention of adopting Mr. A. J. Ellis's system of Glossic to illustrate the Leicestershire pronunciation. I had written within brackets nearly the whole of the words and examples in the glossary as far as the letter O in what I conceived to be the glossic notation, and I was assisted in the task by Miss Ellis's additions, in which a glossic version of the words was carefully given. Gradually, however, but surely, the conviction was borne in upon me that I could neither read nor write Glossic with sufficient certainty to give any real value to my work. I have consequently deleted all this part of my labour for fear of proving simply a misleading guide. As to the desirability of recording provincial pronunciation in a permanently intelligible form there can be no question, and it would, perhaps, be impossible to devise a system better adapted for the purpose than Mr. Ellis's. But after a

long and earnest wrestle with it, I find it more than I can master, and, in despair, I have fallen back on the old plan—cumbrous, conventional, and incomplete as it is—of illustrating by means of typical words, the pronunciation of which is well recognized in contemporary English. I venture to hope that although the words contained in the glossary are unaccompanied by their glossic equivalents, an expert in Mr. Ellis's system will find no difficulty in rendering any of them correctly for himself, while the conventional method I have adopted will probably be more intelligible to the ordinary student.

CONSONANTS.

With regard to the consonants the Leicestershire pronunciation offers few peculiarities.

B under certain conditions has a tendency to slide into *v*. A correspondent whose robust phonetics have happily escaped the ravages of culture always writes 'provable' and 'provably' for 'probable' and 'probably.' The eggs of the yellow-hammer are also generally asserted to be those of the 'scrivlin-lark,' the purplish streaks being supposed to look as if 'scribbled' upon them. Except in connection with its eggs, however, the yellow-hammer is not known as the 'scribbling-lark,' but as the 'goldfinch.'

The converse tendency to transmute *v* into *b* is more distinctly marked. A 'weevil' is always a 'wibble,' a 'rivet' a 'ribbet,' and a 'trivet' often a 'tribbet.' A 'swivel' is sometimes a 'swibble,' but more often a 'swipple.' To 'chivvle' and to 'chibble' are both used as frequentatives of to 'chip.'

In 'brief,' equivalent to 'rife,' a superfluous *b* is added.

C generally becomes *ch* in 'chanch' for 'chance,' 'launch' for 'lance,' 'rench' for 'rinse,' 'minch' and 'minch-poy' for 'mince' and 'mince-pie,' 'squinch' for 'quince,' and *ch* is substituted for *ts* 'curchey' for 'curtsey.'

"She had often been tittering when she curcheyed to Mr. Irwine."
—*Adam Bede*.

D final sometimes becomes a *t*, as in 'holt,' 'helt,' for 'hold,' 'held,' 'adlant' for 'head-land,' &c.

D has a tendency to become *j*. 'Idjot,' 'juke,' 'jüty,' 'jed,' 'jel,'

are common forms of 'idiot,' 'duke,' 'duty,' 'dead,' 'deal.' 'Indivijle' and 'tremenjous' are also common, but 'individdle' and 'tremenduous' perhaps equally so. It is sometimes, but not often, inserted in 'ahsomdever,' 'betweend,' for 'howsoever' and 'between.'

'Drown' always takes the usual provincial *d* final.

The double *d* is often pronounced like the *th* in 'their.' Thus 'adder,' 'bladder,' 'ladder,' become 'ather,' 'blather,' 'lather.' The *a* being sometimes narrowed, these words occasionally assume the form, 'ether,' 'blether,' 'lether.' 'Fodder' becomes 'fother,' and 'puther' (the *u* as in 'bull') is the normal Leicestershire form of 'pudder' (*Lear*, III. ii.). On the other hand, 'further' for 'further' is universal.

Comparatives such as 'madder,' 'badder,' &c., are never thus modified.

In *nd* final the *d* is often omitted, as in 'paoun' for 'pound,' 'raoun' for 'round,' 'grinston' for 'grindstone,' &c.

F is commuted for *th* in 'thurrow' for 'furrow,' and sometimes in 'thumety' (*u* as in 'bull') for 'furmety.'

The omission of *ff* in 'baily' or 'beely' for 'bailiff' is probably not a peculiarity of pronunciation, nor, perhaps, is its addition in 'fluff' for 'flue' = light floating filament.

It becomes *p* in 'belper' for 'pilfer.'

In 'flimp' for 'limp' = flabby, it is superfluous, and it is often elided in 'a'ter' for 'after,' but 'a'fter' is the normal pronunciation.

G in 'gate,' 'gape,' 'gulp,' is almost always pronounced as *y*. Thus 'gate' becomes 'yeat' or 'yet,' 'gape' 'yaup,' and 'gulp' 'yolp' or 'yollop.' The vowel-changes will be noticed presently.

The hardening of the soft *g* in certain cases is quite as marked a peculiarity. 'Bridge' is often 'brig,' and 'ridge' almost invariably 'rig.' 'Fledged' is 'fig,' which perhaps presents a peculiarity of grammar as well as of pronunciation. 'Hinge' is sometimes 'ing.'

A 'lie' and to 'lie' = speak falsely, are generally 'lig.' To 'clag' = to stick like clay, is perhaps an analogous case, though it may be only another pronunciation of 'clog.'

Except occasionally in the case of participles, the *g* in *ng* is distinctly sounded. 'Ring,' 'sing,' are 'ring-g,' 'sing-g,' but the

participles may be either 'ring-ging-g,' 'sing-ging-g,' or 'ring-gin,' 'sing-gin.' In 'nothing' the *g* becomes a *k*.

It is omitted in 'lenth,' 'strenth,' for 'length,' 'strength.'

Both 'dimble' and 'dumble' are occasionally heard for 'dingle,' but both forms are, I think, intruders.

Gh is elided in 'eno,' 'enew,' or 'enow,' for 'enough,' and sometimes in 'tow' (*ow* as in 'cow') for 'tough.'

'Guard,' 'garden,' 'blackguard,' are often pronounced 'gyard,' 'gyardin,' and 'black-gyard,' the accent in the last word being quite as strong on the last syllable as the first.

H is inserted or omitted in a highly miscellaneous manner, but its insertion is far less common than its omission. The aspiration is never strongly marked—perhaps more strongly in 'hour' than in any other word. A strong emphasis often develops an aspirate where it is latent in ordinary converse. 'It's a o'd un' is an assertion which if controverted would be repeated in the form 'Hit his a ho'd un.'

H becomes *w* in 'neburwood' for 'neighbourhood.'

L is generally elided in 'o'd' for 'old,' and sometimes in 'cold,' 'sold,' &c.

It is occasionally commuted for *r*, as in 'frail' for 'flail.'

M has a tendency to take a *p* after it, as in 'glumpy' or 'glompy' for 'gloomy,' 'hump' for 'home,' &c. 'Mr. Thompson of Hampstead' bears witness to the same tendency in other parts of the country.

N is often exchanged for *m* in 'turnip,' which becomes 'turmit' or 'tummit'—the *u* as in 'bull.' 'Evening' is sometimes 'evenin,' 'seven' generally 'sevm' or 'sebm,' and 'ninepence' 'noimpns,' the last occurring most frequently in the phrase 'as noist as noimpns.' 'Churm' for 'churn' is also common, and 'metheeglum' for 'metheglin.'

P becomes *b* in 'belper' for 'pilfer,' while the *f* becomes *p* as before noticed. 'Pumptial' for 'punctual' is very common, while on the other hand, 'flack' generally supersedes 'flap.' I am not sure, however, that this is a variety of pronunciation.

Qu becomes *k* in unfamiliar words such as 'aqueduct,' 'Tonquin,' which become 'akedok,' 'Tunkey.'

R for the most part follows the ordinary usage in being never trilled before a consonant, and only slightly trilled before a vowel. Its presence, however, is indicated by the modification of any preceding vowel. Thus—'word' becomes 'wood,' 'bird,' 'bood,' 'world' 'woold,' 'fourth' 'footh,' &c. It frequently shows a tendency to become *l*, as in 'chelp' for 'chirp,' 'lap' for 'wrap,' and those who find it difficult to pronounce the letter—a not unfrequent family peculiarity—generally make this substitution instead of adopting the usual Cockney *w*. 'Lobert' and 'Lichard' I remember pleading for a holiday to help their father 'cally' his hay. 'Hal' and 'Hally' are in common use for 'Harry.'

In 'Febiwerry' or 'Febwerry' for 'February' the first *r* is always elided. Amends, however, are made by the universal substitution of 'prooker' for 'poker.' 'Morsel' is generally 'mossle,' but sometimes 'mussel' as it is spelt in the Wycliffite Versions. The *r* is clearly sounded in 'pritty' for 'pretty.' Is it the fault of my own Leicestershire education that I have never yet been able to ascertain exactly what is the correct standard pronunciation of either 'pretty' or 'girl'?

S is frequently prefixed to an initial *q*, as in 'squench' for 'quench,' 'squinch' for 'quince,' 'squash' for 'quash.' In 'cater-snozzled' it is prefixed to *n*, but I do not remember ever hearing it given to 'nozzle' out of composition. *St* when not initial is always, if possible, avoided or softened. 'Ancestor' becomes 'ahncetor,' 'ghastly' 'gashly.' The treatment of plurals of nouns ending in *st* will be noticed further on. *S* is almost always suffixed in 'some-hows,' 'no hows,' 'any hows.'

T is always added to 'nice,' 'sermon,' and 'vermin,' which become 'noist,' 'sarmunt,' and 'varmint.'

"Which was ye thinkin' on, Seth, the pretty parson's face or her sarmunt?"—*Adam Bede*.

It is omitted in preterites and participles ending in *pt*, as in 'slep,' 'kep,' 'pep' (*p* of 'peep'), &c. As in almost every other dialect, it is softened before a combination of vowels. 'Covetous' becomes 'covechus,' 'virtuous' 'virchus,' 'righteous' 'roightchus,' &c. It is exchanged for *ck* in 'apricock,' which is Shakspeare's form of the word.

Th loses the aspirate in 'fift,' 'sixt,' 'eight' = eighth, and generally in 'twelvemont.'

"My wife's been a-plaguin' on me to build her a oven this twelvemont."—*Adam Bede*.

'Thistle' is often 'fistle,' and on the other hand 'frail' = flail is often 'thrail.' 'Further' becomes 'further,' 'path' 'pad,' and 'rathes,' 'raves' or 'reaves.'

V becomes *u* in 'Ravenstone,' 'ravenpicked,' which are sounded 'Raunson,' 'raunpick.' The same change of sound occurs in 'showel' or 'showl' for 'shovel,' and 'ower' or 'o'er' for over. 'Leave' = 'permission' is always 'leaf.'

W is always omitted in 'always,' which becomes 'all'ays' or 'all'us.'

"Judith and me allays hung together."—*Adam Bede*.

Sometimes, but rarely, it is omitted in 'woman' and 'world,' which then become 'oman' and 'oold.' It is elided in words compounded with '-ward' or '-wards,' as in 'awk'ard,' 'gattards,' 'hummuds,' 'afteruds,' 'backuds and forruds' for 'awkward,' 'gatewards,' 'homewards,' 'afterwards,' 'backwards and forwards.'

There are several common transpositions of consonants which it may be convenient to notice here. As in many other dialects, 'ax' or 'ahx' is the normal form of 'ask,' and 'waps' of 'wasp.' 'Curd' and 'curdle' are 'crud' and 'cruddle,' 'starling' is 'starnil,' 'burst' is sometimes 'brost,' and 'bursten' 'brossen,' 'apern' or 'appern' is a very usual form of 'apron,' 'channils' of 'challenge,' and 'conolize' of 'colonize.' The villages 'Thurcaston,' 'Thurlaston,' and 'Thurmaston,' are 'Throoks'n,' 'Throols'n,' and 'Throoms'n' respectively. 'Thorp' is sometimes 'Thrope' and 'Thrupp,' and in composition often loses the aspirate, as in 'Woolstrup' for 'Wollesthorpe.' The metathesis 'furtuner' for 'furniture,' which occurs more than once in the 'bills delivered,' quoted at the end of these remarks, was probably peculiar to the carpenter using it, but it affords a good type of a kind of transposition very usual in individual cases.

VOWELS.

A in 'can,' 'man,' 'land,' 'hand,' &c., is usually identical with the German *a* in 'kann,' 'mann,' 'land,' 'hand,' &c. 'Dom,' 'mon,' 'hond,' &c., as already noticed, are common enough, particularly on the S.W. border, but are not properly indigenous. In many cases, however, the substitution of *o* for *a* is universal and normal. Thus, a 'rat' is always a 'rot,' 'chapped' and 'chap' as applied to hands always 'chopped' and 'chop,'—'foller,' 'roddle,' 'stroddle,' 'homper,' 'boffle,' 'blosly,' 'bosh,' 'strop' being the accepted forms of 'fallow,' 'raddle,' 'straddle,' 'hamper,' 'baffle,' 'plashy,' 'bash' = abash and 'strap.' 'Cotch,' 'lomb,' 'ony,' and 'mony' are perhaps as frequent as 'catch,' 'lamb,' 'any,' and 'many.'

'All,' 'awl,' 'bawl,' 'call,' 'caul,' &c., are pronounced as in standard English, but with a tendency, more or less developed, to become 'ol,' 'bol,' 'col,' &c. 'Far,' 'farther,' &c., are always 'fur,' 'further,' &c., but this is probably one of the many instances in which an apparent peculiarity of pronunciation is due to the use of a different form of the word.

A in 'haft,' 'graft,' 'cast,' 'fast,' 'last,' 'past,' 'castle,' 'fasten,' 'pasture,' &c., is pronounced like the *a* in 'fat,' 'hat,' &c.

In 'farm,' 'harm,' 'calf,' 'half,' 'laugh,' 'palm,' 'cart,' 'part,' &c., the *sound* of the vowel is the same as in 'fat,' 'hat,' &c., but it is dwelt on a little longer to make up for the *l*, *r*, or other letter not sounded. 'Calf' and 'half' are also sometimes 'caif' and 'haif,' and occasionally 'cauf' and 'hauf.' Both these forms, however, are probably aliens. 'Bawm' for 'balm' is, I think, both universal and legitimate.

The *a* in 'father' is generally the same as in 'fat,' slightly lengthened, but sometimes it is pronounced like the *ai* in 'faith,' and occasionally like, or nearly like, *ee*.

In 'master' the *a* is generally like the *a* in 'fat,' but the word is also pronounced 'maister,' 'mester,' and 'meester.' When used with a Christian name, the second syllable is often elided altogether.

In 'grass,' 'wash,' 'gather,' 'catch,' the *a* is often heard as an *e*. 'Gres' is a common early form in *Havelok* and elsewhere.

“The sow pig’d and did well, and I got a little weshin.”—*Round Preacher*, 72.

‘Earable’ for ‘arable’ is very common.

‘Heng’ and ‘hing’ for ‘hang’ are rather different forms of the verb than peculiarities of pronunciation.

‘Alice’ is almost always transposed into ‘Ailse,’ and docked of a syllable.

‘Al’ final is pronounced like the ordinary ‘le’ final, as in ‘capitle,’ ‘comicle,’ ‘ewzhle,’ for ‘capital,’ ‘comical,’ ‘usual.’

The long *a* sound in ‘day,’ ‘hay,’ ‘clay,’ ‘way,’ ‘face,’ ‘ache,’ ‘name,’ ‘bait,’ ‘wait,’ ‘neighbour,’ ‘chair,’ ‘there,’ ‘where,’ ‘tear’ = *rend*, is most usually rendered by pure *ee* as in ‘meet.’ In the Wycliffite Versions we have ‘freel’ and ‘frele’ for ‘frail,’ and a host of other instances of this change. Burton always writes ‘drean’ for ‘drain.’

“drean those mighty Mæotian fens.”—*Anat. Mel.*, 59.

‘Nebors’ is the spelling of ‘neighbours’ in the Wigston Hospital Correspondence, printed in Nichol’s *Leicestershire* (I. ii. 340). In monosyllables, the sound has often a just perceptible tendency to become dissyllabic, and sometimes does actually become distinctly so. In this case, the former sound is that of *ee*, and the latter an obscure vowel sound as like an *a* as an *e*, and as like an *o* or a *u* as either. Thus, except metaphorically, a ‘spade’ is never called a ‘spade,’ but generally a ‘speed,’ and sometimes a ‘spee-ed,’ ‘spee-ad,’ ‘spee-od,’ or ‘spee-ud,’ according to the idiosyncrasy of the speaker.

‘Great,’ ‘strait’ = narrow, or rather tight, are ‘gret,’ or sometimes ‘greet,’ and ‘stret.’

‘Break’ is ‘brak,’ ‘brek,’ or sometimes ‘breek.’

‘Late’ is often ‘lat.’

‘Cave,’ in to ‘cave in,’ is ‘cauve,’ ‘gape’ is sometimes ‘gaup,’ but more frequently ‘yaup,’ and ‘gaby,’ ‘gauby.’ ‘Gamesome’ and ‘barefoot’ are ‘gamsum’ and ‘barft.’ In *William of Palerne* they are spelt ‘gamsum’ and ‘barfot.’

Between the long *a* of standard English and the long *e*, which is its standard Leicestershire representative, there are a number of

vowel sounds, any of which may at times be heard on the lips of that large class which speaks neither standard English nor standard Leicestershire. Among these sounds, perhaps the commonest is that of the German *ä*, which is apparently considered the correct rendering of long *a* by those who would not willingly be thought provincial.

The *au* sound in 'paw,' 'bawl,' 'maul,' &c., is generally pronounced as in standard English, with a tendency to become *or*, especially before a vowel, but not so strongly marked as in the Cockney dialect.

'Haunt' and 'gaunt' are generally pronounced 'ahnt,' 'gahnt.' 'Aunt' is pronounced 'ant' with a rather longer dwelling on the vowel. 'Daughter' is often 'dahter,' and more seldom 'dowter'—with the slightest possible suspicion of an *a* before the *ow*. A 'fawn' is generally a 'fown,' *ow* as in 'cow.'

The short *e* sound in 'kept,' 'wed,' 'led,' 'lead' = *plumbum*, 'spread,' &c., retains its usual pronunciation, but with a tendency to become *a*. To this rule, however, there are many exceptions.

'Yes,' 'get,' 'yet,' 'chest,' 'ever,' 'never,' and sometimes 'thread' become 'yis,' 'git,' 'yit,' 'chist,' 'iver,' 'niver,' 'thrid.'

"When his fist
Gropes for his double Ducates in his chist."

Hall. Satires, IV. i.

'Pebble' is always 'pibble.' 'Instead' becomes 'steads,' 'i'stid,' or 'i'stids.'

"When y'are six-and-forty like me, istid o' six-and-twenty, ye wanna be so flush o' workin' for nought."—*Adam Bede*.

'Yellow,' 'wrestle,' 'sweat,' become 'yollo' (with an *r* before a vowel), 'wrostle,' 'swot.' These words have also a very common intermediate form, 'yalla,' 'wrastle' and 'swat,' with the short German *a*.

'Rennet' is 'runnet,' 'deaf' is 'deef.' 'Serve,' 'deserve,' &c., 'sermon,' 'vermin,' are 'sarve,' 'desarve,' &c., 'sarmunt' and 'varmint.' In the Wigston Hospital Correspondence already referred to we have 'sarve,' 'sarmon,' and 'harde' for 'heard,' a form still recognized in Leicestershire, but not so common as 'heerd' and 'heern.' 'Errand' is always 'arrand' or 'arrant.' 'Pert.' is 'peert.'

In 'head,' and particularly in its compounds, 'bif-yead,' 'bull-yead,' &c., as well as in 'Edward,' a distinct initial *y* is heard. It is sometimes audible in 'earn,' 'earnings,' &c., when the word is used also instead of the more familiar 'addle,' and now and then in 'yarth' for 'earth.'

The long *e* sound in 'we,' 'me,' 'be,' 'tea,' 'speak,' 'breathe,' 'decent,' 'conceit,' 'belief,' 'field,' 'people,' &c., is rendered by the long *a* sound as in 'bait.' Whenever 'A' stands for 'he' in this Glossary, it represents this sound. It is 'hay' without the *h*.

"Then there was Kester Bale for example—Beale, probably, if the truth were known, but he was called Bale, and was not conscious of any claim to a fifth letter."—*Adam Bede*.

In the Wigston Hospital Correspondence we have 'resayve,' 'parsayve,' &c., for 'receive,' 'perceive,' &c.

'Ear,' 'year,' 'tear' = *lacryma*, are 'ee-a,' 'yee-a,' 'tee-a.'

'A-deal' = *multum* is generally 'a-dell,' sometimes 'a-jell.'

'Bleat' is commonly 'blaut,' but the more elegant make it 'blaht.'

'Either' and 'neither' are sometimes 'aythur' and 'nayther,' and sometimes 'oyther' and 'noyther.'

'Deep,' 'peel,' 'sheep,' 'beef,' 'seeds,' 'cheese,' are 'dip,' 'pill,' 'ship,' 'bif,' 'sids,' 'chiz.' 'Cheese,' however, is sometimes 'chaze,' and in composition always 'chess,' as in 'chessford,' 'chessup,' &c.

'Cheap' is generally 'chep,' but sometimes 'chip.' 'Leap' is generally 'lip,' but sometimes 'lep.'

Eau is generally *ee* as in 'Beemont' for 'Beaumont,' but 'Beaumont Leys' is always locally known as 'Bewmont Lays.'

Eu or *ew* is almost always pronounced *ee-u*.

A 'ewe' is a 'yo,' and to 'mew' as a cat 'meaou.'

I short is pronounced as in standard English.

'Spit' in all senses is often 'spet,' 'pith,' 'peth,' and 'sit' 'set.' In phrases such as 'Set ye down' for 'sit down,' &c., this probably represents the reflective form of the verb rather than a peculiarity of pronunciation.

'Mister' is generally 'muster'—*u* as in 'bull'—but sometimes 'mester,' and there is often a difficulty in making out whether the word used is meant for 'mister' or 'master.'

'Bug' (*u* as in 'bull') = conceited, seems to be a various pronunciation of 'big,' but, if so, it is the only sense in which the word is so pronounced.

In 'convenient,' 'obedient,' &c., the *i* is omitted.

"When will it be conven'ent for me to see you?"—*Adam Bede*.

On the other hand, 'drovier' for 'drover' is very usual, and persons of sufficiently advanced opinions to make use of the word 'mountainous,' generally pronounce it 'mountainious' with the accent on the second syllable. 'Tremendous' also, when not 'tremenduous,' takes an *i*, and becomes 'tremendious' or 'tremenjus.'

'Favourite' is reduced to two syllables, and the accent equally distributed between them, 'feev-roight' being the usual form.

"I don' know what Parson Irwine 'ull say at his gran' favright Adam Bede turning Methody."—*Adam Bede*.

The long *i* or *y* is a distinct *oi*, as in 'soil,' but among those who affect a more cultured style of pronunciation, it is modified into an *ai* like the sound in 'aye,' 'Caiaphas,' 'Isaiah.'

Even when there is no stress on the sound, the tendency to make the *i* sound an *oy* is perceptible. An enterprizing blacksmith at Bosworth set up what he described in large letters as a 'Nail Manufactory,' and whenever the *y* in words like 'misery,' 'economy,' is sounded so as to give any distinct vowel sound, it is always *oi* rather than any other.

'As-yet-wise' is 'as-yettus,' but I am not certain whether the last syllable is meant to represent 'wise' or 'ways.'

'Surely,' as in many other dialects, always has the accent on the last syllable when used as an exclamation, and becomes 'shoo-loy!'

'Fight' sometimes adopts the alien form 'fait' for the more usual 'foit,' and 'five-pence' is 'fippns.' A 'five-pound-note' is, however, more often a 'foi-pn-ote' than a 'fippn-ote.'

O short as in 'hop,' 'mop,' &c., remains unchanged, but there are many exceptions. 'Hob,' 'hod,' 'knob,' 'Thomas,' 'sovereign,' 'foreign,' 'foreigner,' are 'hub,' 'hud,' 'nub,' 'Tummus,' 'suvrin' or 'soovrin'—*oo* as in 'foot'—'furrin,' 'furriner.' 'Fork' is 'furk,' 'short' often 'shurt,' and 'shortness,' 'shurtness.' This last is spelt 'schertnesse' in the Wycliffite versions.

'Moth,' 'office,' 'coffee,' become 'mauth,' 'haufis,' 'caufy.' 'Crap' for 'crop' is not unfrequent, but is apparently an alien form.

In 'cross,' 'crossed,' 'loss,' 'lost,' 'frost,' 'broth,' 'gone,' 'croft,' 'loft,' 'soft,' 'off,' &c., the *o* is pronounced as in 'hop.'

In 'brother,' 'mother,' 'other,' 'son,' 'done,' 'ton,' 'song,' 'long,' 'strong,' &c., it is pronounced like the *oo* in 'foot' or the *u* in 'bull,' thus following the ordinary Leicestershire pronunciation of the short *u* sound.

The long *o* sound as in 'hope,' 'roll,' 'note,' 'soap,' 'groan,' 'goes,' &c., is pronounced like the *oo* in 'fool.'

"They say folks allays groon when they're hearkenin' to the Methodys, as if they war bad i' th' inside."—*Adam Bede*.

"What's thee got thy Sunday cloose on for?"—*Ib.*

"Now is Parnassus turned to a stewes

And on Bay-stocke the Wanton Myrtle grewes."

Hall. Sat., I. 2.

The Wycliffite Versions give 'aroes,' 'boon,' 'coost,' 'coombys,' 'coote,' 'loon,' 'noose-thrillis,' 'oost,' 'roopis,' 'smook,' 'toos,' &c., for 'arose,' 'bone,' 'coast,' 'combs,' 'coat,' 'loan,' 'nostrils,' 'host,' 'ropes,' 'smoke,' 'toes,' &c., and a bookful of other instances might be collected. 'Sloo' for 'sloe' is also a Wycliffite form common in Leicestershire, but the more ordinary pronunciation is 'slaun' or 'slon.'

'Over' is 'ovver' or 'uvver.' 'Close' = *clausum*, a field or enclosure, is generally 'clus,' but in other senses more frequently 'cloos.'

'Oats' are usually 'wuts,' and 'home' 'hum' or 'wum.'

'Pony' is sometimes 'powny'—*ow* as in 'cow.'

'Road,' 'toad,' &c., are sometimes 'roo-ad,' 'too-ad,' or 'roo-ud,' 'too-ud,' but the tendency to resolve the long *o* into a dissyllable is seldom strongly marked, though often perceptible.

In 'gallows,' &c., it becomes a short *u*, 'gallus,' &c.

'Chock,' 'chuck,' and 'chook'—*oo* as in 'foot'—are all common forms of 'choke' in 'choke-full,' but to 'choke' generally follows the ordinary rule.

The short *oo* in 'foot,' &c., has a wider range of pronunciation than any other sound. It extends all the way from the narrowest

indefinable trace of a vowel, barely sufficient to hold two consonants together, through the short *u* in 'but' and the open *u* in 'bull' to the long *u* in 'mute' and the open *oo* in 'boot.' Generally speaking, the shorter forms are used by the less, and the longer by the more educated; but many who use the shorter forms in some cases use the longer in others in a manner apparently quite arbitrary. The intermediate forms are naturally the most frequently employed. 'Book,' 'brook,' 'look,' 'rook,' 'shook,' &c., are thus most frequently either correctly pronounced or else take the forms 'buke,' 'bruke,' 'luke,' 'ruke,' 'shuke.' Sometimes, however—for the most part among better-to-do classes of the community—the words are pronounced with the long *oo* as in 'boot,' and sometimes among those with less pretension to culture, 'buk,' 'bruk,' 'luk,' 'ruk,' 'shuk.' 'Gude,' however, is seldom heard for 'good.'

'Soot' in Leicestershire rhymes to 'foot.' I do not know the correct pronunciation of this word in standard English. I once thought it was 'sut,' but my faith has been shaken. I have heard a Bishop say 'sut,' but I have heard an Archbishop make the word rhyme with 'boot.'

The long *oo* as in 'boot,' 'soon,' 'tool,' &c., is rendered by the long *u* as in 'mute,' or its equivalent, the *eu* in 'feud.'

A 'coop' and to 'coop up' are generally a 'cub' and to 'cub up,' the *u* being pronounced either as in 'but' or as in 'bull.'

Oi and *oy* as in 'join,' 'loin,' 'boy,' 'toy,' 'noise,' are rendered by a long *i* as in 'line,' or an *ay* or *ai* in 'aye,' 'Caiaphas,' &c., in which the *a* element of the diphthong is pronounced like the *a* in 'father.'

'Sir, I want a ty for a little by:' said a good woman entering a toyshop in Leicester.

Pope and a host of other writers have no qualms about making 'join' rhyme with 'line' and so forth, and it is hard to believe that the pronunciation of the two sounds did not at one time approximate much more closely than at present. In Leicestershire the sound of *ai* in 'Caiaphas,' &c., is very generally substituted both for the long *i* and the *oi*, and represents perhaps the general pronunciation of both about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Ou and *ow* as in 'house,' 'cow,' &c., are triphthongs, and take

an *a*, or at least a vowel sound, with a tendency to become an *a*, before them, 'haouse,' 'caow,' &c.

'Mow' = a 'sheaf' or = 'to crowd,' and sometimes = 'to mow with a scythe,' 'bow' = *arcus*, 'bowl' in all senses, 'ought' = *aliquid*, and sometimes in other senses, 'nought' and frequently 'brought,' and other past tenses and participates in 'ought,' are all pronounced with the *aou*.

'Pound,' 'found,' are generally 'pun,' 'fun.' I remember a most unfacetious agricultural labourer, in a village near Bosworth, who was universally known by the name of 'Fun,' and who, indeed, had no other name. On asking a farmer who occasionally employed him how he came by this inappropriate appellation, the mystery was at once revealed:—" 'Fun?'—(*u* as in 'bull')—Whoy, a wur ca'd 'Fun,' coz a wur fun under a 'edge!'

'Jowl' appears as 'chawl' in 'chawl o' beek'n.'

'Our' is generally narrowed to 'air' or 'ar,' and 'howsoever' is indifferently 'ahsever' or 'ahsomdever.'

'Trough,' 'cough,' are 'truf,' 'cuf,' the *u* either as in 'but' or as in 'bull.'

'Sough,'—if the word is properly so spelt when = 'an underground drain,'—is 'suff' with the *u* as in 'bull.'

'House,' when a suffix in a compound becomes *us*. 'Work-house,' 'malt-house,' 'bake-house,' are 'wookus,' 'mautus,' 'beekus,' or 'backus.'

Whenever the sound of *ou* or *ow* is equivalent to a long *o*, as in 'soul,' 'crow,' &c., it follows the ordinary Leicestershire pronunciation of long *o* in becoming *oo* as in 'fool.'

The sound of *u* short as in 'pup,' 'cub,' 'nut,' 'judge,' 'come,' 'some,' &c., is pronounced like the *u* in 'bull' or the *oo* in 'foot.'

'Soom' and 'coom' occur in the Wigston Hospital Correspondence already quoted.

In 'put,' 'pudding,' 'sugar,' the *u* is sometimes, but by no means universally, pronounced as in 'pup.'

'Cover' is often 'kivver'—'kyuere' is a Wycliffite spelling of the word.

The open *u* sound in 'true,' 'fruit,' &c., follows the rule relating to long *oo*, and becomes a long *u*, as in 'mute,' or *eu* as in 'feud.'

U before 'ous' or 'al,' is only heard in the softening of the preceding consonant. 'Virtuous,' 'spirituous,' 'spiritual,' thus become 'virchus,' 'sperichus,' 'sperichal'—*ch* as in 'cheese.' 'Individual' becomes 'indivijle.'

"And there's such a thing as being over-speritlial."—*Adam Bede*.

Except in a very few instances the accent conforms to ordinary custom.

In 'mischief,' the accent is equally divided between the two syllables. In 'mischievous,' however, it is more distinct on the second syllable. 'Contrary' is accented on the second syllable.

'Favourite' is reduced to two syllables, as already noticed, and the accent equally divided between them.

'Surely' is accented on the last syllable when used as an exclamation or quasi-exclamation.

Those who employ such words as 'despicable,' 'applicable,' &c., accent them on the second syllable.

'Matrimony,' 'acrimony,' &c., have an accent on both the first and third syllables.

'Aggravate' has a supplementary accent on the last syllable.

The numerals are:—

1. Wan, i. e. <i>on</i> with a <i>w</i> before it.	9. Noin, noim.
2. Tew.	10. Ten.
3. Thray.	11. 'Lev'n, lev'm, leb'm.
4. Foo-a, rarely 'fow-a' (<i>ow</i> as in 'cow').	12. Twelve.
5. Foive.	13. Thootain (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').
6. Six.	14. Foo'tain (<i>oo</i> as in 'fool').
7. Sev'n, sev'm, seb'm.	20. Twenty.
8. Eet, heet.	30. Thooty (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').
	40. Foo'ty (<i>oo</i> as in 'fool').
	100. Oonderd (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').

'Once,' 'wanst;' 'twice,' 'twoice;' 'thrice,' 'throice;' 'four times,' 'foo toimes,' &c. 'Twice' and 'thrice,' like 'once,' sometimes have a final *t*.

1st. Foost (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').	11th. Lev'nt, leb'nt, lev'nth.
2nd. Sec'nd.	12th. Twelft.
3rd. Thood (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').	13th. Thootainth (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').
4th. Foo'th (<i>oo</i> as in 'fool').	20th. Twentith.
5th. Fift.	30th. Thoothith (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').
6th. Sixt.	40th. Footith (<i>oo</i> as in 'fool').
7th. Sev'nt, sebn't.	100th. Oonderd, oonderdth (<i>oo</i> as in 'foot').
8th. Eet, heet.	
9th. Noint.	
10th. Tenth, tent.	

The following items from 'bills delivered' between 1856 and 1861 by a workman, whose system of orthography was mainly phonetic, illustrate several points in Leicestershire pronunciation.

Whork at loine-post	...	...	...	...	0	2	3
Pesin Door putin hup Shelf Glooin Char and litel							
Jobes	...	...	...	...	0	2	9
Makin a touel hors	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Makin a noife box	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Makin close horse	...	...	...	...	0	4	6
Makin Noife box with Nales and webin	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
Makin a door 1 par inges a hasp 2 stapels and pante	...	...	...	...	0	3	9
Mendin corne bing	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
takein doon bed furtuner and blindes putin doon Carpet	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
putin hup bed furtuner and Winder blindes	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
tackes and scrus	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
Shiftin Bed and Carpet	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
mendin Chimdey pese	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
fitin slates to Bed	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
puting 1 handle in Spade 6 pen. sharpening Saw 4 <i>d.</i> hamer Steal 3 <i>d.</i>							
1 slat for winder blind	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
holterin 2 harm chare	...	...	...	...	0	0	6

Mendin Corn bing and Nales	...	...	...	0	1	0
6 hookes and putin hup fencin in feld Gardin	...	...	...	0	1	0
Makin 2 corn trofs 1 hasp 2 stapels 2 oldfastes and nales	...	...	...	0	0	8
Makin a petishen to hot Bed 1 ing and Skrwes	...	...	...	0	0	4
holterin Seler door board	...	...	...	0	2	6
Work at Gardin Boxes 1 day	...	...	...	0	3	9
putin canvis on frame	...	...	...	0	1	6
Mendin harm Chare mendin a tule putin webin to close horse	...	...	...	1	6	
makin a blind slat	...	...	...	0	3	
fencin in Close	...	...	...	1	6	
makin loine post	...	...	...	1	6	
fencin hea Stack	...	...	...	1	0	
putin hing on shuter	...	...	...	0	2	

The following extracts from MSS. also in my possession are not without a philological interest as illustrative of pronunciation:—

“My wife was gon out but shis com back gin.”

“If you got no met ples to send 3 pound of Beken.”

“Sir I shall be a blight to you if you will please to send a little som think for my little gell.”

“She was sitting on the bottomist stare, and in the act of rising thair from her legs was quite dead up to her hips, and through weekness and Death upon her she fell forward.”

“A change took place last night with my wife. She now lies and takes no notice, and seems to feel no pain, and she can Ear aney thing. And she did speak, and said she could not now talk she is so weak, and we fear she is much worse. But if you think these Symptoms are for the best, so it is.”

“I keep my beed three wicks and I ham very wick and loo at the preasent. I ham com to ask you if you pleas to let me have E trifell to git me somthing to tak to git my streenth hup once moor. I have had nothing only E villent cuff at the chest.”

“Iham agardner or jobean man and can make my self usfull as arand man.”

"Sir raight to infome you that i very hill."

"Three weaks ago i summingd him before the Magstrets for taking 2 days with out my Leef he got a reparmending and sent away with the promised to be better boy he as been wors ever since he is in the shop 12 hours and then he leevs work but he dont do more than 4 hours work in 12 hours & destroys is tules in a shamefull manner he as been with me 12 monts and as not ernt is food ad I better refuse to take the Boy and a low the farther to summing me or ad i better summond the boy and try to get is indenters canceled what ad i better do with such a carracter."

"A middleaged Persn as a working housekiper wages required twelve Pound if it is a lite plece I would take a littel les and remain yours truley."

"i have been obliged to have some one to wait of her we have given her some fisic and tried menes and she is getting beter."

"I whould be willing to do haney think you wood wish by me."

"I rived safe home and all is well I remain your true frende Henery"

"I shall have no objection to taken the child."

"You may know all piticklors by riting or coming. Answer by return will abledge."

"She was Stormed and Hooted at and told she was to idle to work and never done a day's work in her life."

"Will you kindley tell me if Hebe was a virtious woman? I believe she was Cup bearer to Jove. An early reply will greatly oblige."

"A young lady with dark brown curly hair, black eyes and tall, age 23, with a small income, and wishes to meet with a pardoner the same. Age his no object. To enclose 12 postage stamps."
(This was a postage-stamp swindle.)

II. GRAMMAR.

APART from the vocabulary and pronunciation, the Leicestershire dialect presents at least one distinctive peculiarity of great interest. This is the substitution of 'to have' for 'to be,' both as a substantive and auxiliary verb. A schoolboy quarrel almost invariably involves the dialogue:—

A. 'Yo've a loyar!'

B. 'Whoy, Oi hev'n't!'

A. 'Whoy, yo' hev! So naow then!'

B. 'Whoy, Oi hev'n't! So naow then!'

And so on, and so on, till the time arrives for terminating the argument by fisticuffs. An old parish clerk and sexton, who found me trespassing in his belfry, accosted me with:

'And Neethan said unto Deevide, thou hast the man!'

The usage, however, is eminently capricious, and very frequently is combined with the ordinary form in the same sentence.

'Oi mought ha' bin as big a fule as a 'ad his-sen to 'ear 'im talk.'

'If Oi 'adn't a bin quoyet-loike, a'd a 'ad on to me agen.'

Perhaps the commonest formulas in which the substitution occurs are those in which enquiries about health are made or answered.

'Well, an' ow hev ye?'

'Well, Oi hev'n't not quoyet so well to-dee!'

This singular usage I found last year still common in the neighbourhood of Bosworth, though by no means so universal as I remember it thirty years ago. I do not know whether it extends to

the whole of Leicestershire, but it is certainly almost unknown on the Warwickshire side of the Watling Street, the old boundary-line between Alfred's Englishmen and the Danes of Guthrum-Athelstan. This marked limitation of the usage to Danish territory seems to suggest the possibility of its having originated among the Scandinavian settlers in Leicestershire. Many names, familiar in the Icelandic Sagas, are still borne by those whom Burton would call the 'naturalists' of the county, and many more are incorporated in the local nomenclature of the villages. Apart, therefore, from the purely historic evidence, all of which, however, points in the same direction, it is abundantly clear that the Leicestershire 'Danes' were mainly of Norwegian origin, and it is interesting to find that a precisely similar use of 'hafa' to 'have,' instead of the equivalent of 'to be' is still, and apparently always has been, common in Icelandic conversation (Cleasby's *Icelandic Dict.*, s. v. D. β).

Another peculiarity, by no means so distinctive, is the use of the uninflected genitive.

"Wanted, a strong midleage omen to atend a workin man wife. Aploy to," &c. (1868).

"Then I did go with my father to labour in Lord Stamford woods" (1845). (Both these are from MSS. *penes me.*)

'The Queen cousin.'

'It' is never inflected. Shakspeare gives a good example of the usage:—

"Go to it grandam, child,
Give grandam kingdom, and it grandam will
Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig."—*K. John*, II. i.

Several other instances of the absence of the inflexion will be found in the glossary.

I am not quite sure whether phrases such as 'knife-edge,' 'week-end,' 'year-end,' and the like are to be considered examples of uninflected genitives, or whether they are not rather compound nouns like 'cow-hide,' or 'plough-tail.'

Nearly all of the following peculiarities of idiom are, I believe, common to a large proportion of provincial dialects, but some of them have apparently escaped the notice of glossarists.

'A' is very generally substituted for 'an,' even when the following vowel is not aspirated in pronunciation.

'Well, b'y, an' what's yer neam?'

'Please, sir, it's Adam, sir.'

'Well, an' a good neam an' all! A neam, yo' say (see) is a article as ain't none the woos fur bein' a o'd un.'

"A few days after that I saw another light from Heaven brighter than the sun, and a solemn Heavenly Voice saying the Holy Prophets and the Royal Psalmist. The Prophets hedds and feet where bare: they had mantles on and Leathern girdles Round their Loins. I saw King David: he had on A ash coulered Coat Waistcote Breeches and stöckings, Black low Crowed hat and Black shoes."—*MS. Autobiography of W. Jordan of Ratby, 1845. Penes me.*

When 'such' is followed by 'a' or 'an,' it is almost always preceded by a redundant article.

'It is a such a handsome carcass.' (Said of a tabby and tortoiseshell cat.)

'There's a such a tremendous lot on 'em.'

'The' is always used in speaking of trades or occupations:

"She's teaching me tent-stitch and the lace-mending."—*Adam Bede.*

'He put him to the boot-uppering.'

'I never keered for the sojering; it were allays to lungeous for may.'

'It's a very odd thing, sir, but I allays had what you may call a passion for the haberdashery.'

'The' is omitted before a thing to which attention is called:

'Moy surs! Look at fat!'

'Look at neck! Whoy, it's all bëer (bare)!'

It is also very generally omitted after 'at,' 'on,' or 'under':

"Well, hang up th' door at fur end o' the shop."—*Adam Bede.*

The plurals of nouns of reckoning or measurement are almost always uninflected. 'Year,' 'winter,' 'pound,' 'shilling,' 'mile,' 'yard,' 'foot,' 'inch,' 'acre,' 'hundred' = 'hundred-weight,' 'score,' 'stone,' &c., only take the plural form when not used as arithmetical units. Hardly any of these nouns, when employed as measures,

took an inflected plural in the days of Swift and Defoe, and two at least of them, 'score' and 'stone,' still remain uninflected in ordinary statistics. When used adjectively, the uninflected plural is also still retained in every case, 'a forty-shilling freeholder,' 'a five-inch scale,' 'a thousand-acre farm,' 'a four-mile handicap,' &c., having no recognized substitutes in standard English.

'Hoof,' 'roof,' 'proof,' sometimes make 'hooves,' 'rooves,' 'prooves,' in the plural.

'Beast' = horned cattle or other animals, is generally uninflected, but sometimes makes 'beas'es' or 'beas'eses' in the plural. Monosyllables ending in *st* have, indeed, for the most part this double form of plural. Thus 'post' makes 'poos'es' or 'pooseses,' 'costs' are 'cosses' or 'cosseses.' The most notable exception is 'nest,' which occasionally, indeed, makes 'nestes' or 'nesses' in the plural, but far more usually is one of the few Leicestershire nouns having a plural in *en*. The verb, moreover, in this case, is formed from the plural of the noun. A Leicestershire lad never goes 'nesting'; he 'goos a hood-neezening,' or 'nayzenin.' It is observable that the vowel is here lengthened in the plural, a peculiarity which reappears in 'cloozen,' the pl. of 'close,' a field, the singular of which is generally pronounced 'clus.'

Other common plurals in *en* are 'housen' and 'plazen' (pl. of 'place'), but as a rule, the plurals end in *s*, as in standard English. The pl. of 'child' is 'children' or 'childer;'; of 'brother,' 'brothren,' whenever 'brethren' would be used in ordinary English. 'Chicken' is also sometimes, though not commonly, used as a plural.

Nouns are not unfrequently used as adjectives or participles. Thus a patient in a precarious condition is said to be 'in a cas'alty wee,' and a good woman once told me she could get no work because 'folks are so bigotry agen a streenger.' 'Gallows' is a very favourite substantive in this adjectival sense. This substitution of a substantive for an adjective is, I believe, occasionally to be heard in other than provincial society in phrases such as 'damnation nuisance' and the like, which it would be difficult to justify from a grammarian's point of view. Shakspeare makes this a Welsh peculiarity in several of Fluellen's speeches:

“And she is painted also with a wheel, to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning and inconstant and variations and mutabilities.”—*Hen. V.*, III. 6.

The method of marking the degrees of comparison in adjectives and participles offers a few noticeable peculiarities.

The comparative is always followed by ‘nor,’ or rather ‘nur,’ instead of ‘than.’

‘More’ and ‘most’ are very frequently used redundantly with the comparative and superlative forms in *er* and *est*.

‘Better’ is frequently used for ‘more,’ and ‘best’ sometimes for ‘most.’

‘Better nur a moile.’

‘Better nur a ’underd on ’em.’

‘Better chep nur ivver.’

This last, however, is rather the comparative of ‘good-cheap’ than of ‘cheap,’ so that it is hardly a case in point.

There is no adjective or participle to which *er* and *est* cannot be added to mark the degree of comparison. ‘Littler’ is commoner than ‘less,’ and ‘baddest’ almost as common as ‘worst.’

“Coventry’s a much more beer-drinker place nur what Leicester is. It’s moy belief as it’s the most beer-drinkinest place as is.” (Imperfectly-informed elector, 1868.)

The use of adjectives as adverbs is common to Leicestershire with most other provincial dialects.

The pronouns afford a fine variety of peculiar usages. ‘Me’ is used as a nominative in the same way as the French ‘moi,’ and ‘I’ can no more stand alone than ‘je.’ To the question ‘Who’s there?’ the answer would be either ‘may’ or ‘Whoy, it’s may,’ unless the speaker wished to emphasize the fact of his presence, when the answer would be with the verb: ‘Whoy, Oi am!’ I am not quite persuaded in my own mind that this use of ‘me’ is ungrammatical. At all events it is common as an idiom throughout the country.

‘Thee’ is also used as a nominative, but is not common except in addressing children. Among the labouring classes, ‘thee’ is, I think, an intruder from the Warwickshire and Staffordshire side. When used, as it sometimes is, by those of a higher grade, it seems

to mark a survival of Puritanical customs. Like the French 'tu,' or the German 'du,' it is generally an address of endearment.

"Thee't like thy dog Gyp."—*Adam Bede*.

'Woo' te?'

'Dade wull I, surry!' *u* as in 'bull.' Where the *I* is thus placed after the verb, it is reduced to a mere vowel sound.

'Will thee 'av some, lov?'

'Him' is also used as a nominative under almost the same conditions as 'me,' the usage in both cases being, I believe, everywhere common. 'En' or 'un' is a very general substitute for 'him.'

'Whoy doon't ye stick up'—*u* as in 'bull'—'to un then?'

'Them' is another nominative, frequently used for 'those,' and less frequently for 'they.' 'Them there,' and 'these here,' are forms as common in Leicestershire as elsewhere. 'Did 'em?' 'Noo! um didn't.' 'Them be dal'd!'

'Us' is also an occasional nominative, as 'we' is an occasional accusative. I ought, perhaps, to apologize for the use of a word so obsolete as 'accusative,' but it will be, I hope, still intelligible. 'Way gen it em, didn't us?' 'And way did, an' all!'

The possessive pronouns 'hisn,' 'hern,' 'ourn,' 'yourn,' 'theirn,' are universally in use, as also are both 'we' and 'us' for 'our,' and 'it' for 'its.' 'Whosen' is not uncommon for the interrogative 'whose?'

'We'll go wesh we, an' get we teas.'

'Its' is perhaps still to be regarded as the genitive of the personal pronoun 'it,' rather than as a possessive pronoun in its own right, so that the use of 'it' for 'its' falls properly under the rule already given with regard to the non-inflection of the genitive.

For the relatives, 'that,' 'who,' or 'which,' 'as' is the universal substitute.

'Them as worrits their woives to death goos off an' gits anoother roight on end! Teen't feer! It's oon'y them as uses their woives proper as had ought to 'ave moor nur wan.'

'What' is frequently redundant, especially after 'like.'

'Theer warn't a man in Bos'oth as could sweer loike what that man could!'

'Thisn,' 'a-thisn,' or 'a-thisns,' and 'a-thatn,' or 'a-thatns,' are used for 'in this manner,' or 'in that manner.' The form is Shaksperian.

"*Bottom.* An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too: I'll speak in a monstrous little voice, thisne, thisne, 'Ah Pyramus, my lover dear! thy Thisby dear and lady dear!'"—*M. N. D.*, I. ii.

In *Adam Bede* we read of "Chad's Bess, who wondered why the folks war a-makin faces a-thatns."

'This' is occasionally inflected in the genitive. 'I loike this's head best, but t'other un freams quoitte as loikely a pup' (*u* as in 'bull').—Dog-fancier's opinion.

'That' is often used in a circuitous affirmative. 'Do you like apples?' 'Oi dew that.' 'Can you eat one?' 'Oi can that!'

'Sen' is substituted for 'self,' and 'sens' for 'selves.' They are generally compounded with the possessive instead of the personal pronouns. 'His-sen' is the usual form of 'himself,' and 'their-sens' of 'themselves,' but 'him-sen' and 'them-sen' are also common. 'We-sen' and 'us-sen,' or 'we-sens' and 'us-sens,' are, I rather think, to be regarded as formed from 'we' and 'us' when used as possessive and not personal pronouns.

A number of monosyllabic verbs have an alternative form ending in 'en' in the present and past tenses indicative, and sometimes in the infinitive. 'Pushen,' 'pullen,' 'looken,' 'getten,' 'putten,' for 'push,' 'pull,' 'look,' 'get,' 'put,' are of very common occurrence, but most common on the Warwickshire borders.

"An' somehow ye looken sorry, too."—*Adam Bede.*

"I allays putten a sprig o' mint in mysen."—*Ib.*

'What d'ye goo fur to pushen a-thatns fur?'

'Known,' 'seen,' 'gi'n,' 'done,' 'ta'en,' are always used instead of 'knew,' 'saw,' 'gave,' 'did,' and 'took,' and sometimes even stand as the presents of those verbs.

'Shotten' and 'gotten' are the usual past tenses of 'shoot' and 'get.' 'I shotten em mysen.'

The following list shows the usually accepted perfects and past participles of some of the commoner verbs:—

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>P. Part.</i>
Beat	bet beaten	bet beaten
Bring	brought broughten brung (occasionally)	brought broughten
Catch	catched	catched
Draw	drawed drawn	drawed drawn
Drive	druv	druv
Drownd	drownded	drownded
Fight	fit	fit fowghten
Fly (<i>a.</i> and <i>n.</i>)	fled flown flew	fled flown flew
Freeze	friz fruz	friz fruz
Fright	frit	frit
Glean	glent	glent
Go	gone went	gone went
Hit	hot	hot
Hold Holt	helt	helt holten
Light	lit	lit
Make Mek Ma	med meed	med meed
Peep	pept pep	
Pick	puck picken picked	puck picken pucken

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>P. Part.</i>
Shake	shook shooken	shook shooken
Shed	shed sheeded	shed sheeded
Show	shew (pr. like 'shoe') showed shown	shewn shown showed
Snow	snew	
Squeeze	squoze squoze	squez squoze squozen
Steep	step	step stept
Strike	strook strooken	strook strooken
Sweat	swat swot	
Thaw	thew	thew thewn
Weed	wed	wed
Weet Wet	wet	wet
Wheel	whelt	whelt

Besides the substitution of 'to have' for 'to be' in all tenses, the auxiliary verb presents a number of various forms. The following table shows the principal tenses of the indicative :—

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF THE AUXILIARY VERB (INDICATIVE MOOD).

		SINGULAR.				PLURAL.			
		FIRST PERSON.		THIRD PERSON.		FIRST PERSON.		THIRD PERSON.	
		Uncontracted form.	Contracted form.	Uncontracted form.	Contracted form.	Uncontracted form.	Contracted form.	Uncontracted form.	Contracted form.
PRESENT.		I am	I'm	He is	He's	We are	We're	Ye are	Ye're
		I be	I've	He be	He's	We am	We'm	Ye are	Ye're
		I have	I hae	He has	He've	We be		Ye are	Ye're
		I hev	I hea	He have	He hae	We bin		Ye are	Ye're
		I han	I'n	He hev	He hea	We have	We've	Ye are	Ye're
				He han	He'n	We hev	We hae	Ye are	Ye're
						We han	We'n	Ye are	Ye're
PAST.		I was	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I wor	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I wur	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I weer	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I did be	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I did have	I've	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I have	I'd	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I hed	I'd	He was, &c., as in the first person.		We was, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye was, &c., as in the first person singular.	
FUTURE.		I shall	I'll	He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I shan	I'll	He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I will	I'll	He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	
		I wull	I'll	He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	
				He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	
				He shall, &c., as in the first person.		We shall, &c., as in the first person singular.		Ye shall, &c., as in the first person singular.	

In the other moods 'can' is sometimes 'con,' 'may' is always 'mee,' 'might' is either 'moight' or 'mought,' 'must' is generally 'mut,' but almost as commonly 'mun.'

'Can' and 'could' are very commonly used in the infinitive. 'A's the man to can du it.' 'I'd use to could du it in hafe the toime.'

'Ought' is always used with a redundant 'had' or 'did.' 'Yo hadn't ought.' 'Didn't I ought?'

The conditional pluperfect always takes a redundant 'have.' 'If I had ha seen 'im.'

Such forms as 'Where bin I?' 'How bin you?' both of which are found in the 'Round Preacher,' are by no means unknown, but are, I think, trespassers over the borders, more often to be detected on the lips of imitators of the rustic dialect than of the rustics themselves.

As in other dialects, the combination of a negative materially modifies the verb, and the multiplication of negatives intensifies the negation. The following table shows the more ordinary combinations of the negative with the verb:—

I'm not	} = I am not	wasn't or wasna	} = was not
I'n not		worn't ,, worna	
I've not		wurn't ,, wurna	
I han't		weern't ,, weerna	
I an't		hadn't ,, hadna	
I ain't		hedn't ,, hedna	
I ean't		woonot or woona	} = will not
I beant		winnot ,, winna	
I baint		woon't	
I ben't		wun't	
I haven't	have not or havena	} = have not	
I hev'n't	hannot ,, hanna		
I havena	hain't		
I hanna	hean't		
shonnot or shonna	} = shall not	meedn't or meena	} = may not
shannot ,, shanna		meen't	
shain't		moun't ,, mowna	
shan't			

didn't or didna	} = did not	mutn't	} = must not
daint (<i>Warw. side</i>)		munn't or munna	
cain't or conna	} = cannot	didn't ought	} = ought not
can't ,, canna		hadn't ought	

The compound of verb and negative remains the same in all persons, but 'inna' is also a common form in the third person singular of the present.

With regard to other parts of speech, the most noticeable peculiarities are, perhaps, the position often assigned to the adverb in a sentence, and the frequent omission of the prepositions 'on' and 'to.' Thus a Leicestershire correspondent writes (1879), 'I hope to soon get church.' Other examples are—'A were too bad hot (badly hit) to quickly get over it.' 'He goes Bos'o'th Wednesdays.'

This omission of the preposition has travelled across the Atlantic:

"He" (George Stephenson) "never said he feared he had done wrong in turning from that church to that coal-pit and trying to mend the pump Sunday."—R. Collyer's *The Life That Now Is*, p. 114 (Boston, U.S., 1872).

'From' and 'of' a person or thing are generally replaced by 'on,' 'off,' 'off of,' or 'off on.' 'Oi wrosted wi' 'im fur it, but a 'ad it on me.' 'Missus wants a jint off the butcher.' 'A goodish few on 'em.' 'I'm sick on ye!' 'Hay bought it off the pedlar chap, an' after 'ay'd bought it 'ay said as 'ay'd bought it off of our Oiram' (Hiram).

A schismatic lady of the manor offered a tract to a farmer as he was returning from church. The answer vindicated at once his courtesy and his orthodoxy: 'Thank ye, my lady, not of a Sunday!' (*u* as in 'bull').

'At' is not unfrequently employed for 'to' in such phrases as 'Whativver are ye a-doin at 'im?' 'Hark at rain!' 'Listen at boods!'

'To' is also frequently substituted for 'for.' 'Better have the Quane to yer aunt nur the King to yer ooncle.'

One or two other grammatical peculiarities will be found in the examples given in the Glossary, but none of them, I think, are in any way specially remarkable.

III. LITERATURE.

BISHOP LATIMER'S sermons abound in Leicestershire phrases, and the works of Bishop Hall, Herrick, Cleaveland, the Beaumonts, the Burtons, and other Leicestershire authors, are none of them wanting in words and idioms smacking of the soil. The author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* seems, indeed, to have been rather proud of what he calls his 'Dorick dialect,' and occasionally ventures on phrases and spellings which even in his own day must have seemed rather obtrusively provincial. None of the Leicestershire writers, however, are so rich in illustrations of the Leicestershire dialect as Shakspeare and Drayton, while in our own time by far its best literary exponent is the Warwickshire author of *Adam Bede* and *Middlemarch*. The *Round Preacher* makes frequent use of a dialect which to some extent is identical with Leicestershire, but which, I believe, really belongs to Southern Yorkshire. Leicestershire has produced several 'uneducated poets,' among whom perhaps the most respectable is Samuel Deacon of Barton-in-the-beans, a clock-maker and Baptist minister, who published a little volume some sixty years ago, entitled *The Choice of a Wife, and other Poems*, which reads like the work of a lesser Crabbe. But though I have carefully read all the works by this class of author that I have been able to collect, I have seldom been rewarded by the discovery of any striking example of the use of any specially Leicestershire word or phrase. Several of the words used by Clare as genuine Northamptonshire are dubious or wrongly applied, and I find that while most of these provincial 'bards' attempt in some of their essays to adopt their

own local dialect, they almost always contrive to employ their provincial words in an unprovincial manner, and to import provincialisms from other dialects than their own.

With the exception of one or two communications to the local papers, I have never met with any literary work of any kind really written in the Leicestershire dialect. We have had no William Barnes or even a 'Tim Bobbin.' The following poem, which I find in the *Leicester Journal* of Aug. 1, 1856, is, I believe, the unique example of a purely Leicestershire idyll, and as such is perhaps worth preservation :—

AR OBADOYER;

OR,

MUSTER COX'S COORTIN'.

A LE'STERSHOYRE PASTORAL.

Soo Oi says to ar o'd Obadoyer, says Oi—

Noigh-'and all the toime wi' vexetion to croy :

'Well,' Oi says, 'this Nance Drew as yo want me to wed,

Oi mek count as 'er 'airt's joost as roight as 'er 'ead ;

An' shay's woonderful tow'dly an' oyable loike,

Shay's as roight as moy leg an' as street as a poike.'

'Well,' a says, 'een't yo got nothink else for to sey ?

Fur Oi knood all that theer sin' a twe'mon' todee—

Shay een't jed, or strook oogly or nothink o' that?'

'Noo,' says Oi, 'but, yo say, Oi cain't wed 'er, that's flat !'

'Whoy,' a says, 'yo gret gomeril, what do yer mane ?

Wull ye tek tew a doochess or marry the Quane?—

Whoy, shay's thray 'underd poun' ! Well, Oi'm gormed if Oi ivver !

Moy hoys an' o'd limbs ! an' yo says yo woon't hev 'er !'

'Whoy, it happens a-thisns,' says Oi, 'lookye 'ere !

Oi told Peggy Beck as Oi'd hev 'er last year ;

An' wan man, as Oi tek't, whoy, a cain't marry tew,
 Soo Oi've blest if Oi knoo what the O'd un to dew !
 An', what's moor, this 'ere Peggy, shay knoos 'ow it stan's,
 An' sweers as shay'll put it in s'licitor's 'an's.—
 Soo now then,' Oi says.

' Whoy,' a says, ' Yo've a fule !
 Oi med count as yo would, when they sent ye to skule !
 An' yo hev !'

' Well,' says Oi, ' but what's best fur to dew,
 Fur Oi mut marry Peggy, an' cain't marry tew ?'

' Well,' a says, ' done ye loov 'er ?'

' Not Peggy,' says Oi,
 ' But the t'other, whoy, yis, that Oi dew if Oi doy !'

' Whoy, then, yo gret fule,' a says, viciously loike,
 ' Yo cain't marry at all, an' may doy i' the doike !
 Doon't coom gosterin' 'ere ! Oi cain't dew nothink forry !'

' Well,' says Oi, ' then good mornin' an' thanky ! Oi've sorry.'

Well, now then, these wenches—Moy surs, Ooncle Cox,
 Joost didn't a knoo 'em, the crafty o'd fox !—
 A blacked up 'is butes, an' a sheaved an' a drest
 Proper up to the noines in his new Soonday-best,
 An' a goos to o'd Beck's, an' a sets his-sen down,
 An' a laffs an' a ligs an' a chaffs 'em all roun
 'Bout Aylse an' the paason an' Dick an' all that,
 An' at lasst a says, solid, joost twizzlin' 'is 'at :

' Oi've a unkit o'd farmer,' a says, ' an' at toimes
 Oi fale summot joost 'ere when Oi 'ear the o'd choimes.'

' Whoy,' says Beck, ' do yo mane as yo've moinded to wed ?
 Lokamussy, whativver's put that in yer 'ed ?'

An' o'd woman Beck, shay did tek it up kane :
 ' Oi mane nothink,' a says, ' but Oi mane what Oi mane.'

An' Miss Peggy, shay up, an' says shay, 'Muster Cox,
 Whoy, yo live loike a rabbit shut up in a box!—
 Whoy, if yo wuz to troy, ah be boun' yo could foin',
 An' not very fur off, joost a lass to yer moïn'.
 Whoy, theer's many a gell 'ud joomp out o' her hoide
 If yo'd ahx 'er in arnest to mek yo a broide.
 Whoy, yo've money enew fur to boy up the town,
 An' yo've yoong enew yit fur a woif ah be boun'.'

'Well,' a says, 'yis, Oi've 'arty enew, Oi suppose,
 An' Oi've not quoitte a beggar joost yit, as toimes goos ;
 But,' a says, lookin solid—moy hoide, what a muve!—
 A says, 'It een't money as doos it!—Its loov!'

Well, yo knoo, when the o'd uns they heern 'im talk soo,
 They foun' very sune an ockesion to goo.

But Miss Peggy, shay stopt, an' shay toorned very red,
 An' o'd Cox, a loked fulish, tew, scrattin' 'is 'ead :
 An' a nudged 'is cheer noigher, and noigher agen,
 An' Miss Peggy sot gaupin' an' mekkin preten',
 Till at lasst, when 'is cheer wur joost set to his moïn',
 Ooncle Cox, a joost slipt 'is arm round 'er behoin',
 An' a says, 'Yo doon't mane as yo'd hev owght to sey
 Tew a wizeden o'd gree-headed beggar loike may?'

'Hoh,' says shay, an' shay soiked loike a cow in a fit :
 'Coom,' a says, 'doon't ye goo fur to brossen ye yit!
 Whoy, they to'd me this mornin' as they'd heern yo said
 As yo meant if yo lived to be married to Ned.—
 Done ye mane it?' a says, 'Fur, moy hoys, if yo dew,
 Oi've gormed if Oi leave 'im the wuth of a screw!
 Soo now then,' a says :

'O, Lor bless yer,' says shay,
 'It wur oon'y moy fun!—Ned een't nothink to may!
 Except he's yoor nevy,' shay says, lukin' sloy.

'Yo woon't hev 'im?' a says.

'Noo,' says Peggy, 'not Oi!'

'Well,' a says, 'hev yo sure?'

'Ah,' says shay, 'an' Oi'll sweer
Oi wouldn't, not if it wur ivver so! Theer!'

'Well,' a says, 'dew ye loov ma?' an' nudged a bit noigher;

'Hoh,' says shay, loike a stuttrin, 'Hoh!—Ob—Obadoyer!'

'Whoy, that een't no annser!' a says wi' a kiss:

'Coom, dew ye, ma wench?' an' at lasst shay says 'Yis.'

'Whoy, Oi've sixty,' says ooncle, 'an' bloind o' wan oy—
An' yo says as yo'll hev me? Tek keer yo doon't loy!'

'Ah, Oi wull,' shay says, scrowgin up, 'moy Obadoyer!
Yis, Oi wull, that Oi wull!—do yo think Oi've a loyar?'

'Well,' a says, 'That Oi *doon't* knoo, but wan thing Oi dew,
An' that there is this 'ere—as Oi woo'not hev yew!

An' Oi een't non o' yourn tho' yo said it and swoor it,

An' soo if yo loov ma, yo'd better git o'er it!—

Good mornin', a says, an' a oop an' a roon

Joost afore shay could ketch 'im, loike shot from a goon.

Moy hoide! What a teerin' an' sweerin' shay med,

Till shay welly brought down the o'd 'ouse on 'er 'ead!

Such a janglin' an' branglin' an' stompin' an' sooch,

Yo moight 'ear 'er for sure as fur off as the chooch.

Till the foolk all coom runnin', th'o'd woman an' all,

To ahx 'er whativver shay meant by 'er squall.

Moy surs, 'ow shay called 'em all down to the ground!

Their mate didn' dew 'em mooch good, ah be bound!

An' ooncle, a left 'em all moytherin' theer

An' shogs off to Kit's at the Stag for some beer:

An' nextus a coom to ar mill an' says a,

'Yo coom 'ere, yo gret bif-yead, an' listen to may!'

An' a to'd me this 'ere joost as Oi'n to'd it yew:

'An' now then,' a says, 'yo goo street to Nance Drew,

An' ahx if shay'll hev ye—Oi count as shay wull!'

An' shay did—its as trew as moy neam's Yedda'd Bull!

IV. LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

THE local nomenclature of Leicestershire is an epitome of the historic conquests of England. Possibly, indeed, the name of a brook or a hill here and there may still bear uneffaced the mint-mark stamped upon it by the once ubiquitous Gael before the pre-historic invasion of the Cymro ousted him from the Midland fields and forests. At all events, in some few instances, the waters and the waste hill-tops bear names undoubtedly Celtic. They hardly formed part of the property actually reduced into possession by after invaders, and there was no practical need for their new lords to give them a new name. The old generic local names conferred by the 'early Briton' thus became specific, but remained in outward form the same, unchanged by Roman or Englishman, Dane or Norman. The high 'Tors' are still the 'High Tors,' and the 'Ox' is still the 'Ox-brook.' Bencliff, Pelder Tor, High Cadman are forest heights; Nanpantan a forest valley; the Tweed and Devon find their way by the Trent to the eastern sea, and the Avon passes away from the borders of the county at Dove-bridge to join the Severn on the West.

The words, however, thus left are few, and fewer still recall the centuries of Roman occupation. The city or town which gives a name to the county announces itself as a 'cester;' but whether Leicester simply represents a form of Ratae-cester or Rhage-cester, or whether it is rather to be regarded either as the 'cester' of the Legions or the 'cester' on the Leire—the old name of the Soar,—is an open question. The Fosseway may have been named by an imperial engineer, and the Stantons and Strettons bear witness that the roads

which passed through them were of Roman construction, but the Roman himself has been all but effaced.

If, however, the traces of earlier invaders are faint and few, those of the Englishman are everywhere. Town and village and hamlet and homestead, common-land and field and meadow, wold and wood, hill and stream, road and lane and foot-path and boundary, tell how firmly he rooted himself in the land,—how absolutely he exterminated his predecessors. It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile this absolute extermination with the usually-accepted hypothesis that this part of Britain—to omit all reference to other portions—did not become English until the latter half of the fifth century at the earliest. The evidence adduced in favour of the surmise that South-eastern and Midland Britain were already partially if not substantially English before they were Roman, has certainly not hitherto been conclusive; but if such a theory should ever be brought well within the limits of historic probability it would satisfactorily explain much that is at present enigmatic in the local nomenclature not only of Leicestershire, but of England generally. But however this may be, the Englishman is everywhere in Leicestershire. The families who claimed descent from the mythic and half-mythic chiefs of old-world Saxondom have conferred their patronymics on the colonies they planted in the midst of the common-land—king and alderman and thane of later days, bishop and abbot and saint, the earl who owned and the churl who tilled, have all left their stamp upon the soil. The ‘ingtons,’ the ‘tons’ and the ‘stons,’ the ‘worths’ and the ‘hams,’ are strewn thick and threefold over all the land except within the forest boundaries. So many ‘stones’ surround Bosworth Field that the traditional prophecy which told how the third Richard should die between seven ‘stones’ leaves it doubtful which seven out of the multitude were those intended by the *ex-post-facto* punster prophet.

But if the Englishman has drawn the warp of the local nomenclature, it is the Dane whose busy shuttle has thrown the woof. Everywhere are records of the time when the

Burga fife,
Ligora-cester
And Lindeylene

And Snotingahám
 Swylce Stanford éac
 And Deorabý
 Denum wæran ær
 Under Nordhmannum [*A.-S. C.*, s. a. 941].

Wherever the beaks of the Norseman could push across the shallows or thread the narrow windings of the Soar, the Wreke, and the Eye, and the other inlets from the eastern sea to the heart of the Midlands—wherever a follower of the Viking chief could burn out the English yeoman and make himself lord of his outlying farmstead—wherever the ‘here’ lay quartered in town or village, or mustered in the assarts of the forest for its summer raids—wherever, in short, the Danish axe could win the land from the English sword, there the local names bear abiding witness to the fact. Sometimes the Danish or Norse names are descriptive of local conditions, but by far the greater number perpetuate the name of individual adventurers. Arnor and Aslákr, Bárekr and Brandi, Eindridi and Garrödr and Grimr, Hálfván and Hrothgeir and Ketell, Niáll, Saxi and Skapti, Sigvalldi, Thórmódr and Thórsteinn, among a whole ‘here’ of others, have conferred their names on the dwellings or holdings they wrested from their English lords. The last-named of these, Thórsteinn, whose name survives in Thrussington, supplies a caution, perhaps not even yet superfluous, to over-zealous disciples of Mr. Kemble who may be prepared to find a ‘mark’ name in every ‘ington’ they encounter. Some of the names preserved are better known to history. Whether Hubba had any connection with Humberstone is perhaps open to question, but there can be no risk in assigning the Ingarsbys to an Ingvar, whether the Viking who figures so bloodily in our chronicles or another. Somerby, Sumerlildebie in Domesday Book, records the name of another chief whom it is perhaps justifiable to identify with the ‘Micel Sumorlida’ who came to Reading in 871 (*A.-S. C.*, s. a.). I am not sure, indeed, whether the identification may not be carried one step further. Gaimar writes (*M. H. B.*, 802, l. 3015):

Donc vint un Daneis, un tyrant
 Ki Sumerlede out nun le grant ;

A Readinges vint od son ost
Quank' il trova destruit mult tost.
Reis Edelret si volt combatre
Mes il transid ; si gest en lestre."

The last word is given 'latre' in other versions, and may mean highway, but it is not impossible that the Chronicler intended the word to stand for Leicester.

The Norman Conquest differed in kind from any of the previous invasions of England, and affected the local nomenclature in a different way. The new lords of the soil planted no new towns or villages, and though here and there they built a castle round which the clustered cottages of their 'men' grew in time to be a village or town which has sometimes survived the castle itself, there was nothing like an organized colonization of the country they conquered. Their properties did not change their old names. Ashby was still Ashby, and Melton still Melton, but they were held under a new grant, which gave their holders a practically despotic power not only over the soil, but over all who dwelt within their borders. Ashby was the Ashby of the Zouch, and Melton the Melton of the Mowbray. Among the names thus conferred a few are somewhat difficult to identify without the aid of local history. Goadby Marwood, for instance, does not at first sight suggest the name of Maureward; nor Thorpe Bussard, the old name of Thorpe Satchville, that of Beaudeisert. Burton Overy, again, is a somewhat misleading form of Burton Noveray; and no etymologist without assistance would evolve from Isley Walton the name of Goisfrid Alselin as its godfather. Stoke Golding is courageously claimed by Mr. Kemble as an early 'mark;' but, in the absence of evidence either way, it would probably be more prudent to regard the not uncommon name of Golding as that of a former lord of the manor. Staunton Harold looks at first sight as if it had belonged to an English king before the battle of Hastings, but in reality the Harold who gave his name to the place was only enfeoffed by Henry de Ferreires, who held it at the time of the Domesday survey. In this case, the village which was surnamed by Harold returned the compliment to his descendants, who took the

name of Staunton. Newton Burgoland was formerly Newton Boteler, both names being those of former owners of the land. Thorpe Arnold received its name from Arnold de Bosco. Basset House preserves the memory of Ralph Basset, one of the "plures de infimo genere" ennobled, as Ordericus Vitalis tells us (*Ecc. Hist.*, xi. 2), by Henry I., not merely with empty titles, but "opibus aggregatis et aedibus constructis super omnia quae patres habuerunt." In 1124 (*A.-S. C.*, s. a.) this Ralph, then Justiciar, and the king's thanes held a 'gévitenemot' at 'Hundehoge,' *i. e.* Huncote, and "hanged so many thieves as were never before," four-and-forty being hanged out of hand, and six blinded and mutilated. The precise character of this bloody assize seems to be nowhere indicated, but from its being held at Huncote in Leicester Forest, I infer that the fifty sufferers were offenders against the Forest Laws.

Great Glen was formerly Glen Martel, but the first record of the family there dates only in 1271. Indeed, among the families which have thus conferred a local surname on their properties, not a few only became lords of the manor centuries after the Conquest.

The Norman, however, has left some few other traces on the local nomenclature. Belgrave in our own time has furnished a collective name for the most fashionable quarter of West-end London; but the village itself did not originally bear a name so redolent of the perfume of aristocratic associations. In Domesday Book it appears as Merdegrave, and the transformation which converted it into Belgrave was, it is fair to infer, the work of a Norman owner. This change of name subsequent to the Conquest unfortunately precludes us from assigning any very high antiquity to the local legend with regard to a certain giant Bel, whose name, as might have been expected, has proved a snare to more than one topographical antiquary. Bel, we learn, vowed that he would reach Leicester from Mountsorrel in three leaps. He accordingly mounted his sorrel steed at Mountsorrel. One leap carried him as far as Wanlip in safety, but on essaying a second he burst all—his harness, his horse, and himself—at Burstall. In spite of this misadventure, Bel drove his spurs into his dying charger, and attempted the third leap. But the effort was too great. Steed and rider dropped dead together a mile and a half short of Leicester,

and were buried together in one grave at Belgrave. This legend, the historic accuracy of which is of course placed beyond doubt by the still-existing names of the various stages in the giant's inauspicious journey, is certainly more than two centuries old, and, whatever may be its value in other respects, proves that during that period, at least, the Leicestershire pronunciation of 'one' and 'leap' has remained unchanged.

One name in Charnwood Forest has a special historic interest. 'Judy's Corner' in all likelihood records the name of the 'Comitissa Judita,' niece of the Conqueror, wife and widow of Waltheof—*pace* Mr. Freeman, Waltheof the traitor.

Among those whose names are fossilized in the local nomenclature, Sir John Talbot of Swannington may also claim a place—the gigantic knight who died in 1365, and lies under an equally gigantic effigy in Whitwick Church. A local distich, hardly to be called a rhyme, thus moralizes over his topographical celebrity :

'Talbot wood and Talbot lane,
Is all that's left of Talbot's name.'

Among the local conditions which have determined the topographical arrangement of the names, by far the most important is the large proportion of forest-land in the county. As late as 1808, when the Act was obtained for its enclosure, Charnwood Forest was estimated to comprise 18,000 acres, and its former extent must have been considerably larger. Its ancient boundaries, indeed, are not difficult to trace. It lies in a clearly-defined ring-fence of 'tons' and 'bys,' while within the ring not a single 'ton' nor 'by' is to be found, except where it is intersected by an ancient highway. Almost the same may be said of Leicester Forest, which appears in Domesday under the ominous name of Hereswode, and is registered as being four leugas in length by one in breadth, the 'leuga' being equivalent to a mile and a half. Besides these again, Leighfield Forest stretched far into the county from Rutland, and probably included some of the long ranges of wolds in its treeless tracts. But the days when the three forests were only members of a great Midland Hercynia, embracing Arden on the South and Sherwood on

the North, are altogether pre-historic if not actually mythic. There is no hint of any such continuity in the local nomenclature, and the division even between Leicester and Charnwood Forests was probably broadly and clearly defined before Ratae was a Roman station.

Within the old forest boundaries several of the names bear the impress of forest institutions. The Swanimote of Groby was held at Copt Oak, and that of Sheepshed at Ives Head, but the Whitwick Court is the only one of the three which has left any distinct record in the nomenclature of the district. Swanimote Rock, near the Sharpley Rocks, still marks the spot where it was held; and Swanimote Road, a forest-lane leading towards the rock, still bears its ancient name. Mr. T. R. Potter (*Charnwood Forest*, p. 4) quotes evidence which shows that these courts were occasionally held as late at least as 1621, but it is clear that at this time the chartered freeholders of the forest no longer attended thrice yearly the Verderer's assize, according to earlier wont, to enquire into and punish all offences committed within the forest either in vert or venison.

Sheepshed itself probably marks the site of an old 'bercarium' for the little forest sheep, a breed once peculiar to Charnwood, but now, I believe, wholly extinct. Toot Hill marks the spot where the officers of the forest kept watch both on the game and on trespassers and poachers. Several 'Gates' were old entrances to the forest, and the Brands and the Brands Barn tell where the cattle were branded before being turned in for agistment.

The Penn at Earl Shilton is one of the few indications of the former existence of Leicester Forest; but Leicester Frith, Glenfield Frith, and Kirby Frith, apparently tell of exemptions enjoyed by the owners of land in parts of the old wood of the Viscounty, the 'Royal Forest or Chase of Leicester,' as it is termed in the order of disafforestation in the early part of the reign of Charles I., when Leighfield Forest was also disafforested.

The Wapentakes or Hundreds of Leicestershire are six:—Framland, Gartree, East and West Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. Four of these names only appear in Domesday, the new Hundred of Sparkenhoe having been separated from Guthlaxton and East Goscote

from West in 1346. The Rural Deaneries are seven, each of them being subdivided into several districts. The Deanery of Leicester, like those of Exeter and Lincoln, is called the Deanery of Christianity, the rest having the same names and, in the main, the same boundaries as the Wapentakes, except in the case of the Goscotes. East Goscote coincides with the Deanery of Goscote, while West Goscote, with a part of Sparkenhoe, forms the Deanery of Akeley. It is a significant fact that not a single one of these is the name of any town or village. Several Deaneries and Hundreds elsewhere bear names which are otherwise unknown in the local nomenclature of the district, but Leicestershire is the only county in which all the names are of this character. The districts seem to have been originally parcelled out by the Danes with an eye to military arrangements, three out of the four earlier Wapentakes radiating from Leicester. The fourth, Framland, divided from the rest of the county by a line roughly following the course of the high-road from Oakham to Nottingham, guards the high-road from Leicester to Grantham, which almost exactly bisects it. The Hundred Courts, or rather the Wapentake 'Things,' seem in every case to have been held, according to Scandinavian wont, at a distance from any town or village, but at some easily-accessible and well-known spot, where the only dwelling-place was the wooden cote of the godard, and the only court-house the oak-tree under whose shelter the arbitration was conducted, or the hill where the speakers held their little parliament in the open air.

In the case of Gartree the Hundred Court was held at Gartree Bush, a spot just off the Gartree Road, the old Via Devana, in the centre of the Wapentake, as late as the beginning of the last century. There is a Deanery of the same name in Lincolnshire, but the connection between the two is only in the etymology. The court of East Goscote was originally held at Mowde Bush Hill in Syston parish. When the Hundred of Goscote was divided into East and West, the court of East Goscote was transferred to Mountsorrel, where what was still called the Mowde Bush Court was held within the present century by Sir John Danvers. In order that the court might be properly constituted, a turf was duly cut on Mowde Bush Hill and carried to Mountsorrel whenever a sitting was held.

In the case of West Goscote it is not clear where the original Hundred Court was held, but the fact that the Hundred corresponds with the Deanery of Akeley seems to render it probable that it may have been held in Ackley Wood in the parish of Sheepshed.

Of the original courts in Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton *etiam periere ruinae*. The latter is the only hundred-name which seems to imply the former existence of a town or village of the same name, but it is perhaps as probable that the Guthlac thus immortalized was a local godard or lagman as that he was the well-known East Anglian saint.

The ecclesiastical definition of Leicester as the 'Deanery of Christianity' dates back apparently to a time when the Danes of the city had already accepted the creed of the conquered, while the Danes of the country round, the *pagani*, still remained for the most part heathen. The recurrence of the name at Lincoln is not so remarkable as it is at Exeter, which could be regarded as an island of Christendom surrounded by a deluge of Odinism only for a comparatively brief period of its history.

Among the Leicestershire roads having distinctive names, besides the well-known Watling-street and Foss-way, Foss-road, or Foss-dyke, are the Salt-way, the Gartree Road, and the Sulington Road. The Salt-way enters the county from Grantham, cuts the Foss-way near the spot where Seg's Hill, or Six Hill, once stood, and passing on by Barrow-on-Soar to a point between Beacon Hill, Broom Briggs, and Alderman's Haw, is there lost, but probably went on by Tamworth to the West. The Gartree Road, as already noticed, is part of the old Via Devana. It enters the county across the Welland near Bringhurst, and passes by Medbourne, Glooston, Staunton Wyville, Little Stretton, and Great Stretton, to the south gate of Leicester, where it joins the Foss-way. On the other side of Leicester it loses its name and is difficult to trace, but it passed either through or by Groby, Markfield, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Sulington Road is a lane near Sheepshed leading towards the Forest, and is interesting as preserving a name of which no other trace exists.

The names of the Leicestershire rivers and brooks in many cases recall the names of rivers and brooks elsewhere. The following is, I

believe, a complete list of all the streams which bear names of their own :—

ANKER falls into Tame, Tame into Trent, Trent into Humber.

AVON falls into Severn. The Watling Street crosses the Avon at Dove-bridge, which seems to indicate that the Avon was once known as the Dove in this part of its course.

BEACON BROOK falls into Soar.

BLACK BROOK. There are two brooks of this name, known as the Upper and Lower Black Brook respectively. Both run through part of Charnwood Forest, and both fall into Soar.

BLOWER'S BROOK falls into Sence, Sence into Anker.

CARR BROOK falls into Soar.

DEVEN, or DEVON, falls into Trent.

EYE. There are two brooks of this name. One falls into Wreke ; the other, known as the Southern Eye, into Welland.

LOUGHBURN, anciently spelt LUCTEBURN, falls into Soar near Loughborough.

MEDBOURNE falls into Welland near Medbourne.

MEASE falls into Trent.

OX BROOK falls into Wreke.

RAMBLE runs past Wymeswold into Soar.

SENCE. There are two brooks of this name. One, generally known as the Shenton or Sibson Brook, falls into Anker ; the other, generally known as the Billesdon or Burton Brook, into Soar.

SMITE falls into Deven.

SOAR, formerly called LEIRE, falls into Trent.

SWIFT falls into Avon near Rugby.

TRENT falls into Humber.

TWEED, a tiny brooklet running through Bosworth Field, falls into Sence or Shenton Brook.

WELLAND falls into the Wash.

WILLOW BROOK falls into Soar.

WREKE falls into Soar.

Of these, Anker, Avon, Trent, and Welland are only to be reckoned Leicestershire rivers by courtesy, as forming parts of the

boundaries of the county. Many of the others are better known by the name of some village near which they run, and some few brooks have lost any name they may once have possessed unconnected with a village. Thus there are two Dalby Brooks, one named from Dalby-in-the-Wolds and the other from Great Dalby. The former falls into Smite, the latter into Wreke. Langton and Smeeton Brooks both fall into Welland, Queniborough Brook into Wreke, Walton Brook by Isley Walton into Trent, Whetstone Brook, which waters the leys of Willoughby Waterless, into Soar.

V. DOMESDAY MEASUREMENT.

It is perhaps worth while to note here that the system of measurement pursued in the Domesday Survey of Leicestershire differs in some respects from that pursued in any other county. In Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire, the usual measurement is by hides, carucates, and virgates. In Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, it is by carucates and bovates exclusively. In the latter four counties, moreover, the entries are universally of land 'ad geldum,' a phrase never used in the Leicestershire survey, though in the customs of the city of Leicester it is said of certain houses that of all these the king has 'geldum suum.' In Leicestershire the measurement is by hides, carucates, virgates, and bovates; and the hide is evidently totally different from, and greatly larger than the hide elsewhere. Indeed, if we may assume that the normal hide which was rated at six shillings was thirty-six acres, the Leicestershire hide is precisely twenty times the size. This determination is apparently so anomalous that I may perhaps be allowed to indicate the evidence on which it rests, particularly as the Domesday measurement seems to throw some light on a curious use of the word 'acre' in Leicestershire. The 'acra terrae,' or acre of arable land, although the term itself does not occur in the Leicestershire Domesday, is the fundamental unit of the bovate, virgate, carucate, and hide. The 'acra prati,' however, which occurs in almost every other entry, was a much more liberal measure, though its precise extent—as is the case, indeed, with every single one of the Domesday measures of area—has never been satisfactorily ascertained. In

Leicestershire and elsewhere, though I am unable to define the limits of the usage, the word 'acre' is in common use as a lineal measure of thirty-two yards when applied to hedging, ditching, draining, &c. The former existence of a system of areal measurement in which thirty-two yards was one of the cardinal factors appears to be clearly indicated by this use of the word 'acre;' and the 'Cheshire rod, pole, or perch' of eight yards, also still in use, would seem to be another partial survival of the same system. Adopting the Cheshire pole as the basis, we obtain an acre consisting of 4×40 poles = 32×320 yards = 10,240 square yards, or a fraction more than twice the size of a statute acre. That this acre is the 'acra prati' of Domesday is more than can with safety be assumed, but the fact that the entries in Domesday, and one of the provincial uses of the word 'acre' both distinctly point to the prevalence of a former system of measurement in which the acre was about double the size of the statute acre, may at least entitle the hypothesis to provisional acceptance.

That the 'leuga' of Domesday as a linear measure consisted of twelve furlongs, seems to be now generally accepted. This is the computed length of the 'leuga Anglica,' according to the chronicle of Battle Abbey, and other early authorities, and its general accuracy is confirmed by modern measurements wherever the conditions allow of comparison. The identification of the 'leuga' with the mile, an error, if it be an error, which dates at least as far back as the compilation of Ælfric's Glossary, is, perhaps, to be explained by the assumption that the mile itself was also calculated at twelve furlongs. Pedestrians in Leicestershire are familiar with miles of a mile and a half, and it is far from impossible that this almost universal method of computation may be a survival of an earlier system.

The identity of the Domesday 'quarentena' with the statute furlong appears to be unquestionable, and this circumstance strongly confirms the probability of the 'acra terrae' being equivalent to the statute acre, the latter being one furlong in length by a tenth of a furlong in breadth. Five such acres, or a furlong in length by half a furlong in breadth, seem to have constituted a bovate. Half a bovate, or two acres and a half, is the smallest areal measurement

mentioned in the Leicestershire Domesday. The virgate seems to have been equal to two bovates, or a square furlong, but the word only occurs seven times, and one entry at least is not only obscure, but self-contradictory. The carucate is capable of a more satisfactory determination. As there were eight bullocks in a full plough of oxen, eight bovates or ox-gangs were reckoned to the carucate or plough-gang. One of the Derbyshire entries moreover expressly makes a carucate equal to eight bovates, and the reckoning which makes it also equal to forty acres or four square furlongs is confirmed in a remarkable way by a comparison of the various entries. In the great majority of cases, the amounts of the holdings would be given to the commissioners in round numbers of acres as being the usual and familiar method of reckoning. If the carucate is assumed to be forty acres, the proportion of cases in which the entry represents a round number of acres is considerably greater than on any other assumption.

The relation of the carucate to the hide is even more clearly defined. The hide is mentioned seventeen times, and in one case, that of Burbece, in such a manner as to show beyond a doubt that it contained eighteen carucates, a conclusion confirmed by several other entries. In the case of Medeltone (Melton) we are expressly told that the hide contained fourteen and a half carucates; but the reason why the extent of the hide in this case is expressly mentioned is because the extent is exceptional. A careful examination of this entry, so far from proving that the ordinary Leicestershire hide contained fourteen and a half carucates, really establishes the fact distinctly implied in other cases, that it contained eighteen. As regards the geld payable, if we assume it to have been twopence an acre, we have 10*d.* as the ordinary rate of a bovat, 20*d.* as that of a virgate, 6*s.* 8*d.* of a carucate, and 120*s.* of a hide, a series of figures which possesses a greater degree of intrinsic probability than any other which can be suggested. The hide which in some parts of the country we know to have paid 6*s.* is in Leicestershire represented by, though not identical with, the carucate which paid 6*s.* 8*d.*

Why the hide should thus be twenty times larger in Leicestershire than in some of the other counties—why this exceptional hide

should be a not uncommon measure in Leicestershire, while it is never mentioned in Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire, are questions which cannot here be discussed; but the definition of a Domesday Leicestershire hide will, I hope, not be considered out of place in a Leicestershire glossary.

Before quitting the subject of Domesday, I may remark that *ch* appears to be always a hard sound, representing a modern *k*, *g*, or *t*. Thus Cherobi is Kirby, Tochebi is Tugby, and Bichesbie Bittesby. The normal form of the Danish 'by' is 'bi' or 'bie,' but it is frequently lengthened to 'berie.' Sometimes, as in the case of Nailstone, a modern 'stone' was a 'by' at the time of the Survey.

VI. LIST OF LOCAL NAMES.

THE following list of local names is arranged according to the words which enter into their composition, except where the names themselves are simple or where the composition is not clear. I have arranged them according to the Wapentakes for the sake of showing the striking difference in the general aspect of the local nomenclature in the different districts. Thus out of about four hundred and twenty parishes and hamlets in the entire county, about seventy, or more than sixteen per cent., have names ending in 'by.' In the hundreds, however, of West Goscote, Sparkenhoe, Guthlaxton, and Gartree, they amount to barely ten per cent. of the whole number of parishes and hamlets, while in the North-eastern hundreds of East Goscote and Framland they exceed thirty-one per cent. East Goscote, which is specially the Wapentake of the basin of the Wreke, comprises the largest number, and West Goscote, which is specially the Forest hundred, the smallest. None, indeed, are to be found in West Goscote, except towards the Derbyshire border, and these probably looked to Derby rather than to Leicester as their military centre. As the forests were not subject to the hundred-laws or by-laws, and only the soil not occupied by them seems to have been included in the Wapentakes, the relative size of the four original districts is by no means so disproportionate as would at first sight appear. It was probably the inclusion of the forest land in the hundreds which led to the division of them in 1346. Charnwood seems to have been disafforested and afforested again more than once before the seventeenth century, and the same may have been the case with Leicester

forest. In Sparkenhoe, exclusive of those on the Derbyshire border, there are seven or eight 'bys,' all of them lying on the borders or in old clearings of Leicester forest.

The distribution of the 'Fields' is hardly less remarkable than that of the 'bys.' With, I believe, the single exception of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, there is no 'by' with a 'Field,' and all the rest of the 'Fields' lie outside the districts of specially Danish settlement. A feature in the local nomenclature belonging to later history is the frequency with which the name of 'Field' or 'Fields' has been transferred to a house built on the common land after its enclosure.

<i>Fr.</i>	=	FRAMLAND WAPENTAKE.	
<i>E. G.</i>	=	EAST GOSCOTE	„
<i>W. G.</i>	=	WEST GOSCOTE	„
<i>Gart.</i>	=	GARTREE	„
<i>Guth.</i>	=	GUTHLAXTON	„
<i>Sp.</i>	=	SPARKENHOE	„

Names to which an asterisk is prefixed are those of places no longer in existence, or which cannot be identified.

The names within parentheses are from 'Domesday Book.'

ABBEEY.

Abbeys formerly existing in Leicestershire were :

Fr. Belvoir, St. Alban's

Croxton Kyriel

W. G. Garendon

Leicester, St. Mary de Pratis

Gart. Owston

Launde Abbey in *E. G.* is a house built on the site of Launde Priory. *Vide* PRIORY.

ACRE.

W. G. Acresford, on the Mease Scalacre is the name of some enclosures between Breedon and Stanton, formerly lying in * Andreskirk.

Thorpe Acre, formerly Thorpe Hanker or Thorpe Serlons

ALL-HALLOWS.

Fr. A spot on the Nottingham Road near Redmile is thus called. The foundations of a building are still discoverable.

ALSELIN.

W. G. Isley Walton, called also Walton Aseley

AMBIEN.

Sp. A wood between Market Bosworth and Sutton Cheney, variously spelt Ambion, Amyon, Anebein. It is generally called Sutton Ambion.

ARDEN.

Gart. St. Mary in Arden in Great Bowden

Sp. Orton - on - the Hill was formerly *Overton under Arden

ARLICK.

W. G. Arlick

ARNOLD.

Fr. Thorpe Arnold, *i. e.* Arnold de Bosco

ASH.

Sp. Captain Ash
The Hoo Ash

ASTLEY.

Guth. Broughton Astley

AUSTREAN.

E. G. Austrean Meadow in Hoby

BACH.

Guth. Cottesbach (Cotesbece)
Hoebach Barn

Sp. Burbach or Burbage (Burbace)

BANK.

Fr. Croxton Banks

Gart. Hare Pie Bank, Hallaton.
Two hare-pies, among other eatables, were here scrambled for on Easter Monday.

Guth. Shearsby Bank

BARN.

Fr. Barn Ground

E. G. The Brants Barn

W. G. Barn lane

Abbot's Barn, Quorn

Shortwood Barn

Gart. Bull-barn

Guth. Hoebach Barn

Morebarnes, Lutterworth

Sp. Barn's Heath, near Appleby

Bracknell's Barn

Burton's Barn

Gee's Barn

Goosle Barn

Hill Barn

*Lecheberne

The Lilies Barn

Mill-hill Barn

Moor Barn or Morebarn,

Merevale

Sharp's Barn

Start Barn

Wood Barn

Yennaard's Barn

Barns, in the plural, is the name of a few cottages in different parts of the county where a barn has apparently been converted into a cottage. There are two, at least, in *W. G.*

BARRON.

Sp. Barron Park, hamlet of Desford

BARROW. *Vide* BOROUGH.

BASE.

Fr. South-end Base, near Plungar

BASSET.

Guth. Dunton Basset

Sp. Basset House

BATTLEFIELD.

Sp. Battlefield Lodge on Battle Flat. *Vide* FLAT.

BEAUCHAMP.

Gart. Kibworth Beauchamp

BEAUMONT.

W. G. and *Sp.*

Beaumont Leys

BECK.

Sp. Kirby Becks

Upper Becks

both farmsteads.

BELLAIRS.

Fr. Kirby Belers, Kirby-on-the-Wreke, or Kirbyjuxta Melton

BELLE-ISLE.

E. G. Belle-isle

BELVOIR.

Fr. Belvoir Castle
Vale of Belvoir

BEN.

W. G. Bencliff or Benscliff, a hill

BILLINGSGATE.

Sp. Billingsgate

BOG.

Sp. Pigsmutton Bog, a pool in Newbold Walks

BOLD.

E. G. Newbold Folville in Ashby Folville

Newbold, near Owston

W. G. Newbold in Worthington Parish

Gart. Newbold Saucey

Sp. Newbold Verdon (Niuuebold)

BOROUGH, including BARROW, BORROW, BURROW, BURGH and BURY.

Fr. Slyborough Hill

* Billingsborough

E. G. Barrow Hill

Barrow on Soar, part of

Burrow Hill

Burrow on-the-Hill

Colborough Hill

Queniborough, (Cuinburg)

Whadborough or Whatborough (Wetberge)

Barrow Cloud Hill

Barrow on Soar

Bramborough Hill

Cadborough Hill

Inglebury Hill

Loughborough

Mountsorrel Burgh

One-barrow Hill

Spring Borrow

Gart. Burrough or Burrow-on-the-Hill, formerly Erdburrow

Cross Barrow Hill

Market Harborough

Guth. Stemborough Mill in Leire
Thornborough Spinney

Sp. Barrow Hill

Billa - barrow, or Billyborough Hill and Farm in Stanton under Bardon

Bury Camp and Wood in Ratby

Narborough, formerly Norborough

Wellesborough, Hill and Hamlet

In Domesday, Burc, Burg, and Barhou,—which suggests a different etymology,—are somewhat difficult to identify among the number of places of nearly the same name.

BORROW. *Vide* BOROUGH.

BOSTON.

Guth. Boston, a farmstead

BOTANY BAY.

E. G. and *Gart.* Botany Bay Cover

This name is often given to allotments, foxcovers, &c., lying at some distance away from a town or village.

BOTELER.

W. G. Newton Boteler is now Newton Burgoland

BOTTOM.

W. G. Dead-Dane Bottom, near Cadborough Hill in Over Seile

Gart. Hardwick Bottom (*bis*).

BOURNE.

It is doubtful whether there

is a single real 'bourne' in the county. The brooks which run by Loughborough and Medbourne are sometimes called the Loughbourne and Medbourne, but in both cases the name is of doubtful authority. Loughborough itself is Lucteburne in Domesday, and Medbourne Medburne, but it is probable that the 'burne' is simply a form of 'borough.' In the case of Loughborough this seems to be proved by the modern form of the word, and in the case of Medbourne by the fact that the entrenchments there are known by the traditional name of Medenborough, which is clearly the same as 'Maiden Bower,' the name given to several other early camps in other parts of the country.

W. G. Loughborough (Lucteburne)

Gart. Medbourne (Medburne)

BOWER.

W. G. *Black Agnes' Bower, 'a cave,' says Burton, 'near Leicester upon the west side of the town.' *s. v.* Swithland.

BREAK.

Sp. Old Brake or Break

BRAND.

W. G. Brand Gate

Brand Hill

Breedon Brand

The Brand, near Woodthorpe

Thorpe Brand

BRAY.

Guth. Boggy Brays in Ashby Parva

BREACH.

Sp. The Breach

BRIDGE.

Fr. Leicesterford Bridge, over North Eye

Longore Bridge over Nottingham and Grantham Canal
Middlestile Bridge, over the same

E. G. Car Bridge.

Finchley Bridge, over Eye
Lewin Bridge, over Wreak
Saltersford Bridge, over Willow Brook at Humberstone

W. G. Cavendish Bridge, over Trent

Harrington Bridge, over the same

Zouch Bridge

Gart. Hardwick Bridge
Wide Bridge

Guth. Bensford Bridge

Church-brigg in Claybrook

Dove-bridge, Doverbridge or Dowbridge, where Watling Street crosses Avon at the ancient Tripontium. It marks the junction of the three counties of Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire, and is repaired by the three counties.

Guthlaxton Bridge on the Fossway

Langham Bridge, near Narborough

Spittle Bridge, Lutterworth

Sp. Harris Bridge

Kelham Bridge

BROOK.

Guth. Great and Little Claybrook
(Claibroc)
For the names of brooks *vide*
Introduction.

BULWARK.

W. G. The Bulwarks, Breedon

BURDETT.

E. G. *Newton Burdett or *Mar-
mion is now Cold Newton.

BURGH. *Vide* BOROUGH.

BURGOLAND.

W. G. Newton Burgoland

BURROW. *Vide* BOROUGH.BURY. *Vide* BOROUGH.

BUSH.

Fr. Three-shire Bush, at the
junction of Leicester, Not-
tingham, and Lincoln

E. G. Mowde Bush Hill

Tugby Bushes

Gart. Gartree Bush

Bushby

Guth. Cloudesley Bush, a barrow
near High Cross

BUSSARD.

E. G. *Thorpe Bussard, now
Thorpe Satchville

BUTTS.

W. G. Robin or Robin's Butts,
near Bardon Hill

BY.

Fr. Ab-Kettleby (Chetelbi)
Bescaby, formerly Berts-
anby and Bescoldby

Brentingby

Dalby, Little (Dalbi)

Eye-Kettleby, on the Eye

Freeby (Fredebi, Frethebi)

Goadby Marwood (Gun-
debi, Goutebi)

Harby (Herdebi, Werdebi,
Hertebi)

Kirby Belers (Chirchebi)

Saltby (Saltebi)

Saxby (Saxebe)

Somerby (Sumerlidebie,
Sumerdebi)

Stonesby (Stovenebi)

Sysonby (Sixtenebi, Siste-
nebi)

Welby (Alebie, Olebi)

Wyfordby (Wivordebie,
Offerdebie)

E. G. Asfordby

Ashby Folville (Ascebi,
Ascbi)

Barkby (Barcheberie)

Barkby Thorpe

Barsby (Barnesbi)

Beeby (Bebi)

Brookesby (Brochesbi)

Dalby on the Wolds, *super*
Maleas, or old Dalby (Dalbi)

Dalby Magna, formerly
Dalby Chalcombe, having be-
longed to Chalcombe Priory,
Northampton.

*Fraxby with Waltham

Frisby on the Wreke (Frise-
bie)

Gaddesby (Gadesbie)

Hoby (Hobie), also known
formerly as Holbrook

Lowesby, or Loseby (Glow-
esbi)

Quenby (Queneberie)

Rearsby (Redresbi)

Rotherby (Redebi)

Saxelby (Saxelbie)

Shoby (Seoldesberie)

Sibley (Siglesbie Seglebi)

Tugby (Tochebi)

Wartnaby (Wornodebie,
Warkenlebi)

- Willoughby Gorse, near
Willoughby, Notts.
W. G. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Blackfordby
Kilwardby
Limby Hall, near Swan-
nington
Gart. Bushby
Frisby, or Old Frisby
(Frisebie)
Galby (Galbi, Gerberie)
Goadby (Guthebi, Goltebi)
Ingarsby, Old and New
(Inuuaresbie)
Smeeton Westerby
Thurnby
Tugby, part of (Tochebi)
Guth. Arnesby (Erendesbi, Eren-
desberie)
Ashby Magna
Ashby Parva (Parva Essebi)
Bittesby (Bichesbie)
Blaby (Bladi)
Cosby (Cosbi, Cossebi)
Kilby (Cilebi)
Oadby (Oldebi)
Shearsby (Suesbi, Suevesbi)
Willoughby Waterless or
Waterleys (Wilechebi)
Sp. Appleby Magna (Aplebi,
Apleberie)
Appleby Parva. Part of
both the Applebys lies in
Derbyshire.
Ashby Shrubs in Kirby
Muxloe
Cadeby (Catebi) *
Enderby (Andretesbie, En-
drebie)
Groby (Grobi)
Kirby Muxloe
Kirby Frith in Kirby
Muxloe
Kirby Mallory (Chirchebi)
- Naneby
* Neulebi, now Nailstone
Ratby (Rotebie)
Sheepy Magna and Parva
(Scepehe, Scepa). One early
spelling gives Scepisbie, but
it is doubtful whether the
villages are real 'bys.'
- CAD.
W. G. High Cadman, a forest
hill
Cadborough Hill
- CALAIS.
W. G. The Calais, a hamlet in
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
- CALKE.
W. G. Calke Park
- CAMP.
Sp. Bury Camp, near Ratby
- CARR.
E. G. Car Bridge
W. G. Alder or Aller Carr
The Hall Carr, Beaumanor
Hawk's Carr, near Lub
Cloud
- CARTHAGENA.
E. G. Carthagen, a homestead
- CASTLE.
Fr. Belvoir Castle
* Sanvey or Sanby Castle,
in Withcote
W. G. Bawdon Castle, a hill, as
is Bawdon Castle, Little,
which lies near it
Castle Hill, Mountsorrel
Gart. Castle Hill, Hallaton
Sp. Castle Hill, Hinckley
Kirby Muxloe Castle
- CAVENDISH.
W. G. Cavendish Bridge
- CESTER.
W. G. Leicester (Ledecestre).

Among the early forms of the word are Legaceaster, Legecestre, Legceaster, Ligceaster, Legraceaster, Ligeraceaster, Ligoraceaster, Leogeeceastra, Leogeraceastra, Leogera, Kaer-lion, Cairlegion and Cair Lerion. Leicestre, however, and Leicestreshire seem to be as early as any.

CHENEY.

Sp. Cheney House
Sutton Cheney

CLIFF.

E. G. Ratcliffe Hills
Ratcliffe on the Wreke
W. G. Bencliff, Benscliff or Bents-cliff
Cliff House
Cliff Lodge
Donnington Cliff
Hammercliff
Long Cliff
Newhurst Cliff
Roecliff or Rowcliff
* Sharpcliff Mill, an ancient Watermill
Short Cliff
* Swartcliffe, hamlet in Ashby de-la-Zouch. All these are hills except where otherwise indicated.
Sp. Cliff Hill in Markfield
Cliff House in Twycross parish
Ratcliff Culey
Sketchley(?) formerly Soke-cliffe and Soketesclive

CLOSE.

E. G. Debdale Close
Sp. The Sherry-close or Sherricles in Desford parish. There is hardly a township

in the county in which 'closes' with distinctive names do not abound.

CLOTT.

Sp. The Clotts
Cover Clotts enclosures

CLOUD.

W. G. Lub Cloud
Barrow Cloud Hill
Breedon Cloud

CLUMP.

W. G. Coleorton Fir-clumps
Gart. Carlton Clump

COLD-COMFORT.

Sp. Cold-comfort, a homestead

COMB.

E. G. Wycomb. This, however, is only a 'comb' by mistake. The old and correct spelling is Wykeham.

COMMON.

Gart. Great Easton Common
Sp. Burbach Common
The Common, near Carlton
Peckleton Common

COPLOW.

Gart. Billesdon Coplow, a house, a hill, and a celebrated fox-cover. The word is simply a various pronunciation of Cupola.

COPPICE.

W. G. Quorndon Coppice
Smooth Coppice
These, I believe, are the only two coppices in a land of spinneys.

CORNER.

W. G. Judy's Corner, in Charnwood

COTE.

Fr. Withcote or Withcock
(Wicco)

- E. G.* Cotes
- W. G.* Nethercote, or Newtown
Nethercote or Netheret, in
Sweepstone parish
Swadlingcote
West Cotes
Woodcote, near Ashby-de-
la-Zouch (Udecote)
The name of the two Wapen-
takes, Goscote, no longer repre-
sents any discoverable locality.
- Guth.* Cotes Deval, or Deville
Sp. Brascote (Brocardescote)
Coton, Far and Near
Hugglescote
Huncote (Hunecote)
Sapcote (Scepecote, Sape-
cote)
(*Toniscote) seems to have
been in *Sp.*
- COTTAGE.
- Gart.* Stackley Cottage
All over the county 'The
Cottage' is a favourite designa-
tion of what would be called in
Cockney jargon 'a bijou villa
residence.'
- COURT.
- Fr.* Cranwell Court Covert
- COVER, or COVERT.
- Fr.* Cranwell Court Cover
E. G. Botany Bay Cover
Cant's Cover
Gart. Botany Bay Cover.
Nearly all the coverts take
their names from villages, woods,
hills, &c.
- CRABTREE.
- Sp.* Crabtree (Crebre?)
- CROFT.
- Fr.* Calcrofts, a homestead, pro-
bably a personal name
E. G. Fox-crofts
- W. G.* * Balcroft, formerly a ham-
let of Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Horsecroft Hill
Ulverscroft, formerly Osol-
vescroft
Sp. Croft (Crec?)
Croft Hill
'Crofts,' like 'closes,' are
everywhere to be found with
distinctive names.
- CROSS.
- E. G.* Stump Cross at Frisby
Hags
W. G. * Conston Cross, or Holy
Cross
Mile Cross in Lough-
borough Lane
Gart. Cross-Barrow Hill
Guth. High Cross, at the junction
of the Fossway and Watling
Street. The ancient Vennonæ
or Bennonæ.
Sp. Twycross
Twycross Parva
- CULEY, or CUYLLY.
- Sp.* Ratcliff Culey
- CULLODEN.
- Sp.* Culloden, a homestead
- CURLIEU.
- Gart.* Carlton Curlieu or Curley
- DALE.
- Fr.* Chippingdale, a valley
Debdale, or Depdale
E. G. Debdale Close in Keyham
Deep Dales, near Burton-
on-the-wolds
Oxdale, in Thrussington,
formerly a manor and rectory
Rakedale, Ragdale, or
Wreakdale (Ragendele)
The Dale Plantation
W. G. Dimminsdale, between

- Calke Park and Staunton
Harold
Ling Dale, or Long Dale
The Dale
Gart. Winkerdale Hill
Debdale Wharf, on Union
Canal
Guth. Cowdale Slade in Clay-
brook
- DAM.
W. G. Griffy - Dam, hamlet in
Worthington
- DANNETT.
W. G. Dannetts Hall
- DEN.
W. G. Storden Grange and Lane
Gart. Bowden Magna (Buge-
done)
Sp. Rowden in Higham
- DE VAL, or DEVILLE.
Guth. Cotes Deval or Deville
- DON.
Fr. The Wapentake of Fram-
land appears once in Domes-
day as Frandone, the common
form being Franelund or
Franlund
E. G. Hambledon, Hameldon, or
Hamilton
W. G. Bardon Hill, part of
Bawdon, or Baldwin Castle
Breedon Cloud
Breedon Hill
Breedon-on-the-Hill
Buddon Hill.
Buddon Wood
Garendon, anciently Ge-
roldon and Garewdon
Little Bawdon, or Baldwin,
Castle
Quorndon
Gart. Billesdon (Billesdone)
Billesdon Coplow
- Bowden Magna (Buge-
done) is really a 'don,' not a
'den'
Guth. Dunton Basset
Sp. Bardon Hill
Sibson (Sibetesdone)
- DUMPS.
W. G. The Dumps, a homestead
- DUNKIRK.
E. G. Dunkirk, a homestead
- DYKE.
W. G. Dyke Tree
Earl's Dyke, on Leicester
Plain
* Holywell Dyke, a con-
tinuation of Earl's Dyke
* Lawedyke Ford
* Old Dyke Ford
The Raw Dykes, earth-
works near Leicester
Sp. * Strathoe Coppydykes, in
Leicester Forest
- EAVES.
W. G. Woodhouse Eaves, a ham-
let on the edge of the Forest
- ELM.
W. G. The Elms
Sp. Ratcliff Elms
- END.
Fr. South-end Base, near Plun-
gar
W. G. Heath End
Sp. Stockwell End, Hinckley
Bond End, Hinckley, as dis-
tinguished from the Borough
- ERN.
Fr. Sewstern (Sewesten)
Stathern (Stachedirne)
W. G. Hathern
- EVERARD.
Fr. * Thorpe Everard is now
Thorpe Arnold

EY.

Sp. The Brockey

FALLING-IN.

W. G. The 'Falling-in' on Beacon Hill is a spot where the earth subsided in 1679.

FARM.

Fr. Glossam's Farm in Scalford

E. G. Chalkpit Farm

Homble Farm

Low Farm

Pease-hill Farm

Tithe Farm

W. G. Bishop's Meadow Farm

Farmlee

Gelscoe Farm

Hill Parks Farm

Holgate Farm

Kellam's Farm

Starkey Farm

Stocking Farm

Valley Farm

Sp. Hockley Farm

Hill Foot Farm

These are all the Farms I find in the maps. Anything approaching to an exhaustive list remains a desideratum.

FEN.

Sp. Fenny Drayton

The Fen Lanes

FERNS.

Gart. Hallaton Ferns

FIELD.

Fr. Filling's Field in Waltham

E. G. Barrow Field, near Barrow-on-Soar

Halstead Field

Oakfield

Pinfold Field

W. G. Ashby Field, *i. e.* Ashby-de-la-Zouch

Common-field

Diseworth Field

Donington Field

Fair Fields, Loughborough

Kegworth Field

Loughborough Field, a homestead

Oldfield House and Wood, near Charley

Prior Fields

Rushyfield

Sheepshed Fields

South Fields, Leicester

South Fields, Loughborough

Worthington Field

Gart. Glooston Field

Marefield or Mardefield,

North and South (Merdefelde)

Medbourne Field

Guth. Gilmorton Field, a homestead

Highfield

Holywell Field, in Shawell

Willey Field, in Claybrook

Winterfield Spinney

Sp. Barwell Fields (*bis*)

Battlefield Lodge, Stanton-under-Bardon

Bosworth Field

Burbach Fields

Congerston Field

Glenfield (Clanefelde)

Higham Fields

Highfield

Highfields

Hinckley Field

Hoe Fields, in Thurlaston; called also Haw or Hoi Fields

Markfield (Merchenefeld).

This lies on the direct line between Derventio, Little Chesters, and Ratae, Leices-

ter. At the junction of the parishes of Markfield and Newtown Linford as late as 1808 stood an inscribed stone called the Altar-stone, which has since disappeared undescribed

Markfield Field
 New Fields, Braunstone
 Newton Fields
 Northfield Gorse
 Northfields
 Shakerstone Fields
 Sheepy Field
 Stanton Fields
 Stoke Fields
 Sutton Fields, a homestead
 Wellsborough Fields
 Westfield, a homestead

Several of these are homesteads, which are not indicated as such. Wherever the word is preceded by the name of a parish or township it marks the former existence of common land appurtenant to the place. The names of particular fields, as of 'crofts' and 'closes,' are innumerable.

FIR.

W. G. Coleorton Fir-clumps

Sp. Aston Firs

FLAMVILLE.

Sp. Aston Flamville

FLAT.

Sp. Battle-Flat, or Flatts, in Stanton-under-Bardon, marks the spot of a Royalist and Roundhead skirmish. Battlefield Lodge stands on the Flat

FLINDELLS.

E. G. Flindells

FOLLY.

Sp. The Folly

FOLVILLE.

E. G. Ashby Folville
 Newbold Folville

FORD.

Fr. Bottesford (Botesford)
 Leicesterford Bridge, over the North Eye into Rutland
 Scalford (Scaldeford)
 Stapleford (Stapeford)
E. G. Oster Ford, near Gaddesby
 Potter's Ford
 Saltersford Bridge
 Twyford (Tuiuorde)
W. G. Acresford, on the Mease
 * Lawedyke Ford
 Newtown Linford (Lindeneford)
 * Old Dyke Ford
 Fark Ford, corner of Bud-don Wood
 Reedy-syke Ford
Gart. Pear-tree Ford
Guth. Bensford Bridge, over Swift
 Stanford Hall
 Swinford (Suineford)
Sp. Desford (Deresford, Diresford)
 Miles Ford
 Sharnford (Scerneforde)

FOREST.

Fr. and *E. G.* Leighfield Forest
W. G. Charnwood or Charley Forest
Sp. Leicester Forest

FRITH.

W. G. Leicester Frith
 Frith House, or Sherman's Lodge
Sp. Braunston Frith
 Frith Hall, Glenfield
 Glenfield Frith
 Kirby Frith

FURLONG.

Vide 'FURLONG' in Glossary.
There are 'furlongs' everywhere with distinctive names, of which the following, mentioned in Macaulay's *Claybrook*, may serve as examples :—

Guth. Barearss Furlong
Basil Furlong
Chidmore Furlong
Pits Furlong
Radmore Furlong
Hedge Furlong Spinney,
in the same wapentake, is the longest and perhaps best known Spinney in the county.

FYNES.

W. G. * Fynes Place in Belton

GAP.

Fr. Thistleton Gap, at the junction of Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire

GARTH.

Fr. Plungar, formerly Plungar-garth

GATE.

E. G. Holly Gate
Wold-gate Lane
W. G. Belton Low-wood Gate
Bradgate Park
Brand Gate
Forest Gate, near Loughborough
Forest Gate, near Woodhouse Brand
Holgate, formerly the Old Gate
Holgate Farm and Hill
Horsepool Lane Gate
Meadow Lane Gate
Pocket Gate
Sheepshed Forest Gate

Snell's Lane Gate

The Hall Gates

Gart. Three Gates

Guth. Ely Gate, in Lutterworth
Stoneygate, in Knighton

Sp. * Queen Gate, Leicester
Forest

The Red Gate

GLEN.

W. G. * Glen, formerly a hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch

Gart. Glen Magna, formerly Glen Martel

Guth. Glen Parva

GOLDING.

Sp. Stoke Golding

GORE.

Guth. Swallow Gore, in Claybrook

There are many angular-shaped bits of land known as 'gores' in various parts of the county.

GORSE.

Fr. Herring Gorse

Humberston Gorse, on edge of Lincolnshire

E. G. Hink's Gorse

Mundy's Gorse

Willoughby Gorse (Willoughby in Notts.)

W. G. Tong Gorse

Gart. Gorse, a homestead

Guth. John Ball Gorse

Sp. Normanton Gorse

Northfield Gorse

Orton Gorse

Rowden Gorse

Stoke Gorse

GRACEDIU.

W. G. Gracedieu Nunnery and Manor-house

GRANGE.

- Fr.* Cumberland Grange
 Goldsmith's Grange, both
 in Scalford
W. G. Alton Grange
 Merrill Grange, Belton
 Oxley Grange
 Storden Grange
Sp. Higham Grange
 Horsepool Grange
 Lea Grange, in Merivale
 Newhouse Grange, in Merivale
 Pickering Grange, in Ibstock parish
 Stoke Grange
 Whittington Grange

There are many houses either called simply 'The Grange,' or with the name of an adjoining town or village for distinction.

GRAVE.

- E. G.* Segrave (Satgrave, Setgrave)
 Belgrave (Merdegrave) :
 partly in *W. G.*
W. G. Belgrave Meer
 Giant's Graves in Charley
 Seven Graves, near Hemington
Gart. Baggrave (Badegrave)
 * Prestgrave (Abegrave),
 hamlet of Bringhurst

GREEN.

- W. G.* Cook's Green
 Pegg's Green
Guth. Baldwin's Green, in Claybrook

GROUND.

- Fr.* Barn Ground
W. G. Lockington Grounds
Sp. Sherman's Grounds, in Leicester Frith

GROVE.

- W. G.* The Grove, near The Oaks

GUADALOUPE.

- Fr.* Guadalupe
 New Guadalupe

HALIFAX.

- Sp.* Halifax, a homestead

HALL.

- E. G.* Packe Hall
 Podge Hall
W. G. Cork Hall
 Dannett's Hall
 * Erleshall, in Charley
 Gelder's Hall
 Nether Hall, Quorn
 Over Hall, Quorn
 Rushall, in the liberty of Woodhouse
 The Hall Carr
Gart. Nether Hall, Scraftoft
 Old Hall, Lubbenham
 Papillon Hall
 Upper Hall, Scraftoft
Guth. Blackenhall, in Bitteswell
 Bumblebee Hall
Sp. Alder Hall
 Barron Hall
 Brickman's Hall
 Frith Hall, Glenfield
 Frog Hall
 Gopsall Hall (Gopeshille)
 Hangman's Hall
 Ivy Hall
 Lindley Hall
 Old Hall, Glenfield
 Red Hall
 Straw Hall
 Temple Hall
 Tooley Hall

There are also a number of 'halls' named from the towns and villages in which they stand.

HAM.

- Fr.* Waltham on the Wolds
Wymondham (Wimundes-
ham)
- E. G.* Bulham
Keyham (Caiham)
Wikeham in Rothley,
Wykeham or Wycomb
- Gart.* Welham (Waleham, Wal-
endeham)
Lubbenham (Lubanham)
- Guth.* Langham Bridge, over Soar
- Sp.* Gotham
Higham-on-the-Hill
Kelham Bridge
Langhain Bridge
* (Legham) seems to have
been in *Sp.*

HARCOURT.

- Gart.* Kibworth Harcourt, a
township of Kibworth Beau-
champ
Newton Harcourt

HAROLD.

- W. G.* Staunton Harold

HARRINGTON.

- W. G.* Harrington Bridge

HARRIS.

- Sp.* Harris Bridge

HAT.

- Sp.* The Hat is a small estate
in Leicester Forest, said to
have been given by a Henry
or an Edward as a reward to
a yeoman for picking up the
royal hat, lost while hunting.
It is also called the Huit.

HAVEN.

- Sp.* New Haven, in Leicester
Forest

HAG, HAW, and HAY.

- E. G.* Frisby Hags

W. G. Alderman's Haw, at foot of
Beacon Hill

- Bensliff Hay
Blakehay Wood
* Derinton Haw
* Haldeineshay
Holly Hays
Hollywell Haw
Lady Hay Wood
Little Haw (Beaumanor)
Little Hays, or Hills
Packman Hays
Sheet Hedges Wood
Steward's Hay
- Sp.* Bondman Hays
Haw, or Hoi Fields, Thur-
laston
Old Hays, in Ratby, an
early intrenchment

HEAD.

- Fr.* Woodwell Head
- W. G.* Ive's Head
Sheepshead, generally and
correctly spelt Sheepshed
- Gart.* Ram-head Hill
- Sp.* Stockwell Head, Hinckley

HEATH.

- Fr.* Saltby Heath
Sproxton Heath
- W. G.* Charnwood Heath
Heath End
- Sp.* Bagworth Heath
Barns Heath, near Appleby
Newbold Heath
Noman's Heath, on the
Derbyshire border
Normanton Heath
Osbaston Heath
Shilton Heath
The Heath, a homestead

HEATHER.

- Sp.* Heather (Hadre). The *ea*
is pronounced *ee*.

HERMITAGE.

W. G. The Hermitage

HILL.

Fr. Bunker's Hill

Cedar Hill

Huntershorn Hill

Old Hills, near Holwell

Potter's Hill

Slyborough Hill

Toston Hill

Wold Hills, bounding Vale
of Belvoir

E. G. Barrow Hill

Blackmoor Hill

Broughton Hill

Burrow Hill

Colborough Hill

Furze Hill

Garrety Hill

Green Hill

Hoot Hill

Hoton Hills

Howbank Hill, early re-
mains

Meer Hill

Moat Hill

Mowde Bush Hill

Pease Hill

Port Hill

Priesthood Hill

Ratcliffe Hills

Robin-a-tiptoes Hill

Round Hill, tumulus near
Fossway

Seg's Hill, or Six Hills,
tumulus near Old Dalby,
on the Fossway, now de-
stroyed

Shipley Hill

Street Hill

Tilton Hill

Whadborough Hill

Woods Hill

W. G. and Forest district.

Bann Hill

Bardon Hill

Barrow Hill

Barrow Cloud Hill

Beacon Hill

Beechwood Hill

Billa-barrow Hill

Birchwood Hill

Bird Hill

Bishop's Hill

Black Hill

Black-cliff Hill

Blore's Hill

Bramborough Hill

Brand Hill

Break-back Hill

Breech Hill

Breedon Hill

Broad Hill

Broad Hill, Mountsorrel

Buck Hills

Buddon Hill

Cadman, High

Cat Hill

Castle Hill, Mountsorrel

Chamber Hill

Charnock Hill

Chitterman Hill

Cliff Hill, Markfield

Cloud Hill, Breedon

Crophurst Hill

Crow Hill

Cuckoo Hill

Dane Hills, Leicester

* Dunthorne-hull

Finny Hill

Five-tree Hill

Goathouse, or Gatehouse,
Hill

Gorse Hill

Great Buck Hill

Great Green Hill

Great Gun Hill
 Green Hill
 Hanging Hill
 Holgate Hill
 Horsecroft Hill
 Inglebury Hill
 Kinchley Hill
 Kirk Hill, near Ackley
 Wood
 Kite Hill
 Ling Hill
 Little Buck Hill
 Little Hills, Hays, or Haw
 Long Hill
 Moorley, or Morley, Hill
 Mountsorrel Hill
 Mowmaker's Hill
 Nan Hill
 Nettle, or Nettlebush, Hill
 Norris Hill
 Old John Hill, so called
 from an old man accidentally
 burnt at a bonfire lighted on
 the hill, which is in Bradgate
 Park, to celebrate the coming
 of age of a Marquis of Has-
 tings in the last century
 One-barrow Hill
 Paradise Hill
 Ratchet Hill
 Red Hill
 Ringan Hill
 Round Hill, a barrow near
 Barrow, now destroyed
 Sand Hills
 Scouthouse Hill
 Strawberry Hill
 Sty Hill
 Swain's Hill, at the foot of
 Ives Head, where the Sheep-
 shed Swanimote was held
 Sweet Hills
 Timberwood Hill

Toot Hill, Charley
 Toot Hill, Groby
 Walton Hill, Isley Walton
 Warren Hill
 White Hill
 Whittle Hill
Gart. Burrough, or Burrow, Hill
 Castle Hill, Hallaton
 Cross Barrow Hill
 Garrow Hill
 Houghton Hill
 Ilston Hill
 Life Hill
 Moor Hill
 Palace Hill, near Hough-
 ton-on-the-hill
 Port Hill, near Medbourne
 Ram Head Hill
 Winkerdale Hill
Guth. Blaby Hill
 Cosby Hill
 John Ball Hill
 Murnhill Well
 Primrose Hill
 Rye Hill, Lutterworth
 Stony Hill, Claybrook
 Westrill in Swinford
Sp. Ambion, Ambien, or Am-
 yon Hill
 Anker Hill
 Bardon Hill
 Barrow Hill (*bis*)
 Bean, or Ben, Hills, in
 Orton-on-the-Hill
 Berry Hill
 Brickman Hill, Kirby Mux-
 loe
 Broom Hill
 Castle Hill, Hinckley
 Cliff Hill, Markfield
 Cockspur Hill, a clump of
 trees on a barrow in Bosworth
 Park

- Copt Hill, in Markfield
 Croft Hill
 Crown Hill, Stoke Golding,
 where, according to tradition,
 the crown was found and
 Henry VII. crowned after
 the battle of Bosworth
 Desford Hill
 Garratt's Hill, Braunstone
 Gopsall (Gopeshille)
 Hog Hill
 Hoo Hills
 Kingshill
 Mickle Hill, in Aston
 Flamville
 Orton Hill
 Priest Hill, Hinckley
 St. Anne Hill, Market Bos-
 worth
 Shorn Hill, in Norton-
 juxta-Twycross
 Sibson Hill
 Sketchley Hill
 Stubble Hill
 Temple Hill
 Twycross Hill
 Wellesborough Hill
 Western Hills
 Wolvershill, in Stoke Gold-
 ing
 Wykin Hills
- HOBBSHEIRS.**
Sp. Hobbsheirs
- HOE, or How.**
Fr. Hose, or Howes (Hoches)
Gart. Cranoe (Craueho). An early
 spelling is Cragenhowgh
Guth. Hoebach Barn
 Hoo Lane
 Hoe, Haw, or Hoi, Fields,
 near Thurlaston
 Hoo Hills
- Sparkenhoe, the name of
 the Wapentake
 * Strathoe Coppedyke,
 Leicester Forest
- HOLD.**
Gart. Horninghold, or Horning
 Wold (Horniwale)
Guth. Stony-holds
- HOLE.**
Fr. Swallow-hole
W. G. Hobs Hole
Sp. Sandholes
 Sibson Holes
- HOLLOW.**
W. G. Stubbrock Hollow
Gart. Ingarsby Hollow
Guth. Smockington Hollow
Sp. The Hollow, Leicester
 Forest
- HOLM.**
Sp. Brackenholme, in Thurlas-
 ton
 Lea Holms, the southern
 slopes of Norton Heath
- HOLT.**
Fr. Holt, in Ab Kettleby
E. G. Lodington Holt
 Barkby Holt
Gart. Holt, Neville Holt, or Holt
 with Bradley
Guth. Walton Holt, the name of
 four farms in Walton
Sp. Sapcote Free-holt
 Tucker's Holt
- HOPE.**
Sp. Hope-edge Spinney
 Hopewell
- HOUSE.**
W. G. Cliff House
 Oldfield House
 Piper's House
 Slade House

Spring House
 Woodhouse
 Woodhouse Eaves
Guth. Flat House
 Ireland House
Sp. Bassett House, near Hinckley
 ley
 Cart's House
 Charley House
 Charter House
 Cheney's House
 Cliff House, near Twycross
 Hissar House
 Knoll House, Hinckley
 Lockey House, Peckleton
 Newhouse (*bis*)
 Park House, Hinckley
 Pegg's House
 Roe House
 Stock's House
 The Hunter's House
 The Shepherd's House
 White House
 Woodhouse, near Nailstone

HUIT.

Sp. The Huit. *Vide* HAT.

HURST.

W. G. Crophurst Hill
 Hurst Lodge
 Newhurst Cliff
Gart. Bringhurst, formerly Brensinghurst
Sp. Sandyhurst, in Leicester Forest

HYDE.

Sp. The Hyde, in Hinckley

INDUSTRY.

This is not anywhere an uncommon synonym for workhouse, but the only two workhouses not generally known by any other name are, or were:

Gart. Glen Industry
 Newton Industry

ING.

E. G. High Thurning Lodge
Guth. Peatling Magna (Petlinge)
 Peatling Parva
 Watling Street
 * (Lilinge)

INGS.

Gart. Steppings, a hill
Sp. Deepings Lane

INGTON.

E. G. Cossington (Cosintone)
 Lodington (Ludintone)
 Skeffington (Sciffitone)
 Thrussington (Turstanestone)
W. G. Donnington Castle (Dunintone)
 Hemington
 Lockington
 Packington
 Sulington Road, near Sheepshed
 Swannington, formerly Swavington
 Worthington (Werditone)
Gart. Evington (Avintone)
 Knossington (Nossitone)
 Saddington (Sadintone)
Guth. Smockington Hollow, in Wigston parish
Sp. Dadlington
 Donnington, or Dunnington-on-the-Heath
 Smockington
 Whittington Grange and Rough

JERICO.

Fr. Jericho (*ter.*)
 New Jericho

KIRK.

Fr. Kirby Belers, or Kirby-on-the-Wreke

W. G. * Andreskirk, or Andreskirklin

Kirk Hill, near Ackley Wood

Sp. Kirby Frith

Kirby Muxloe

Kirkby Mallory

KNOLL.

W. G. Charley Knoll

Sp. Markfield Knoll
The Knoll

LAND.

Fr. Framland, the name of the Wapentake (Franlund, Franelund, Franedone)

E. G. Freezeland

Lagland Wood

Sandlands

W. G. Holy Rood Land

Swithland

Gart. Stonyland Spinney

Banyland Spinney

Sp. Friezland, near Market Bosworth

The Woodlands

Flitland

The Freezeland seems to belong to the same family of names as the Cold Harbours, Cold-comforts, &c.

LANE.

E. G. Blackberry Lane

Great Lane

Humble Lane

Narrow Lane

Pawdy Lane, near Barrow-on-Soar

Woldgate Lane, near Thrussington

W. G. Barn Lane

Battleflat Lane

Beggary Lane

Judy's Lane

Long Lane

Loughborough Lane

Park Lane, Loughborough

Pasture Lane

Shaw Lane

Snell's Lane

Storden Lane

Talbot Lane

Thacker's Lane

Woodcock Lane

Sp. Deepings Lane

Fen Lanes

Forest Lane

Garland Lane

Hunt's Lane

Lount Lane

LAUND.

E. G. Laund Abbey, Lodge, Park, and Wood

Sp. The Lawnde, in Leicester Forest

LEAKE.

W. G. East Leake, in Loughborough

Great Leake, Loughborough

LEIRE.

Guth. Leire (Legre). A branch of the Soar runs through the parish.

LEY.

E. G. Finchley Bridge, in E. Norton

Rothley, part of

Shipley Hill, a tumulus in Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreke

W. G. Ackley Wood, in Sheepshed Akeley, the name of the rural deanery, probably from

Ackley in Sheepshed
 Beaumont Leys
 Birchwood Ley
 * Brackley
 Burleigh Manor
 Charley (Cernelega), also
 formerly Charleystone
 Dishley (Dixlei, Dislea)
 Farmlee
 Gosty Leys, in Netherseal
 * Henley, now The Inleys
 High Lees
 High Sharpley, a hill
 Kinchley Hill
 Langley Priory
 Lee Wood
 Moorley Hill
 Oxley Grange
 Rothley (Rodolei)
 Rothley Temple
 White Leas
 Willesley, near Ashby-de-
 la-Zouch
Gart. Bradley and Bradley Priory
 * Fleckley, in Wistow Park
 Gumley (Godmundlai)
 Hare-crop Leys, in Halla-
 ton
 Lecesthorpe
 Mowsley (Muselai)
 Noseley (Noveslei)
 Stackley Cottage
Guth. Cloudesley Bush, a barrow
 near High Cross
 Leaslands, near Countes-
 thorpe
 Raven Willow Leys, in
 Claybrook
 Street Leys, in Claybrook
 Thornley Hall, in Catthorpe
 Willoughby Waterless, or
 Waterleys
Sp. * (Elvelege)

Hinckley (Hinchelie)
 Hinckley Astwood, or
 Hinckley Park
 Hockley Farm, in Braun-
 ston
 John's Lee
 Lea Grange
 Lea Holms, near Norton
 Heath
 Lindley (*bis*)
 Merry Lees
 * (Plotelea)
 Shorn Lees, Leicester
 Forest
 Sketchley, formerly Soko-
 cliffe, Soketesclive, and
 Skeilesclieve
 Tooley Park
 Witherley, formerly With-
 eredley

LING.

E. G. The Lings

LIP.

W. G. Wanlip (Anelepo)

LODGE.

Fr. Eaton Lodge

Pitfield Lodge

E. G. Angrave's Lodge

Austin's Lodge

Broom's Lodge

Chandler's Lodge

Cream Lodge

Hanmer's Lodge

High Thurning Lodge

Stimson's Lodge

The Port-hills Lodge

Underwood's Lodge

Wildbore's Lodge

W. G. Cliff Lodge

Freemen's Lodge, near

Leicester

Hurst Lodge

Nanpantan Lodge
 Redway Lodge
 Sandhills Lodge
 Wartop Lodge

Gart. Bates' Lodge
 Issett's Lodge
 Moorhill Lodge
 Rhodes Lodge
 Scots Lodge

Guth. Flude Lodge, in Willough-
 by Waterless

Sp. Battlefield Lodge, in Stan-
 ton-under-Bardon

Cook's Lodge
 Green's Lodge
 Red Lodge

This is a favourite name for a small detached house in Leicestershire, either absolutely, or with the name of an adjoining town or village.

LONDON.

Fr. Little London, near Melton
 Mowbray

LOUNT.

W. G. The Lount, and the Lount
 Colliery and Wood

Sp. The Lount, and Lount
 Lane, near Barlestone

LYDGATE.

W. G. * Thorpe Lydgate

LYNCES.

W. G. The Lynces

MALLORY.

Sp. Kirkby Mallory

MANOR.

W. G. Beaumanor
 Burleigh Manor
Gart. Bardolf's Manor
 Engaines Manor

Hakluyt's Manor, all in
 Hallaton

Norwich Manor, in Market
 Harborough

MANSE.

Guth. Mansemore, in Claybrook

MARKET.

Gart. Market Harborough

Sp. Market Bosworth

MARMION.

E. G. * Newton Marmion, or
 * Newton Burdett, is now
 Cold Newton

MARTEL.

Guth. * Glen Martel is now Great
 Glen

MAUREWARD.

Fr. Goadby Marwood

MEADOW.

E. G. Austrean Meadow, in Hoby

W. G. Tin Meadow

Individual meadows have innumerable names. Sometimes, as in the case of Loughborough Meadow and Hathern Meadows, the word indicates common land.

MEER.

W. G. Widmeerpool. *Vide* POOL.

Guth. Stony Meer, in Claybrook

MEERSTONE.

Sp. The Meer-stone, a large stone at Osbaston, marking the division between Bosworth and Cadeby parishes.

MILE.

Fr. Redmile (Redmelde)

MILL.

W. G. Clock Mill ;

Zouch Mill

Guth. Soar Mill

Soke Mills, Lutterworth

Sp. Alder Mill
 Helpout Mill
 Mary's Mill
 Mill-hill Barn
 Temple Mill

Nearly all the mills are simply named from the nearest town or village.

MINSTER.

Fr. Buckminster (Buchemin-
 stre)

Guth. Misterton (Menistretone)

MIRE.

Guth. Chitman's Mires, in Clay-
 brook

Sp. The Foomeers, or Foul-
 mires

MOAT.

W. G. * Le Mote, in Belton
 The Moats

Sp. Kirkby Moats
 Bagworth Moats

MOIRA.

W. G. Moira, Moira Baths, Pits,
 &c., are named from the
 second title of the Marquis
 of Hastings, that of Earl of
 Moira in Ireland. The first
 use of the name in Leicester-
 shire dates, I believe, between
 fifty and sixty years ago.

MOOR.

E. G. Blackmoor Hill and Spin-
 ney

W. G. Coleorton Moors
 Loughborough Moors
 Quorndon Moors

Gart. Moor-hill

Guth. Chidmore Furlong
 Mansemore
 Radmore Furlong, all in
 Claybrook

Starmore, in Swinford
Sp. Moorbarn, in Merevale
 Redmoor, or Radmoor
 Plain, near Market Bosworth
 The White Moors
 Wildemore Plain, Leicester
 Forest

MOUNT.

Fr. Mount Pleasant

W. G. Mountsorrel

Gart. The Mount

Sp. The Mount

MOUTH.

Fr. Holwell Mouth, near Hol-
 well

MOWBRAY.

Fr. Melton Mowbray

MUXLOE.

Sp. Kirby Muxloe

MYTHE.

Sp. The Mythe

NAN.

W. G. Nan Hill

Nanpantan, near Long
 Cliff. A wake is held here
 which was formerly held on
 Beacon Hill.

NEST.

W. G. Bird's Nest

Blackbird's Nest

NEVILLE.

Fr. Brentingby was formerly
 Brentingby Neville

Gart. Neville Holt is now gener-
 ally called Holt

NEWARK.

Guth. The Newark, in Leicester

NEW YORK.

E. G. New York

NEY.

Gart. Fleckney (Flechenie, Flechenio)

Guth. Poulteney (Pontenei)

NOOK.

W. G. Agar Nook

Beggary Nook

Broad Nook

Coppin Nook

Falconer's Nook

Wicket Nook

Sp. Dickon's Nook, Sutton Cheney, on Bosworth Field; said to be the spot where Richard III. was slain

NOVERAY.

Gart. Burton Noveray is now Burton Overy

OAK.

Fr. Bescaby Oaks

W. G. Copt Oak

The Oaks

Sweet-hill Oaks

Gart. Glen Oaks

Holyoaks (Haliach)

Holyoaks Wood

Sp. Copt Oak, near Narborough
The Bull-in-the-Oak, a farmstead, formerly an inn
The Oaks, Kirby Muxloe

ORCHARD.

W. G. Cherry Orchard

PALACE.

Gart. Palace Hill, near Houghton

PAPILLON.

W. G. Papillon Hall

PARK.

W. G. Ashby Old Parks

Hill Parks Farm

Loughborough Parks

Old Park, Long Whatton

Prestop Park, Ashby-de-la-

Zouch

Gart. Park Hill

Park Wood

Sp. Bagworth Old Park

Bardon Old Park

Barron's Park, in Desford

Bosworth Old Park

Braunston Parks

Hinckley Park, or Astwood

New Hall Park, Thurlaston

New Parks

Tooley Park

Parks still existing as such are entered under their names.

PASTURE.

Fr. Eastwell Pasture

E. G. Ashby Pastures, Ashby Folville

Burton Pasture

W. G. Ansty Pastures

Pasture Lane

Seal, or Seile, Pasture

Gart. Medbourne Upper Pasture

Blaston Pastures

Sp. Hyde Pastures, in Hinckley parish, but in Warwickshire

Cow Pasture, in Bosworth parish

All of these seem to have been common pastures.

PEAR-TREE.

Gart. Pear-tree and Pear-tree Ford, near Theddingworth

PEN.

Sp. The Penn, Leicester Forest, near Shilton

PHILADELPHIA.

Sp. Philadelphia, a homestead

PIGS.

W. G. Pretty Pigs, a homestead

PILLINGPAW.

Sp. * Pillingpaw, of the manor of Heather

PINNALS.

Sp. Pinnals, or Pinwell, in Merevale

PIT.

Most of the Leicestershire coal-pits are named from the places in which they lie; but some are named after their proprietors. Among them are:

W. G. Delacar Pit
Lount Pits
Moirs Pits
Rawdon Pit

'Pit' is constantly used for 'pool,' but I do not recollect an instance of a 'pit' in this sense with any more distinctive name than 'Lower Furlong Pit,' 'Round Pit,' 'Sheepcote Pit,' &c.

PLACE.

W. G. * Fynes Place, in Belton

PLAIN.

W. G. Leicester Plain
Rothley Plain
Sp. Redmoor Plain, near Market Bosworth
Wildemoor Plain, Leicester Forest

POINT.

Fr. Crown Point, in Sewstern

POOL.

W. G. Barrat Pool
Dog-kennel Pool
Groby Pool
Lady Aslin's Pool
Warren Pool
* Widmeer Pool, where

Markfield, Sheepshed, and Whitwick meet

Guth. Reed-pool

Sp. Barnscroft Pool

Bow Pool, both in Bosworth Park

Gabriel Pool

Looking-glass Pool, Bosworth

Sheepy Pool

Almost every pool bigger than a puddle has a name, but few of the names are of any special significance.

PORT.

E. G. The Port-hills Lodge

Gart. Port Hill, a spot on the Gartree Road where the townships of Medbourne and Slawston meet

PRIORY.

Priories formerly existed at:

Fr. Belvoir
Kirby Belers
Melton Mowbray

E. G. Laund

W. G. Breedon
Charley
Gracedieu
Langley
Leicester, St. Catherine
Ulverscroft

Gart. Bradley

Houghton - on - the - Hill,
Wolfricheston Priory

Sp. Hinckley

Merevale. The abbey stands in Warwickshire, but the parish extends across the Anker into Leicestershire

QUATREMARS.

W. G. Overton Quatremarsh, the

- name of the 'Nether-town'
in Coleorton
- QUEBEC.
E. G. Quebec, a homestead
- REST.
Roe's Rest, in Leicester
Forest
- RIDGE.
Lindridge, in Desford
parish
- RIGS.
W. G. Broombriggs, uplands in
Charnwood
- RISE.
W. G. The Rise Rocks
Whatton Rises
- RIVER.
Sp. The Big River, a large pool
and duckery near Bosworth
- ROAD. *Vide* Introductory Remarks.
- ROCK.
W. G. Abbot's Oak Rock
* Charley Rock
Rise Rocks
Swanimote Rock
Taylor's Rock
- ROE.
W. G. Gilroe, in Leicester Frith
Row.
W. G. Rotten Row, a hamlet of
Thringston
- ROUGH.
W. G. Craven's Rough
Rough Heath
Worthington Rough
Sp. Carter's Rough
Higham Rough
Whittington Rough
- ST. GEORGE.
W. G. St. George's, near Coleor-
ton, a name given about thirty
- years ago when the church
was built
- SANVEY.
Fr. * Sanvey Castle, in With-
cote
Sanvey, or Sanby, Gate, in
Leicester, named from the
castle
- SATCHVILLE.
E. G. Thorpe Satchville. Sack-
ville is a better known form
of the family name
- SAUCEY.
W. G. Orton Saucey, in Coleorton
Gart. Newbold Saucey
- SCHOLES.
E. G. Shoby Scholes, a marsh,
source of a brook
- SEARLE, OR SERLONS.
W. G. Searlethorpe
Thorpe Searle, or Serlons,
is now Thorpe Acre
- SEILE, OR SEAL.
W. G. Nether Seile (Scela)
Over Seile, Little or Spittle
Seile (Altera Scela)
- SHADE.
Guth. The Shade, a homestead
- SHED.
W. G. Sheepshed (Scepeshede)
- SHEEPY.
Sp. Sheepy Magna and Parva
(Scepa, Scepehe)
- SHRUBS.
Sp. Ashby Shrubs, a farm in
Kirby Muxloe
- SIDE.
W. G. Woodside, a homestead
- SIKE.
W. G. * Le Sike usque Halywell,
mentioned in a perambulation
of Sheepshed

* Le Sikes, a watercourse
between Birchwood and Tim-
berwood

Reedy-syke Ford, or Reed-
syke

SINNELS.

Sp. The Sinnels, a homestead

SLADE.

W. G. Slade House

Guth. Copwell Slade

Cowdale Slade, both in
Claybrook

Sp. Hareslade, Leicester Forest

SNAPE.

W. G. * Snape in Belton Park

SOKE.

Guth. Soke Mills in Lutterworth

Sp. Sketchely was anciently
Soke-cliff. *Vide* LEY.

SPA.

Fr. Belvoir Spa

Gart. Holt Spa

SPINNEY.

E. G. Blackmoor Spinney

Moat-hill Spinney

Oakfield Spinney

Riggets Spinney

The Squire's Spinney

W. G. Broad Nook Spinney

Bogs Spinney

Gart. Banyland Spinney

Bull Spinney

Conduit Spinney

Ratley's Spinney

Ringer's Spinney

Sheepthorn Spinney

Stonyband Spinney

Guth. Bosworth Spinney, not near
Bosworth

Fourteen-acre Spinney

Hedge-furlong Spinney

Ramsclose Spinney

Reed-pool Spinney

Thornborough Spinney

Winterfield Spinney

Sp. Bull-acre Spinney

Dog-kennel Spinney

Hopedge Spinney

Kingshill Spinney

Old Break, or Brake, Spin-
ney

The Lount Spinney

A great number of other
spinneys also have distinctive
names.

SPITTLE

W. G. Spittle, or Over Seile

Guth. Spittle Bridge, Lutter-
worth

STALL.

W. G. Burstall, or Birstall (Burs-
telle)

Sp. Dunstalls in Barwell

STAND.

Sp. King's Stand, in Leicester
Forest

STAPLE.

Sp. Stapleton

START.

Sp. Start Barn

STEAD.

E. G. Halstead, in Tilton (Els-
tede)

STEY.

W. G. Anstey (Hanstigie, An-
stigie)

STOKE.

Sp. Ibstock (Ibestoche)

Stoke Golding, formerly,
according to Burton, Stoke
Manfield

STON and STONE.

Fr. Barkestone (Barchestone)

Branston (Brantistan)
 Claxton, or Long Clawson
 (Clachestone)
 Coston
 Croxton Kerrial, or Kyriel
 (Crochestone)
 Harston
 Muston
 Sproxton (Sprotone)
 Toston Hill
E. G. Allexton (Adelachestone)
 Croxton, South
 Grimstone (Grimestone)
 Humberstone (Humer-
 stane)
 Syston (Sitestone)
 Thurmaston, North and
 South (Turmodestone)
W. G. Cropston (Croptone)
 Ravenstone (Ravenestorp)
 Snibston
 Sweptstone (Scopestone)
 Thringstone
 Thurcaston (Turchiteles-
 tone)
 Wilson, formerly Wiveles-
 ton, in Breedon parish
Gart. Blaston St. Giles (Blaues-
 tone, Bladestone)
 Blaston St. Michael
 Easton Magna
 Foxton (Foxestone)
 Glooston (Glorstone)
 Ilston on the Hill (Elve-
 stone)
 (* Lestone)
 Owston (Osulvestone)
 Rolleston (Rovestone)
 Slawston (Slagestone, Sla-
 chestone)
 Stockerstone, formerly
 Stockfastone
Guth. Ayleston (Ailestone)
 Foston

Whetstone
 Wigston Magna, or Two-
 steeples
 Wigston Parva (Wichinge-
 stone, Wicestan)
Sp. Aston Flamville
 Ayleston, part of
 Barleston (Beruluestone)
 Bilston (Bildestone)
 Bocheston, formerly Bo-
 chardeston
 Braunston (Brantestone)
 Braunston Frith
 Congerstone (Cuninge-
 stone)
 Nailstone (Nelvestone,
 Neulebi)
 Odstone on the Hill (Ode-
 stone)
 Osbastone (Osbreton, Os-
 bernestun)
 Potter's Marston (Mersi-
 tone), so called from an
 ancient pottery.
 Shakerstone (Sacrestone)
 Sibson (Sibetesdone)
 Snareston
 Thurlaston

STONE.

W. G. Altar-stone. *Vide* MARK-
 FIELD, *s. v.* Field
 Hanging-stone, near Oaks
 Chapel
 Hanging - stones, near
 Beaumanor
 Hanging-stone, near Wood-
 house Eaves
 Hangman's stone, between
 Lub Cloud and Ives' Head
 * Maplestone, 'Acernus
 Lapis, ubi quaedam crux
 stare solebat,' according to
 perambulation of Challenge

Wood, 1240. [Potter's Charnwood Forest, 18, note.]

Sp. Soar Stone, near the source of Soar.

STOW.

Gart. Wistow (Wistanestou). The church is dedicated to St. Winstan.

STREET.

E. G. Street Hill

W. G. Stanton Street, *i. e.* Stanton under Bardon

Whitwick Street

Gart. Stretton, Great and Little, on the Gartree Road

Guth. Street Leys in Claybrook Street Way, or Watling Street

STUMPS.

W. G. Stony Stumps

SWANIMOTE.

W. G. Swanimote Road
Swanimote Rock

TALBOT.

W. G. Talbot Lane
Talbot Wood

TEMPE.

Sp. Tempe, a homestead

TEMPLE.

E. G. Rothley Temple. This was one of the three preceptories belonging to the Knights Templars in Leicestershire, the other two being Dalby in-the-Wolds and Heather. They held property also in more than twenty other towns and villages.

Sp. Temple Hall, Wellesborough, with Temple Hill and Mill, are named from the family of Temple.

THORN.

Fr. Normanton Thorns
Sproxtton Thorns

E. G. Clawson Thorns
Walton Thorns

Gart. Hallaton Thorns

Guth. Thornborough Spinney

THORP.

Fr. Easthorpe

Edmondthorpe (Edmerestorp)

Garthorpe

* Ringlethorp, Ricolthorp, now Goldsmith's Grange

Thorpe Arnold, *i. e.* Arnold de Bosco

E. G. Barkby Thorpe

Thorpe Satchville, or Busard

Thorpe Trussell, a fox-covey in Thorpe Satchville

W. G. Boothorpe in Seile parish
Bromkinthorpe (Brunechinestorp, Brunestinstorp)
Donisthorpe (Durandestorp)

Knightthorpe, also known formerly as Boothorpe, having belonged to the Booth family, a township in Loughborough

Osgathorpe (Osgodtorp)

(* Ravenestorp), now Ravenstone

Searlthorpe, between Woodthorpe and the Soar

* Thorpe Lydgate

Thorpe Acre, formerly Thorpe Hanker, Searle, or Serlons

Woodthorpe

Gart. Keythorpe, in Tugby (Cai-torp)

Leesthorpe
 Othorp, in Slawston (Ac-
 torp)
 Thorpe Langton
 Thorp Lubbenham, partly
 in Lubbenham, partly in
 Northamptonshire
Guth. Bruntingthorpe (Brandes-
 torp)
 Catthorpe, formerly Torp
 Ket, Thorpe St. Thomas, or
 Thorpe next Lilbourn
 Countesthorpe, a dowry of
 the Countesses of Leicester
 Littlethorp, in Cosby (Torp)
 Thorpe Parva, or Thorpe
 juxta Narborough
 Primethorp in Broughton
 Astley
 Ullesthorpe (Ulestorp)
Sp. Elmsthorpe, formerly Ayl-
 mersthorpe
 Lubbesthorpe (Lupestorp)

THWAYT.
W. G. *The Thwayt

TOFT.
W. G. Wartoft, formerly Waver-
 toft in Castle Donnington
Gart. Scraptoft (Scrapentot)
Guth. Knaptoft (Cnapetot)
 Wibtoft, part of, the rest
 in Warwickshire

TON. *Vide* also STON and ING-
 TON.
Fr. Burton Lazars
 Cold Overton
 Eaton, or Etton
 Knipton (Cnipetone)
 Melton Mowbray (Medel-
 tone)
 Nether Broughton (Broc-
 tone)
 Normanton

(Stachetone?) Stathern?
 Thistleton Gap, at the
 junction of Leicester, Rut-
 land, and Lincoln
E. G. Burton Bandals, a home-
 stead.
 Burton on the Wolds
 Cold Newton, formerly
 Newton Burdett, or Marmion
 Cossington (Cosintone)
 East Norton
 Hamilton, or Hambledon
 Hoton
 Hungerton, part of (Hun-
 gretone)
 Lodington, or Loddington
 Skeffington (Sciffitone)
 Thrussington (Thorstan-
 ton, Turstanestone)
 Tilton on the Hill (Tile-
 tone, Tillintone)
 Walton on the Wolds
 (Worton?)

W. G. Alton Grange
 Belton
 Coleorton (Ovretone)
 Donnington, Castle
 Hemington
 Isley Walton, or Walton
 Aseley
 Lockington
 Long Whatton
 Newton Burgoland, or
 Boteler
 Newton Netheret, or Ne-
 thercote
 Newtown Linford
 Orton Saucey, in Coleorton
 Overton Quatremarsh, in
 Coleorton
 Packington
 Staunton Harold
 Sulington Road

Swannington, formerly
 Swavington
 The Altons
 Worthington
Gart. Burton Overy, formerly
 Noveray (Burtone)
 Carlton Curliou (Carletone,
 Carlintone)
 Church Langton (Lagintone?)
 Drayton
 East Langton
 Evington (Aventone)
 Hallaton (Heletone)
 Houghton - on - the - Hill
 (Hohtone)
 King's Norton, or Norton
 juxta Galby
 Shankton, or Shangton
 (Santone, Sanctone)
 Smeeton Westerby (Smitone)
 Stretton Magna, or Bishop
 Stretton
 Stretton Parva
 Thorpe Langton
 Tur-Langton (Terlintone?)
 West Langton
Gart. Laughton (Letitone)
 Newton Harcourt (Niuue-
 tone)
 Shankton Hardwick, part
 of Shankton
 Staunton Wyville
 Stoughton (Stoctone)
Guth. Broughton Astley (Bro-
 tone)
 Dunton Basset
 Gilmorton (Mortone), for-
 merly Gilden Morton
 Knighton (Cnihtetone)
 Misterton (Ministone,
 Ministretone)
 Sutton in the Elms

Walton
Sp. Atterton
 Barton-in-the-Beans
 Bufton, near Barton
 Carlton
 Coton, Far and Near
 Dadlington
 Donnington on the Heath
 Earl Shilton (Sceltone)
 Fenny Drayton (Draitone)
 Newtown Unthank
 Normanton, near Nor-
 manton Turville
 Normanton le Heath, or
 on the Heath
 Normanton Turville
 Norton juxta Twycross, or
 Hog's Norton
 Orton on the Hill, Little
 Orton, or Orton under Arden
 Peckleton
 Shenton (Scentone)
 Smockington (Snochan-
 tone)
 Stanton under Bardon
 Stapleton (Stapletone)
 Stony Stanton (Stantone)
 Sutton Cheney (Sutone)
 Thornton
 Whittington Grange

TONG.

W. G. Tong (Tunge)
 Tong Gorse

TOP.

W. G. Hill Top
 Prestop^hPark, Ashby-de-la-
 Zouch
 Wartop Lodge

TOR.

W. G. High Tors, or High Towers
 Pelder Tor, or Pedlar Tar

TREE.

W. G. Birch-tree, near Charley

- Dyke Tree
Gart. Gartree, the name of the
 Wapentake
 Gartree Bush and Road
Sp. Narborough Short-trees in
 Leicester Forest
- TRUSSELL.
E. G. Thorpe Trussell, a fox-
 cover in Thorpe Satchville
- TURVEY.
W. G. Turvey or Turfy, a settle-
 ment consisting of a few
 cottages built by a Building
 Society some forty years ago
 on a spot near Long Whatton
 where a turf cottage formerly
 stood.
- TURVILLE.
Sp. Normanton Turville
- UNTHANK.
Sp. Newtown Unthank
- VALE.
Fr. Vale of Belvoir
Sp. Merevale, part of, belonging
 to the old Abbey de Mirà
 Valle in Warwickshire
- VERDON.
Sp. Newbold Verdon.
- VILLE.
W. G. Coalville, a name given to
 a large colliery village near
 Coleorton about thirty years
 ago
 Woodville, formerly Wood-
 en Box. The name was
 changed about forty years
 ago.
- WALK.
W. G. Staunton Walks, avenue at
 Staunton Harold
- Temple Walk in Beaumont
 Leys
Sp. The Walks, avenue at
 Newbold Verdon
- WALL.
Fr. * Cadwall
W. G. Walton-on-the Wolds
Guth. Walcote
 Walton
- WARREN.
W. G. Lockington Warren
- WASTE.
W. G. Whitwick Waste
Water.
E. G. Turnwater
- WAY.
E. G. The Foss-way, Foss-dyke,
 or Foss-road
 The Ridge-way, running
 parallel with the Queni-
 borough Brook.
 The Ways, land in Grimsby
W. G. Redway
 Redway Lodge
Guth. Port-way, a close of 18 acres
 in Claybrook
 Street-way, or Watling
 Street
 Wood-way in Claybrook
- WELL.
Fr. Cranwell Court Covert
 Eastwell
 Holwell (Holewelle)
 Holwell Mouth
 Woodwell-Head
E. G. Chadwell or Cawdwell
W. G. Dunjack Well, or Rohay
 Well, source of Blackbrook
 Holy-Well, Ashby-de-la-
 Zouch
 Holywell Haw
 Lyon's Well, Ashby-de-
 la-Zouch
 Mapplewell, or Maplewell

Perring's Well, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 Stony Well
Gart. Holywell
 Pickwell (Picheuuelle)
Guth. Bitteswell (Betmeswel)
 Cauldwell (Caldeuuelle), in Bitteswell
 Copwell Meadow and Slade, in Claybrook
 Holywell Field in Shawell
 Murnhill Well in Blackenhall
 Shawell
Sp. Barwell (Barewelle)
 Cogg's Well, Hinckley
 Golden Well, Sapcote
 Holywell, Hinckley
 Holywell, Ratby
 Hopewell
 King Dick's Well, or Richard's Well, on Bosworth Field
 Pinwell, or Pinnals in Merevale
 Stockwell End and Head, Hinckley

WICK.

E. G. Wykeham, or Wycomb
W. G. Whitwick (Witewic)
Gart. Hardwick Bottom and Bridge
 Shankton Hardwick
Guth. (* Wiche), in Pickwell
Sp. Hardwick, near Enderby
 Wyken, or Wykin

WIGS.

Sp. Nailstone Wigs, or Wigg's Wood

WILLOWS.

E. G. Willoughes (Wilges), in Rakedale

WINDESERS.

W. G. ? (* Windesers)

WOLD.

Fr. Waltham on-the-Wolds
 Wold Hills, bounding Vale of Belvoir
E. G. Burton Wolds
 Dalby Wolds
 Prestwold (Prestewolde)
 Segrave Wolds
 Shoby Wolds
 Thrussington Wolds
 Walton Wolds
 Wymeswold (Wimundeswald, Wimundewalle)
W. G. Ashby Wolds

WONG.

W. G. Long-wong in Charley
Sp. Flitwong

WOOD.

Fr. Conygear Wood
 Hallam Wood
E. G. Brome's Wood
 Hoot-hill Wood
 Lady Wood
 Lagland Wood
 Laund Wood
 Overton Wood
 Redish Wood
 Tampion's Wood
 Tillow Wood
W. G. Ackley Wood, or Oakley Wood
 Asplin Wood
 Barnby Wood
 Basil Wood
 Beechwood Hill
 Birchwood Hill
 Blake-hay Wood
 Breedon Cloud Wood
 Buddon Wood
 Calban Wood
 Challenge Wood
 Charnwood Forest
 Crow Wood
 Grange Wood

- Lady Hay Wood
 Lawn Wood
 Lee Wood
 Lount Wood
 Mucklin Wood
 Oldfield Wood
 Pasture Wood
 Piper's Wood
 Potter's Wood
 Poultney Wood
 Sheet Hedges Wood
 Short Wood
 Smoile Wood
 South Wood
 Talbot Wood
 The Outwoods
 Timberwood Hill
 White-horse Wood
 Woodside
Gart. Bolt Wood
 Holyoaks Wood
 Mirabel Wood
 Park Wood
Guth. Shawell Wood
Sp. Ambion, Amyon, or Ane-
 bein Wood
 Bury Wood, Ratby
 Change Wood
 (* Hereswode), name of
 Leicester Forest
 Hinckley Astwood, or Park
 Lindley Wood
 Martinshaw Wood
 Normanton Wood
- * Priorwood in Leicester
 Forest
 * Sheldonwood in Leicester
 Forest
 Sutton Wood, near Bag-
 worth
- WORTH.**
W. G. Diseworth (Diworth)
 Kegworth (Cogeworde)
 Littleworth
Gart. Husband's Bosworth (Bar-
 rehorde, Baresworde)
 Kibworth Beauchamp
 Kibworth Harcourt (Chi-
 borne, Cleveliorde)
 Theddingworth (Tediwerde,
 Tedingesworde)
Guth. Frowlesworth (Frelles-
 worde)
 Kilworth, North and South
 (Chivelesworde)
 Lutterworth (Lutresurde)
 * Stormesworth
Sp. Bagworth (Bageworde)
 Market Bosworth (Bose-
 worde)
- WYVILLE.**
Gart. Staunton Wyville
- ZOUCH.**
W. G. Ashby de-la-Zouch
 Zouch Bridge

VII. GLOSSARY.

THE following abbreviations are used:—

<i>adj.</i>	= adjective	<i>p. p.</i>	= past participle
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb	<i>ppr. n.</i>	= proper name
<i>art.</i>	= article	<i>pr.</i>	= pronoun
<i>cf.</i>	= compare	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction	<i>pron.</i>	= pronounced, or pronunci-
<i>dial.</i>	= dialect	<i>prov.</i>	= provincial [ation]
<i>excl.</i>	= exclamation	<i>p. t.</i>	= past tense
<i>id.</i>	= the same	<i>q. v.</i>	= which see
<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite	<i>rel.</i>	= relative
<i>interj.</i>	= interjection	<i>sb.</i>	= substantive
<i>i. q.</i>	= the same as	<i>s. v.</i>	= under the word
<i>part.</i>	= participle	<i>syl.</i>	= syllable
<i>part. adj.</i>	= participial adjective	<i>v. a.</i>	= verb active
<i>pec.</i>	= peculiar idiom or usage	<i>var. pron.</i>	= various pronunciation
<i>phr.</i>	= phrase	<i>v. n.</i>	= verb neuter

A (*pron.* long, like the 'ai' in 'bait'), *pr.* he. When Shakspeare and his contemporaries write a dialectal 'a' for 'he,' as in *Hen. V.*, II. iii., they perhaps intended it to be thus pronounced. At all events, to Midland ears, the dialogue between Dame Quickly and the Boy seems to demand this pronunciation.

excl. the same as 'eh!' 'A, moy surs!'

A (*pron.* short, like the article 'a'), *v. a.* have. 'A doon, will ye!' ('oo' as in 'foot').

prep. on. 'A the t'oother soide' ('oo' as in 'foot').

As a prefix, signifying 'in the act of,' this form of the preposition is in continual request, as in 'a-doin',' 'a-gooin',' 'a-seyin',' &c.

Aaron's-beard, *sb.* *Spiræa salicifolia*.

Abear, *v. a.* endure; tolerate. 'Oi cain't abear 'er.'

Abide, *v. a.* endure; tolerate.

“A could never *abide* carnation.”—*Hen. V.*, II. iii.

Ablish, *adj.* tolerably strong. One of the many instances in which ‘ish’ is added to dilute the sense of a word not subject to this particular form of modification in standard English.

About, *adv.* on hand; near at hand. ‘An’ a shillinswuth o’ arringes, if yo’ve got any *abaout*.’

Ackern, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘acorn.’

Ackern-tree, *sb.* an oak-tree.

Ackren, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘acorn.’

Ackren-tree, *sb.* an oak-tree.

Acoz, *conj.* because.

Acre (*pron.* eeker), *sb.* In addition to its ordinary meaning, this word is used as a measure of length in two distinct senses. In one it is equal to 220 yards; in the other it is equal to four rods of 8 yards, or 32 yards. In measurements of hedging, ditching, and draining it is, I believe, always used in the latter sense.

Acrimony (accented on the third syllable), *sb.*, *pec.* the deliquescence of putrefying animal matter. ‘Oi wur the froot beerer o’ the lift ’and soide at the foot, an’ the *acrimony* run out o’ the jintes o’ the coffin all down me, as it med me quoit bad, an’ spilte my new coot an’ all.’

Adam and Eve, *sb.* ‘Lords and ladies,’ the flower of the *Arum maculatum*.

Adam’s ale, *sb.* cold water; the *aqua pumpaginis* of early medical practitioners.

Addice, *sb.* adze; a hatchet with the edge at right angles to the helve.

“*Adese*.”—WYC. “An *addice* or *addis*, *doloire*,” &c.—COTG.

Addle, *v. a.* earn. ‘Oi ha’ *addled* my weej’ = ‘I have earned my wages.’ It is also used in a reflective sense: ‘A doon’t *addle* his maister his weej’ = ‘he is not worth his salt.’

Addlins, *sb.* earnings; wages.

Adeal, *adv.* and *sb.* a-deal; much; greatly.

Adell, *i. q.* **Adeal**, *q. v.*

Adland, *sb.* head-land, *i. e.* the strip of land at the side of a field where the plough turns, which, when the rest of the field has been ploughed, is itself ploughed parallel to the side and at right angles to the other ‘lands.’ *Vide Land*.

Adlant, *i. q.* **Adland**, *q. v.*

Admire, *v. n., pec.* be pleased or gratified. 'Ah should *admire* to see 'er well took-to' = 'I should be delighted to see her well scolded.'

Afeard, *part.* afraid. "*Afeerd.*"—WYC.

"Will not the ladies be *afeard* of the lion?"—*M. N. D.*, III. i.

Shakspere affords a host of other instances.

Afore, *prep.* before. The Athanasian Creed preserves this form of the preposition, but it is almost obsolete.

Afore-long, *adv.* before long.

After-clap, *sb.* The meaning is given in the quotation:

"He," the Devil, "can give us an *after-clap* when we least woen; that is, suddenly return unawares to us, and then he giveth us an *after-clap* that overthrows us."—*LAT. Serm.*, III. p. 29.

'Way'n got a *affter-clap* o' winter this turn; ' said in reference to a frosty week in April.

Aftermath, *sb.* after-mowth; a second crop of grass.

"What pleasures hath
Thy spring in such an *aftermath*?"

Cleveland, p. 164.

Again, *prep.* against; near; next to; by the time that. 'A stood it *agen* the door.' 'Oi doon't knoo nothink *agen* 'im.' 'It's close *again* Bosworth.' '*Agen* Oi coom hum.'

It is also used by way of an intensitive: 'A let 'im 'ave it loike nothink *agen*,' i. e. he gave him a sound thrashing. Cf. a number of instances in *Havelok*.

Age, *pec.* The age of a person is reckoned with the cardinal number. 'Shay's in 'er ten' = 'she is in her tenth year.' A commoner formula, however, is: 'A's gooin' thootain' = 'he is going thirteen.' This again is often varied by the addition of 'of' or 'for.' 'Gooin' o' twelve.' 'Gooin' fur eeghty.'

v. a. or n. to make one seem older, or to show signs of growing old. 'It's *eeged* 'im very sadly, his loosin' on 'er.'

Aggravate (accent on the last syllable), *v. a.* to vex; irritate; exasperate. 'It's enew to *aggrava'te* a grooin' tray' = 'enough to vex a growing tree.'

Agnail, *sb.* a point of detached skin on the back of the fingers and thumbs near the nail, the peeling off of which is often very painful, and sometimes sets up troublesome inflammation.

A-great, *adv.* by the great. *q. v. s. v. Great.*

Agreeable, *adj.* ready and willing. 'Soo Oi says, If yo want me to mosh yer feece forry, Oi'm quoitte *agreeable*, Oi'm sure' = 'if you wish me to smash your face for you, I shall be delighted to oblige you.'

"To be *agreeable*, or to agree and suit with, *agréer.*"—*COTG.*

Ah, *interj.* aye; yea; yes! Sometimes, apparently, it is considered to convey a stronger affirmative than 'yes.'

'Soo this 'ere bum-beely, a coom an' a says as him an' his butty wur agooin' to tek the cheers, a says, an' the teeble, a says, an' that. Soo Oi says, "The things hev'n't moine," Oi says, "an' yo can tek 'em if yo'n a moind," Oi says, "but the masster's a-comin' 'um," Oi says, "as Saturdy afore dusk hour, an' yo mee as good lave 'em," Oi says, "till a coom," an' Oi gen 'im a shillin'. Soo a teks this 'ere shillin', an' a spets a gret gob up of it "for luck," a says. "It's the foost money as Oi'n set oys on to-dee," a says. Soo Oi says, "Yo'll lave 'em?" an' a says, "Yis," a says, "Yis, Oi'll lave 'em." "Yis be blamed," Oi says; "wully or woon'ty? Yo say 'Ah, for sure,' an' Oi'll gin ye toopence moor to wet it."—Intelligent witness in a County Court case, 1876.

Ahent, *prep.* behind.

Ahind (*pron.* a-hoind), *prep.* behind.

Ahsomdivver, *conj.*, *var. pron.* of 'howsoever.'

Ahsomivver, *id.*

Aigle, *sb.* icicle. **Iggle**, *q. v.*, is a commoner form of the word.

Ailse, *ppr. n.* Alice.

Air, *pr.*, *var. pron.* of **Our**, *q. v.*

Aitch-bone, *sb.* of beef; the extreme end of the rump, cut obliquely.

Akedok, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'aqueduct.'

Alablaster, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'alabaster.'

Alegar (the first 'a' generally *pron.* short, but sometimes long), *sb.*

Alegar is to ale what vinegar is to wine. The old home-made article is now seldom procurable, but an enterprising London firm advertises a 'malt vinegar,' which I presume is its modern equivalent. *Fi. exp. in c. v.*

All, *adj.*, *pec.* 'And all,' or, more emphatically, 'And all and all,' is a phrase implying that the speaker leaves it to his hearer's imagination to supply the details of the event narrated. 'Hey, moy hoide an' limbs! Way'd a such a coomin' o' ege an' all an' all,' i. e. such rejoicings at the coming of age of the young squire. 'Theer wur o'd Bet Hall, an' all an' all.'

I am informed on high authority that 'all one' = 'all the same,' 'all to bits' = 'entirely into fragments'—with the allied phrases, 'all to rags,' 'all to shivers,' &c., as well as 'all the while' = 'the whole time,' and several other idioms familiar in classic English literature—are distinctly provincial. I mention them to show that their omission is not the result of inadvertence.

All-along, *adv.* throughout; during the whole time.

"On thee, sweet wife, was all my song,
Morn, evening, and all along."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 4, 1.

'A wur a-callin' of 'im *all along*' = 'he was insulting him with abusive language the whole time.'

All-along-of, *prep.* in consequence of; through.

"You, mistress, *all* this coil is 'long of you."
M. N. D., III. ii.

All-as-is, *sb.* the sum total; the whole of the matter. 'Oi'll tell yer missus on yer, an' that's *all as is*.'

All of, *pec.* with a substantive, is frequently used in a quasi-adjectival sense. '*All of a heap*' = 'all amot,' 'stupid with amazement or terror;' '*all of a dither*,' '*all of a mess*,' '*all of a sweat*,' '*all of a puther*,' '*all of a tremble*,' &c., are exceedingly common.

"One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that 'by the living jingo, she was *all of a muck of sweat*.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield*, c. 9.

'Oi wur struck *all of a heap*, loike, when Oi heerd yo neeam moy neeam. Oi thout for sure as moy hour wur coom.'

All-out, *adv.* altogether; quite.

"A kingis word, among our faderis old
All-out more precious and more sur was hold
Than was the oth or seel of any wight."
Lancelot, 1675.

"Now haue thai failed of ther art *all-oute*."
Partenay, 2320.

"*All out* as good a discovery as that hungry Spaniard's of terra australis incognita."—*An. Mel.*, p. 17.

Alley, (1) *sb.* a marble for playing at marbles, made either of white marble or alabaster. If streaked with red veins it is called a 'blood alley,' if not so marked, a 'white alley.' When used by a player for shooting it is called an 'alley-taw.'

(2) *sb.* a gangway in a church. The various alleys are distinguished as 'side-alley,' 'middle-alley,' 'cross-alley,' &c. The word is sometimes confounded with 'aisle.'

Alls, *sb.* a workman's tools and appliances: often used for personal luggage generally.

Allus, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'always.'

Ampus-and, *sb.* 'and-per-se-and;' the abbreviation '&.'

"He thought it"—the letter z—"had only been put there to finish off th' alphabet like, though *ampus-and* would ha' done as well."—*Adam Bede*, c. 21.

An, *indef. art.* is almost unused. 'A eagle,' 'a elephant,' 'a o'd fule,' &c. are universal. The Leicestershire dialect knows no abhorrence of the open vowel, or, if it does, manifests it only by bridging the hiatus with the faintest possible aspirate.

Ancetor, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'ancestor.'

Anchor, *sb.* the tongue and swivel of a buckle, the piece of metal being shaped something like an anchor. The hole in a buckle through which the strap is passed being called the 'mouth,' the 'tong' and 'chape' represent respectively the 'tongue' and 'chap,' or 'cheek,' of the buckle.

Anchor-frost, *sb.* a frost which causes ice to form along the bed of a running stream, and the ice so formed. An *anchor-frost* can only occur when the temperature of the running water and the bed over which it flows is below freezing point. When this is the case, the rapidity of the stream is sometimes sufficient to prevent the swifter upper current congealing, while the lower current, which moves more slowly on account of the greater friction, becomes frozen to the bed.

Anchor-ice, *sb., i. q.* the second meaning of **Anchor-frost**, *q. v.*

Anchor-piece, *sb., i. q.* **Anchor**, *q. v.*

And, *excl.* This word is frequently used as an emphatic affirmation at the beginning of a sentence. At public meetings, particularly, it is a favourite form of expressing assent. 'And way wull.' 'And it is.'

And-all, *conj.* also ; as well as ; in addition. 'Let the b'y coom *an' all.*'

Anear, *adv.* and *prep.* near ; close to. Not as common as **Anigh**, *q. v.*

Anew, *adv.* enough.

"Thus acting, he had quickly girls *anew*,
Who all believ'd his high professions true."

Choice of a Wife, p. 51.

Angry, *adj., pec.* as applied to a wound or sore ; inflamed ; threatening to become worse. If I had not found the word in this sense in several provincial glossaries, I might have gone to my grave believing it to be standard English.

Anigh, *adv.* and *prep.* near ; close to. 'O'i'll gie ye a clout if yo coom *anoigh.*'

Another-guess, *adj.* another ; of another kind. This word has entered on the stage of rarity which precedes extinction.

Anyhow, and **Anyhows**, *adv.* 'All *anyhow*' and 'all *nohow*,' either with or without the final *s* in both cases, are common phrases = in confusion ; upset ; disordered.

Apern, and **Appern**, *sb., var. pron.* of 'apron.'

Apple-turnover, *sb.* a large puff, made with a circular or oval piece of paste doubled over, and containing apples.

Apricoek, *sb.* apricot. *M. N. D.*, III. i. ; *Rich. II.*, III. iv.

April-fool, *sb.* A person may be made an *April-fool* of at any time of the year. It was in summer that I was told this anecdote :

'The paason, ah suppose a wanted to mek a *Epril fule* on me; a says, "John," a says, "ha' ye heerd what's 'appened Hinckley wee?" Soo ah says, "Noo, ah een't heerd nothink," ah says. "Whoy," a says, "they wur a-diggin' a well o'er by theer," a says, "an' the bottom fell out!" "Hoo," ah says, "did it? An' wheer did it goo tew?" Soo a says, "Ah dunna knoo, John," a says. Soo ah says, "Well," ah says, "if yo dunna knoo, yo may goo luke."

Argufy, *v. n.* to argue or wrangle; also, to signify; be of importance.
'That doon't *argifoy* nothink.'

Arm-hole, *sb.* arm-pit.

"Many gentlemen in like sort with us will wade up to the *arm-holes* upon such occasions."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 2, 4.

"The arm-pit or arm-hole, *aisselle, aisle*."—COTG.

Arn, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'earn.'

Arnins, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'earnings.' These words sometimes take an initial *y* in pronunciation.

Arrand, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'errand.'

"Soone is his *arrand* red in his pale face."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 5.

Arrawig, and **Arrawiggle**, *sb.* earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

Arrange, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'orange.'

Arsy-versy, *adv.* upside down; topsy-turvy; backside forward.

"And *arsiversie* turne each thing."

Newes out of P. C., *Sat.* II.

Arter, *adv.* and *prep.*, *var. pron.* of 'after.'

Article, *sb.*, *pec.* an expression of contempt for man or beast. 'A's a noist *airticle*, a is!' The metaphor is borrowed from the language of commerce.

Artificial, *adj.*, *pec.* artistic; having the appearance of being produced by art. The word is always rather eulogistic than dyslogistic.

As, *conj.*, *adv.*, and *rel. pr.* With reference to time, 'as' is often substituted for 'on.' 'A coom *as* Wensd'y.'

It is also frequently employed to indicate a correlation between certain things, persons, or events mentioned. 'Oi come hum o' Munday ('u' as in 'bull'), *as* a doyed o' Thusday,' implying that the Monday and Thursday were in the same week.

It is almost a universal substitute for 'that.' 'Oi dunnoo *as* a wull.' 'It's wan *as* Oi meed' = 'it is one that I made,' *i. e.* decoyed away: said of a pigeon. A kind of comparison between the abstract and concrete meanings of an epithet affords one of the commonest descriptive formulas. Thus, '*as* hot *as* hot,' '*as* cold *as* cold,' '*as* yoller *as* yoller,' '*as* dead *as* dead,' mean that the objects

to which they are applied are as hot, cold, yellow, and dead respectively as it is possible to conceive.

More poetical are: 'As good a 'usband as ivver broke bread in a mornin'.' 'As good land as ivver lay out o' doors.' 'As bug as a pump wi' tew spouts.'

As-how, *adv.* that.

As-yet-ways, or **As-yet-wise** (*pron.* asyettuz), *adv.* as yet.

Ash-kays, *sb.* the 'keys' or catkins of the ash-tree.

Ashlar, *sb.* hewn stone for building, as distinguished from 'rubble,' or unhewn stone. The term is technical rather than provincial, but appears to be sometimes used elsewhere in other senses. I have often heard it in Leicestershire in such phrases as 'rubble wall with *ashlar* quoins,' but never in any other sense than that here given. *Vide* PARKER'S *Gloss. of Arch.*, s. v.

Ask, *v. a., pec.* to publish, as applied to the banns of marriage.

"Who *askt* the *Banns* twixt these discolor'd mates?"
Cleveland, p. 42.

Asking, *sb.* the publication of the banns of marriage. After the three '*askin's*,' the parties are said to be 'out-asked,' *q. v.*

Aslosh, *adv.* aside; out of the way; also, in carpentering, &c., diagonally. 'Stan' *aslosh*, wool ye!'

Asprous, *adj.* raw; inclement. 'It's a very *asprous* dee.'

Astraddle, *adv.* astride.

"How mem'ry sits *a straddle* on the brain."
WORY'S *Poems*, p. 26.

Astroddle, and **Astroddlin'**, *id.*

At, *prep.* to. 'Whativver are ye a-doin' *at* him?'

A-that'n, and **A-that'ns**, *adv.* in that manner.

"What dost mean by turning worki'day into Sunday *a-that'n*?"
—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

A-this'n, and **A-this'ns**, *adv.* in this manner. 'Yo' mutn't dew it *a-that'ns*, yo' mut dew it *a-this'ns*,' said one who was teaching me how to use a scythe.

A-this-side, *adv.* and *prep.* on this side.

"Alas, he was man in tyme full worthy!
Hys pere noight founde *athissid* Rome truly."
Partenay, 3472.

'Theer wean't a sooch anoother agen, not *a-this-side* Lunnon.'

At-least-ways, *adv.* at least.

"*At least way* it is not for me to plough."—*LAT. Serm.* VI.
p. 65.

Atween, *prep.* between.

Atwixt, *prep.* betwixt. *Vide* **Betwixt**.

A-two, *adv.* in two. 'Please, 'm, it come *a-two* in my 'and,' is the universal formula employed by 'the gel' in answer to the enquiry, 'How came you to break it?'

Au, au! *excl.* an exclamation to horses to bid them turn to the left or near side.

"*Aw* makes Dun draw," is a punning proverb quoted by Ray, *Eng. Prov.*, p. 95, 2nd ed.

Vide **Horse-language**.

Aum, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Haulm**, *q. v.*

Aunty, *adj.* fresh; frisky; frolicsome: said of man and beast.

Aust, *v. n.* dare. 'Yo' doon't *aust* to dew noo such a thing.'

A-while, *v. n.* to 'have while,' *i. e.* have time. 'Ah cain't *awoill* asyettus.'

Awkward, *adj.* ill-tempered. 'Ah doon't say but what a's a bit *awk'ard* at toimes,' said a woman of a half-mad husband with homicidal tendencies.

Awn, *sb.* the 'beard' of barley or other grain. I insert this because I find it in other provincial glossaries, but probably every farmer in the kingdom knows the word.

Ax, *v. a.* ask; also, to publish the banns of marriage. There is, I believe, no English county in which this form of the word is unknown. In Leicestershire it is universal among the working classes, and common among most of the middle class.

Eye and like! *interj.* yes; certainly. Exactly equivalent to the Cockney 'I believe you, my boy.' 'Did you dine there to-day?' 'Hoy an' loike, Oi did, an' all!'

Azzled, *part. adj.* rough and chapped, like the skin of the hands in frosty weather; crabbed; sour; churlish.

Bachelors' button, *sb.* the double variety of *Ranunculus bulbosa*. The word, however, like some other flower-names, is employed somewhat miscellaneously.

Back-and-edge, or **Back-and-egg**, or **Back-and-head**, *phr.* = 'with might and main,' 'tooth-and-nail,' 'the whole hog.' The metaphor is from broadsword practice, 'egg' in the second form being simply a *var. pron.* of 'edge,' and 'head' in the third probably a corruption of 'egg.' The third, however, is the most, and the second the least, common form. 'A went intew 'im *back-an'-edge*.' 'A swoor tew him *back-and-ead*:' said of a keeper identifying a poacher.

Back'ard, **Back'arder**, and **Back'ardest**, *adv.* and *adj.* late; behind; behindhand; hinder, and hindermost. I once heard a farmer use all three words in a breath. 'Lasst year wur a *back'ard* year, but this is a *back'arder*. It's the *back'ardest* ever I see.'

- Back'ards wee**, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'backwards-way' = backward.
- Back-band**, *sb.* the chain supporting the shafts of a cart, &c., which passes over the back of the thiller or shaft-horse in a groove made in the cart-saddle to receive it.
- Backen**, *v. a.* to hinder; retard; repress. 'The frosst has *backened* everythink soo.' 'Put a bit o' sleek o' the foire to *backen* it a bit.'
- Back-end**, *sb.* autumn and early winter.
- Back-friend**, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Agnail**, *q. v.*
- Back-hander**, *sb.* used to describe two very different kinds of blow: one a blow with the back of the open hand, the other a blow with a stick or other weapon when the hand is raised over the shoulder to deliver it with greater force. It is often metaphorically used to signify a sarcastic retort or snub.
- Backing**, *sb.* 'slack'; small coal. Both 'slack' and '*backing*' are named from 'slacking' or '*backing*' the more rapid burning of the larger coal.
- Back-lane**, *sb.* any street or lane leading from the highway.
- Back-side**, *sb.* the back of a house, including yard and garden, if there be any. '. . . homestead, orchard, garden, yard, and *backside* thereto adjoining and belonging,' is the ordinary legal common form.
- Backstone**, *sb.* a stand—sometimes a stone, but generally of iron—on which cakes, &c., are baked.
- Back up**, *phr.* To set or get the *back up* is to provoke or be provoked. The metaphor is from an angry cat. 'Yo' git 'is *back oop*, an' a'll let yor knoo!'
- Bacon-bee**, *sb.* *Dermestes lardarius*, a small beetle, black, with a band of brown, which infests bacon, &c. 'What is a *bacon-bee*, Mrs. D——?' 'Oh, it's loike a paason,'—parson, *i. e.* common black beetle,—'but not so big.'
- Bacon soord**, or **Bacon-sward**, *sb.* the 'rind' of bacon.
 "Fine folks they are to tell you what's right, as look as if they'd never tasted nothing better than *bacon-sword* and sour-cake i' their lives."—*Adam Bede*.
Vide Sward.
- Bad**, *adj.*, *pec.* difficult; hard; also, behindhand with. 'A's a *bad* un to beat,' is a common eulogy of a horse, dog, prize-fighter, game-cock, &c. 'I'n got a quarter *bad* in my rent.' 'His illness threw us *bad* with the clothing-club.'
- Badder**, and **Baddest**, *adj.* are the usual comparative and superlative of 'bad.' 'Oi nivver knood a *badder* man nur what that man veer.'
 "The *baddest* man among the cardinals is chosen to be pope."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 4, 1, 2.

- Baddish**, *adj.* rather bad. As a general rule the termination 'ish' does not really modify the meaning of the word to which it is suffixed. It only indicates the abhorrence of a direct statement rooted in the Midland mind. 'How are the potatoes, John?' 'Well, sir, they're pretty *baddish* this turn.'
- Badge**, *v. a.* to cut and tie up beans in shocks or sheaves. 'They haven't begun *badging* the beans yit.'
- Badger**, *sb.* a corn-dealer.
 "Any such *badger*, lader, kiddier, or carter."—5 and 6 *Ed. VI.*, cap. 14.
v. a. and *v. n.* to tease importunately; harass; worry; also, to chaffer, higgler over a bargain. In the former case the metaphor is from worrying the four-footed badger; in the latter from the method in which the two-footed badger conducts his business.
- Badly**, *adj.* sickly; in bad health. 'I'n shot it'—a rabbit—'for a *badly* woman.' 'The babby's that *badly*, ah wish the Lord 'ud tek it.' A favourite answer of an invalid to the enquiry, 'How are you?' is, 'Sadly *badly*, sore and sickly.'
- Baffle**, *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Boffle**, *q. v.*
- Bag**, *sb.* As a measure of potatoes, &c., a 'bag' is three bushels, while a 'sack' is four.
phr. 'To send back the *bags* with the strings' = 'to send back the sacks with the money.' A servant was asked, upon the delivery of some wheat to a friend, 'Well, what did your master say about the wheat?' 'Oh, only that I was to bring back the *bags* with the strings,'—implying that ready-money payment was expected.
- Bailey** (*pron.* beely), *sb.* a bailiff.
- Bake**, *v. n.* to dry; harden; become encrusted. 'Let it *bake* before you brush it,' is a well-known rule with regard to mud-splashes on broadcloth.
- Baked**, *p. p.* hardened; encrusted.
- Baker's dozen**, *sb.* thirteen. 'Yours is a small curacy, Mr. L.,' said the late Queen Dowager to a Leicestershire clergyman; 'have you any family?' 'Only a *baker's dozen* at present, your Majesty.'
- Bak-hus**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'bake-house.'
- Balchin** (generally *pron.* bolshin), *sb.* a callow, unfledged bird. 'As bare as a *balchin*.' 'All oys an' goots, loike a *bolshin* black-bud,' is a common simile for a sickly but abominous infant.
- Bald-rib**, *sb.* the ribs of pork taken out and broiled with most of the meat cut away.
- Balk**, *sb.* All the senses of this word given in Johnson are still recognized in Leicestershire, though some of them appear to be obsolete elsewhere. *Vide* JOHNSON'S *Dict.*, s. v.

A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows or at the end of a field.

“They walk not directly and plainly, but delight in *balks* and stubble way.”—LAT. *Serm.* VII. p. 90.

The same sermon also illustrates another sense of the word :

“He would not walk in by-walks, where are many *balks*. Amongst many *balkings* is much stumbling.”—*Id.* p. 96.

Ball, *v. n.* to ‘cake,’ or gather in hard lumps : generally applied to snow sticking to the feet of man or beast.

Band, *sb.* bond. ‘My word’s my *band*.’ ‘Let’s ha’ black an’ whoite, hand an’ *band*,’ i. e. a written agreement, properly signed and delivered.

Also, part of a hinge, consisting of a broad ring to fit on to the ‘hook,’ together with the spike by which it is fixed into a gate or door. *Vide* **Thimble**.

Bang, *sb.* disturbance ; a ‘go,’ as in the slang phrase, ‘Here’s a go !’

“Old Jonathan’s made another *bang*,

And if we can, we will him hang.”

Broadside Ballad, by JONATHAN FRANCIS YATES,
about 1844.

Yates was a Hartshill man, like Drayton, but his peregrinations lay mostly in Leicestershire, and his dialect was identical with Leicestershire.

v. a. and *v. n.* to slam or shut a door, &c. with a noise. This, which is perhaps the commonest sense in which the word is used throughout the country, is omitted in Johnson.

Also, to knock ; strike ; beat ; cudgel. To move or go with violent rapidity. ‘A *banged* along a good un’ = ‘he ran with considerable speed.’

Banger, *sb.* anything huge or extraordinary of its kind : applied especially to a colossal fib, one which ‘bangs’ or beats any ordinary fiction.

Banging, *sb.* a thumping or cudgelling.

part. adj. huge ; extraordinary ; excelling.

Bang-up, *adv.* and *adj.* quite up ; quite full ; entirely ; also, smart ; fashionable ; well got-up ; ‘swell’ in the slang sense.

Bank-jugg, *sb.* the willow-wren, *Phyllopneuste trochilus*. ‘Jugg’ or ‘juggy,’ applied to small birds, is simply another form of ‘Jenny,’ both being variations of endearment of the name ‘Jane’ or ‘Joan.’

Bargain-work, *sb.* work by the piece, and not by the day.

Bark, *sb.*, *pec.* the rind or ‘sward’ of meat ; the tough outer integument.

Barley-mow (‘ow’ as in ‘cow’), *sb.* a stack or rick of barley ; a favourite sign for a village inn.

“Benignant Goddess of the *Barley-mow*.”

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 42.

Barm, *sb.* yeast.

Barn, *sb.* a child. The word is more common in the plural than the singular, but not uncommon in either. ‘Who’s *barn*’s yon?’

“Many fair lovely *bernes* to you betide.”

An. Mel., 3, 2, 6, 5.

Barnacles, *sb.* spectacles.

Barness, and **Barnish**, *v. n.* to fill out; grow fat and well-liking. ‘Why, you’re grown tall, and *barnished* too.’ “To shoot and spread and *burnish* into man” is one of Dryden’s lines, but I have sought it in vain.

Bash, *v. n.* to fall off in flesh; dwindle; become feeble or sickly; droop. ‘Take care your pig don’t *bash*.’ ‘He begins to *bash* in his victuals.’ ‘It’—the baby—‘warn’t a bit *bashed* by it teethin’.’
Vide Bosh.

Basing, and **Basings** (*s pron.* like *z*), *sb.* the rind, and the hard part near the rind of cheese or bacon.

Bask, *v. n., pec.* to nestle and rub the breast in the dust, fluttering the wings, as birds do.

Bass, *sb.* a hassock for kneeling, covered with plaited bast; bast-matting.

Bastard-fallow (*pron.* bahst’d-foller), *sb., i. q.* **Pin-fallow**, *q. v.*

Bat, *sb.* a club; a blow or stroke; a rapid pace or rate; a bundle of straw or hay tied up with a band of the same. ‘Doon’t ye goo a sooch a *bat*; yeen’t walkin’ for a weeger.’ *Vide Batten*.

Bat, and **Bat down**, *v. a.* to cover with ‘bats,’ *i. e.* bundles of straw, as a rough roofing for ricks before being properly thatched, or for covering potato-heaps, bricks drying before being baked, &c.
Vide Batten. To ‘*bat* the eyes’ is to blink, to wink involuntarily.

Batch-cake, *sb.* a small dough-cake baked with a batch of bread.

Bather, *v. n., i. q.* **Bask**, *q. v.*; also *i. q.* **Puther**, *q. v.* ‘The smook coom *batherin*’ daoun the chimly.’

Bats, *sb.* shales of marl, &c.: particularly applied to slaty pieces among coal.

Batten, *sb.* a bundle of hay or straw tied up with a band of the same; also, a lath or ‘slat’ of wood of any size less than a plank. Technically, among builders, as *Bk.* notes in Northamptonshire, a ‘*batten*’ is a deal board 7 in. wide by 2½ in. thick; but a batten of this kind would cut into a score of pieces, each of which would be called a ‘*batten*’ in ordinary parlance.

v. a., i. q. **Bat**, *q. v.* The usual meaning, however, is that given by *Bk.*, “to nail battens or laths to upright studs previous to

papering or plastering a damp room, to prevent the paper or plaster coming in contact with the wall."

Batten, or **Batten out**, *v. n.* to grow fatter; to 'barnish,' *q. v.* 'Miss begins to *batten out*.'

"Some wallowing in the grass there lie awhile to *batten*."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XVIII.

Batter, *v. n.* "A term applied to walls built out of the upright, or gently sloping inwards."—*Gloss. of Arch.*, s. v.

The word is also used in an active, or rather factive, sense—to make to slope. 'Yo' mut *batter* the top o' the wall in a bit.'

Battle-twig, *sb.* earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

Battlins, *sb.* battlements. 'Bateling' is a form given in the *Gloss. of Arch.* 'The dark *battlins*' at Bosworth were the leads of the nave of the church, so called on account of their being surrounded by battlements, and the darkness of the spiral staircase which led to them.

Batty, *adj.* full of 'bats,' *q. v.* 'The coal wur that *batty*, 'tworn't good enew to bun bricks wi'.'

Batwell, *sb.* a wicker strainer placed over the end of the spigot inside the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through.

Bavin, *sb.* *Bk.* rightly defines a *bavin* as 'a faggot of brushwood with three bands used for the draining of land,' but it is quite as commonly used for a faggot for burning.

Bavin-wood, *sb.* wood for bavins, or made up in bavins (1 *Hen. IV.*, III. ii.).

"Where crackles *bavin-wood* or kindly beech."

WORY'S *Poems*, p. 116.

Bawbee, *sb.* a half-penny. Rarely used, but by no means a modern intruder. The farmer on whose lips I have heard it most frequently was proud to show the brick floor on which one of his forefathers, and all who gathered round his table, knelt bare-kneed to drink long life to James III., many of whose followers were at different times entertained in the house. Some of these gentlemen may possibly have imported the word into the Midland vocabulary.

Bawm, *sb.* balm, *Melissa officinalis*.

"Fennel, aniseed, *bawm* . . . borage, hops, *bawme*."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 2, 1, 2.

v. a. to daub; besmear; make dirty. 'He *bawmed* and slawmed it all over mortar and wash.' 'You can't use that leather, it's *bawmed* all over with oil.'

'*Baumede*,' 'bawmede,' and 'bawmed,' are WYC. forms.

Bay, *sb.* the space between the main beams of a building. *Vide Bk. and Gloss. of Arch.*, s. v.

"Of one *bayes* breadth, God wot, a silly cote."

HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

"The vicarage house consisting of five *bayes*, and a barn of five *bayes*, a stable, and two other little *bayes* of building."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.

Beam-knife, *sb.* the knife used at the 'fleshing-beam;' called also 'flesh-knife,' *q. v.*

Bean-belly, *ppr. n.* an epithet of Leicestershire not yet forgotten, though beans are by no means so common an article of food as formerly.

"*Bean-belly* Lestershire her attribute doth wear."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXIII.

Vide RAY'S *Prov.*

Bear, To play the, *phr.* to inflict heavy damage. 'To play Old Harry,' 'Old Gooseberry,' or 'Old Boots' are equivalent expressions. 'The hail has *played the bear* with the apple-blossom.'

Bear the bell, *phr.* to be first in any competition or comparison; to carry off the prize.

Bearer, *sb.* a girder; a beam which carries any main weight in a bridge or other building.

Beast, *sb. pl.* beasts, especially horned cattle.

"Calves, lambs, with plenty of good *beast*,
Worth full five hundred pound at least."

Will of Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart.

'Did you go to see the wild *beast*?' i. e. the animals in Wombwell's menagerie.

Beastings, and Beastlings, *sb.* The pronunciation of this word varies greatly. It is almost indifferently 'bastins,' 'baistins,' 'beestins,' 'baizins,' 'beezins,' 'baislins,' 'beeslins,' 'baizlins,' or 'beezlins.' The 'first' and 'second' *beastings* are the first and second milk from a cow after calving.

"Beest or *beestings*, the first milk a female gives after the birth of her young one, *beton, le lait nouveau*."—COTG.

Beat, *v. a.* To 'beat' the fire is to stir it. *Vide Chev. Ass. Gl., s. v.* 'bete.'

Beauty, *sb.* A very common proverb on the lips of the Midland pessimist is:

'*Beauty*'s only skin-deep, but ugly goes to the bone.'

Bed (of beef), *sb.* 'the round and white of beef when cut together.'—*Bk.* The method of cutting up the carcass which gives the 'bed' is, I am told, peculiar to the Midland and Northern counties. *Sed de hoc quaere.*

Bed-fast, *adj.* bed-ridden.

Bed-hillings, *sb.* bed-clothes, more particularly the counterpane.

Beef-heart, or Beef's-heart, *sb.* the heart of ox or cow; when judiciously stuffed and cooked, a deservedly popular delicacy.

Bees. *Custom.* A death in the family should always be officially notified to the bees, who will resent the slight cast upon them as members of the household by the non-performance of the ceremony by forsaking the hive or dying. I have endeavoured in vain to ascertain the formula, if any, appropriate to the occasion. The melancholy intelligence, however, is certainly sometimes, and I believe always, conveyed in a whisper.

Beetle, phr. 'As blind as a beetle' is a very common simile, the cockchafer being the 'beetle' referred to, and its blindness being inferred from its objectionable habit of flying against one's face of an evening.

"In this wisdom he is as blind as a beetle."—LAT. *Ser.* IX. p. 141.

sb. a heavy mallet for driving in stakes, &c.

"The crab-tree Porter of the Guild-Hall gates,
When he his frightfull Beetle elevates."

HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

Behave, v. n. to behave properly. 'I believe I am the rector of this parish,' said a clergyman whose dignity had been somewhat ruffled at a stormy meeting. 'Well, then,' retorted the squire, 'why don't ye be'ave?'

Beholden, or Beholding, p. p. obliged.

"I'd rather be *beholding* to him nor to any man i' the world."—*Adam Bede*, c. xx.

Being, adv. seeing that; since.

"Why didna ye come to live i' this country, *bein'* as Mrs. Poyser's your aunt too?"—*Adam Bede*.

'*Bein'* as I couldn' goo mysen.'

Bellock, v. n. to bellow; roar out; shout.

Belly-band, sb. "a cart-saddle girth; also the chain or strap which connects the shafts of a cart."—*Bk.*

Belly-brossen, part. adj. ruptured.

Belly-timber, sb. victuals; 'prog.'

Belly-vengeance, sb. 'rot-gut; 'sour ale, cider, wine, &c.

Belong, v. n., pec. This word is generally used in the precise converse of its ordinary sense, and the preposition is almost invariably omitted after it. 'Hi, mister! D'yo *belong* this 'ere ombreller?'

Belper, v. a. and n., var. pron. of 'pilfer,' but generally meaning to cheat or over-reach. 'To *belper* at marls,' *i. e.* to cheat at marbles.

Belt, v. a. to thrash; administer personal chastisement.

Belter, sb. a 'whopper; 'something which 'belts' or beats others of the same sort. *Vide Banger.*

Belting, sb. a thrashing, beating, 'strapping,' 'hiding,' or 'leathering,' the belt or strap being, metaphorically, at least, the instrument of punishment, the hide or leather the material of which it is made.

Bend, *sb.* a piece of bent plate-iron which went over the back of the last horse at plough. Now (1848) disused.

Bend-traces, *sb.* part of the harness of a plough-horse.

Bent, *sb.* a kind of grass, but generally used in a collective sense in the plural, for the dry stems of any grasses.

“ His speare a *bent* both stiffe and strong,
And wel-neare of two inches long.”

DRAYTON, *Nymphidia*.

Beout, *prep.* and *adv.* without. This older form of ‘but’ is very common.

Besogne, *sb.* business. One old lady only, who followed the profession of char-woman, have I ever heard use this word, but with her it was habitual. ‘Mind your own *besogne*.’

Besom, *sb.* a birch-broom, a most useful implement, the name and existence of which I was surprised to find comparatively unknown in Cockneydom. *Vide Wyc. Gloss., s. v. ‘besme.’*

Bessen, *v. n.* to stoop; bend down; weigh down. A form of the word ‘abase,’ but only, I think, used in the neuter sense. ‘All them sad-irons round my waist made me *bessen* down,’ said a maid-servant, who had challenged another to a trial of weight, and adopted effectual means of securing a victory.

Best, *adj.* better; greater. ‘Yo’d *best* not.’ ‘*Best* part of a moile.’

v. a. to out-wit; have the better of; cheat. This is a common word enough, but is, I rather think, a late intruder from Cockneydom.

Bet, *p. p.* beaten.

“ A meagre, low, degraded set
Of mortals born to die,
For ever and for ever *bet*,
To rise need never try.”

Immeability, a Dissertation, WRIGHT’S Poems, p. 23.

Better, *adj.* and *adv.* more. ‘Better nur a moile.’

Bettermost, *adj.* superior. ‘*Bettermost* sort o’ folk,’ *i. e.* superior to the average of their class, whatever the class may be. ‘A bit o’ *bettermost* yaller dale’s a’most as good as ook,’ *i. e.* a piece of really good yellow deal is almost as good as oak.

Between, *prep.* between.

Betwixt and between, *phr.* intermediate in age, quality, colour, &c.; indifferent. ‘How are the oats this year?’ ‘Well, they’ve oonly *betwixt and between*, loike, this turn.’ ‘How old is your eldest, Mrs. H.?’ ‘Why, a’s just *betwixt and between*, like,—hobbadehoy, naythur man nur boy.’

Bibblin, *sb.* a nearly fledged chick of any bird. The word is some-

times used in conjunction with 'balchin,' as in 'a neest-full o' *bibblin*-balchins.' In this case the word seems to be a *part.* of a *v.* to 'bibble,' a frequentative of to 'pipe' or 'peep.'

Biff-head, or Bif-yead, sb. 'beef-head,' *i. e.* blockhead. *Cf.* Buffle-headed.

Bile, v. n. and sb., var. pron. of 'boil.'

Bilk, v. a. (the *p.* and *pp.* the same as the *pres.*) to cheat. 'He *bilk* me.'

Billy-biter, sb. the tom-tit, *Parus major*.

Bilper, v. a., var. pron. of 'pilfer,' but generally used for to cheat generally. 'A *bilperin*' sort o' fellow.' *Vide* **Belper**.

Binge, v. a. to tighten up; to make water-tight: applied more particularly to wooden vessels, barrels, tubs, churns, &c. 'Oi wur *bingein*' a churn,' *i. e.* putting hot water into a churn to make the wood swell before putting in the milk. 'A doyed a-*bingein*' is a not uncommon comment on the death of a drunkard, implying that his constitution was not strong enough to stand the process of making himself drink-proof.

Binger, sb. (*g* soft) a tightener; nipper: often applied to a keen wind or frost. 'Surs! It's a *binger* this mornin'!' 'Tek a drop o' brandy—just a *binger* agen the reen,' *i. e.* rain.

Birds-neesen, sb. and v. n. birds'-nests, and to go birds'-nesting. 'Ah'm a-gooin' a-*boods-neezenin*.' 'Way dussn't *boods-nayzen* theer.'

Bird-tenting, sb. frightening birds from newly-sown corn, &c. *Bird-tenting* is usually one of the first jobs given to lads on a farm. 'Yo plaough! Whoy, it's as mooch as ivver yo can carry a clack a-*bood-tentin*.'

Bishop, v. a. to perform the rite of confirmation.

"Many a good couple would consider themselves unworthy of the Christian privileges they enjoy if the husband were not bribed at every election and the wife *bishopped* at every confirmation."—*Cynical Correspondent*, 1868.

Bit, sb. a small quantity; a little; also, adverbially, somewhat; rather.

"We can do a deal tow'rt the *bit* o' furniture you'll want."—*Adam Bede*, c. 34.

'A's a *bit* awk'ard by times.' 'Oi'd a good *bit* rayther not.' 'A did sweer above a *bit*,' *i. e.* like our army in Flanders.

Bit and sup, phr. meat and drink.

"I'd ne'er open my lips to find faut, for when folks is old an' o' no use, they may think theirsens well off to get the *bit an' the sup*, though they'n to swallow ill words wi't."—*Adam Bede*.

Blaat, v. a. and n. to bleat as a lamb; also, to blab; tell tales; carry scandal; also, to scold, rate, or 'kick up a row.' 'Ah thowt shay wur coom out to *blaut*.'

Black-cap, *sb.* the reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schoeniclus*, not the bird usually known as the black-cap, *Motacilla atricapilla*.

Black-frost, *sb.* a frost unaccompanied by rime, a hoar-frost being generally known as a 'white-frost.'

Black-guard, *sb.* (both words are distinctly pronounced, the second having a *y* after the *g*). Besides its ordinary meaning, the word is often used for a scold or termagant, in which sense it is usually of the feminine gender. 'Ah couldn' stey, the missus wur a sooch a *black-gyard*.'

v. a. to scold; rate; vituperate; malign. 'Mrs. P. has bin so *black-gyardin*' ma.'

Black-headed Peggy, *sb.* the black-cap, *Motacilla atricapilla*. *Vide* **Black-cap**.

Black man, *sb.* an apparition; spectre; bogey.

"They see, talk with *black men*, dead men, spirits and goblins frequently see and talk'd with *black men* and converse familiarly with devils a friend that had a *black man* in the likeness of a souldier."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 3, 1, 3.

Blame, *v. a., excl.* a Bowdlerized 'damn.' '*Blame it!*' is one of the commonest forms of imprecation.

Blart, *v. n., i. q.* **Blaat**, *q. v.*

Blashy, *adj.* 'plashy;' sloppy; wet. 'Bloschy' is the commoner form of the word.

Blasted, *p. p.* blighted. When the quarter of a cow's udder is dried by inflammatory action it is technically said to be *blasted*.

Blather, *sb., var. pron.* of 'bladder.'

Blaut, *v. n., i. q.* **Blaat**, *q. v.*

Bleak, *adj.* pallid; white-faced; wan.

"*Bleake* of colour, *blesme*, *paste*," &c.—*COTG.*

'A's a good bit better, but a looks very *bleak* yet.'

Bleb, *sb., i. q.* **Blob**, *q. v.*

Blether, *v. n.* and *a.* to cry or blubber; also, to be out of breath; also, to put out of breath; also, to blow up tight; fill with wind. 'Theer yo air, *bletherin*' agen.' 'Haven't ye *blethered*, Miss?' *i. e.* are you not 'blown,' enquired a farmer of a lady who had just favoured the company with a song. 'The fut-ball wur quite *blethered*, loike.' 'Yew'n *blethered* them osses, Jarge.' 'Ah've *blethered* as toight as a droom.'

sb., var. pron. of 'bladder.'

Blether-head, or **Blether-yead**, *sb.* a 'bladder-head,' *i. e.* an empty-headed noodle.

Bletherum-skoite, *sb.* a loud, empty-headed swaggerer; a cowardly braggart.

Blind, *adj.* "unproductive; abortive: applied chiefly to vegetation, to blossoms that fail to produce fruit."—*Bk.*

A nut, &c., in which the kernel has not been developed or has been destroyed by a maggot is said to be 'blind.' The word is used in a closely-related sense in the term 'a blind alley' for a *cul-de-sac*, and the common slang phrase 'a blind sell' for a baffling disappointment, both common in Leicestershire as elsewhere.

Blind-man-bluff, *sb.* blind-man's-buff. *Vide Bluff.*

Blind-man-holiday, *sb.* When it is too dark to see to work 'blind-man-holiday' begins.

Blizzy, *sb.* a blaze. 'When the squoire, a coom anoigh, they joomped o' the blizzy an' douted it.'

Blob, *sb.* a bubble, or any other small partially or approximately spherical object, such as a bud, a globular button, or a blister. Elder-berries are 'elder-blobs'; the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, the 'Mee-blob,' *i. e.* May-blob; the globe ranunculus, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, also the 'Mee-blob' or 'Water-blob.' It is also used for the drupel of the blackberry, raspberry, &c.

Bloody-bat, *sb.* the 'hat-bat,' *Vespertilio noctula.*

Blosh, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'plash.' A splash or dash of rain, water, &c.

v. n. and *a.* to splash, dash, or plash. 'The reen *bloshed* agen the winder ivver so.' 'Yo nivver heerd a sooch a *blosh*.'

Bloshy, *adj.* plashy; sloppy. '*Bloshy* weather, mester.' *Vide Blashy.*

Blotter, *sb.* nonsense; fuss; much ado about nothing.

v. n. to talk nonsense; to bluster; to make a fuss or commotion.

Blow. *Vide Oaths.*

sb. a collective blooming. 'Yo nivver see a sooch a *blow* o' rooses.'

Blow-fly (*pron.* *bloofloi*), *sb.* a blue-bottle, *Musca vomitorius.*

Blow-up, *v. a.* to scold; rate; rebuke.

sb. a quarrel, altercation, scolding, or other explosion.

Blowze, *sb.* a coarse, untidy woman; a trollop.

"To paint some *Blowesse* with a borrowed grace."

HALL, *Sat.* I. 1.

Blowzy, *adj.* untidy; dishevelled.

Blue-rock, *sb.* the wild pigeon, *Columba cænas.* Called also the 'rock,' 'rock-pigeon,' or 'rock-dove.'

Bluff, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Bluft**, *q. v.*

Bluft, *sb.* anything used to cover the eyes, such as a blinker for a horse, a board fastened in front of the eyes of a bull or cow to prevent its running, the handkerchief used to bandage the eyes in blind-man's-buff, &c. 'The *blooft* o' the broidle,' *i. e.* the blinker.

v. a. to bandage or cover the eyes, as in blind-man's-buff, a game which is itself called indifferently 'blind-man-bluft,' 'bluft,' or 'blufty.' 'Ah'm glad yew'n got that theer bull o' yourn blufted.'

Blufter, *sb., i. q.* **Bluft**, *q. v.*

Blufty, *sb.* blind-man's-buff. *Vide* **Bluft**.

Bluther, *sb.* and *v. n., i. q.* **Blother**, *q. v.*

Bobbish, *adj.* well in health ; in good spirits.

Bodily, *adv.* in a lump ; all at once ; entirely.

Body-horse, *sb.* In a team of three horses the first is the 'fore-horse' or 'leader,' the second the 'body-horse,' and the third the 'shaft-horse' or 'thiller.' In a team of four the second is called the 'lash,' and the third the 'body-horsé.'

Boffe, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'baffle,' to confound ; perplex ; embarrass ; deceive ; also, to insult, abash, bully, or tease ; also, to strike with anything soft ; to flap. 'Ah'm sure ah did'n mane to *boffe* ye.'

'He must, as Ulysses was by Melanthius in Homer, be reviled, *boffled*, insulted over.'—*An. Mèl.*, 1, 2, 4, 6.

'Oi *boffled* un o'er the yead wi' the mop.'

The word is also used for to beat down, 'lay,' as the wind does corn.

Bogey, *sb.* an apparition ; ghost ; diabolic spectre ; 'Old *Bogey*' being the King of Darkness himself. A dark, unused coal-cellar under the school-room at Bosworth was always known as the 'bogey-hole.'

Boiling, *sb.* the whole of a family, class, or kind.

Bole (*pron.* bool), *sb.* the trunk of a tree.

Bolled, *part. adj.* fully expanded ; ripe.

'The barley was in the ear and the flax *bolled*.'—Exod. ix. 31.

'The grains (of wheat) are so *bolled* they are ready to jump out of the ear.'

Bolsh, *sb.* and *v. n.* another form of **Blosh**, *q. v.* 'A went *bolsh* i' the cut,' *i. e.* he went splash into the canal.

Bolshin, *sb., i. q.* **Balchin**, *q. v.*

Bolt, *v. a.* To *bolt* straw is to tie it up in 'battens,' *q. v.* ; to *bolt* food is to swallow it without chewing.

Bolter, *v. n.* to chip or splinter. 'The fire-bricks always *bolter* in a frost.'

Bones, *phr.* 'to make old bones,' *i. e.* to live to old age. 'Ah nivver med count as a'd mek o'd boons.'

Bonny, *adj.* good, jolly, pretty, &c. ; an almost universally applicable epithet of eulogy, but especially applicable to a healthy plumpness.

"And Mr. Faux among the rest, he made a *bonny* fire."

WM. SMITH, on 'The Prince his Wedding-Day,' printed in the *Leicester Journal*.

Here, however, it is doubtful whether 'bonny fire' is not merely another form of 'bonfire.'

"I had jacket, trowsers, and a stand-up cap,
I looked like a *bonny* old chap."

Broadside Ballad, by J. F. YATES, *penes* Ed.

The word is very common, but I am not sure whether it is native or denizen.

Booby-hutch, *sb.* a hand-barrow; a small deep cart; a sentry-box; any movable 'coop' or 'hutch' of any kind intended for the use of a single human occupant. The carts drawn by dogs before the passing of Martin's Act were often so called.

Boose, and Boosing, *sb.* an ox or cow-stall. The word is sometimes used for the rack for fodder either in the stall or in the farm-yard.

Booze, *sb., id.*

Bosh, *v. a.* to abash; confound; 'sell,' in the slang sense.

sb. nonsense; spoken or written rubbish or garbage. It is, I believe, the substantive form of the preceding verb, and originally meant the language made use of in 'boshing' a person.

Boss, *v. a.* to take a person by his legs and arms and swing his posteriors against a wall, post, or tree. This method of punishment, which requires two or more executioners, was greatly in vogue for culprits who told tales or otherwise outraged the school-boy code of honour. It was also called to 'ding' or 'ding-fart.'

Bossing, *sb.* the punishment described under the last word.

Bosworth man (*pron.* Bozth-man), *sb., phr.* The knave or 'Jack' at cards is by a very popular fiction supposed to represent an inhabitant of the next town or village. Thus, when a player at Congerston or Carlton lays down a knave, he generally observes, 'Theer's a *Bo'sth* man!' At Bosworth it would generally be 'Theer's a Hinckley man!' and so on, the implication, of course, being that there are no knaves to be found where the game is being played.

Bottle, *sb.* a small bundle of hay, straw, beans, sticks, &c.

Bottle-jugg, *sb.* the bottle-tit, *Parus caudatus*. Called also the 'hedge-jugg.' *Vide* **Jugg**.

Bouge, *v. n., var. pron.* of 'bulge,' to project; belly out; be out of the perpendicular.

sb. an insect which sometimes infests sheep, but which I have been unable to identify.

Boulder, *sb.* a rounded or water-worn stone. The abundant New Red Sandstone pebbles used for paving the causeways or side-walks of village streets, or, when broken up, for mending roads, are 'boulders' (the 'ou' generally *pron.* like 'ow' in 'cow'), no less than the larger stones usually known to geologists by that name.

Bouncer, *sb.* a fine, robust falsehood, girl, apple, or other entity,

meritorious for size, vigour, and rotundity. 'Whopper' and 'strapper' are very nearly synonymous, although the latter is somewhat more exclusively applied to young men and maidens of tall and stalwart frame.

Bouncing, *part. adj.* large and fine of its kind : frequently associated with 'big,' as 'a *bouncing* big bill.' *Vide* **Bouncer**.

Bout, *sb.* a journey ; a day's work ; anything done or suffered after which the doer or sufferer may be supposed to return to the same state, condition, or place as before, such as a sickness, a term of imprisonment, a mowing, reaping, &c. In ploughing the term is technical, and means once down the field and back again. 'Not this *bout*,' *i. e.* not on this occasion. 'A's 'ad a baddish *bout* on it, this turn,' *i. e.* he has had a very severe attack of illness this time.

Bowl ('ow' *pron.* as in 'cow'), *sb.* a hoop for trundling in boys' play.

Box, *phr.* to be 'in the wrong *box*' is, in newspaper English, to 'misapprehend the situation.'

"Another, not behinde them with his mocks,
Cries out, Sir, faith you were in the wrong *box*."

CLEAVELAND, *Revived*, p. 74.

The phrase is commonly said to have been first used by an innocent prisoner to a corrupt judge.

Brack, *sb.* and *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* of 'break.' 'Theer weean't naither *brack* nor crack i' the wull set'—of dinner-china to wit.

Bracket-rules, *sb.* a 'cat' or trivet to place before the fire for keeping toast, &c., hot.

Brad, *sb.* a small nail without a head, or with only a very rudimentary one.

Brad-awl, *sb.* the awl used for making holes to receive 'brads.'

Braddle, *v. a.* to make holes with an awl or like a book-worm, &c. 'It,' an old Bible in a church, 'were *braddled*, loike, all threw, an' as rotten as tinder.'

Braddled, *p. p.* warmed through. 'Ah, my dear, you're nicely *braddled*:' said to a child whose feet had been held near the fire to warm them.

Brag, *sb.* both a boast and a boaster. In the latter sense, at least, the word may be considered dialectal.

Bran-new, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'brand-new,' perfectly new.

Brandy-snap, *sb.* thin, crisp gingerbread, of an oval shape, about 5in. by 3½in.

Brangle, *v. n.* and *a.* to wrangle or quarrel ; also, to involve, entangle, confuse. 'They wur a-*branglin'* an' a-*janglin'* yo moight ha heerd em a moile off.' 'A,' a preacher, '*brangles* everythink up so, yo cain't mek top nor teel on it.'

Branglement, *sb.* confusion ; perplexity.

Brass, *sb.*, *pec.* money.

“Shame that the Muses should be bought and sold
For euerie peasants *brasse* on each scaffold.”

HALL, *Sat.*

Brawn, *sb.* a boar pig.

Brazen-madam, *sb.* an impudent, shameless wench. I once heard, ‘Jup, yo *breezen-madam!*’ said savagely by a little girl to a crying baby she was carrying.

Brazzle, *sb.* a large lump of coal such as is used in furnaces for the manufacture of crown-glass, &c.

Bref, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Brief**, *q. v.*

Brent, *sb.* the brow of a hill.—A. B. E.

Brevet, *v. a.* and *n.* to rummage ; ransack ; search. ‘A wur a-*brevetin*’ ivvry drawer i’ the ‘ouse.’ Cats are said to *brevet* after mice, dogs after rats or rabbits, &c.

Brevidge, *i. q.* **Brevet**, *q. v.*

Bridle-road, or **Bridle-way**, *sb.* a horse-road along which carts, carriages, &c., cannot or may not pass. ‘*Bridle-road* only’ is a notice commonly posted up at the end of such a road to indicate that it is impassable for wheeled traffic.

Brief, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of ‘rife,’ prevalent, abundant. ‘Colds are very *brief* this east wind.’

Brig, *sb.* bridge. One form of the word is as common as the other. “Three little lyes lyeing hard by the church *brigg*, butting north and south.”—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.
The word is also technically used, as *Bk.* notes, for “a wooden frame placed over a tub to support a sieve for straining beer or making cheese, called a brewing-*brig* or cheese-*brig* according to the purpose for which it is employed. Sometimes a forked stick is substituted, which is termed a ‘pair of *brigs*.’”—*Bk.*, *s. v.* In Leicestershire any *brig* of the kind may be termed a ‘pair of *brigs*.’

Brig-hole, *sb.*, *i. e.* ‘bridge-hole,’ the archway of a bridge. ‘Doon’t pull so ‘ard theer, under the *brig-ools*,’ to a barge-horse driver by a canal bridge.

Brim, *v. n.* “to *brim* as a sow, *subo*.”—AINSWORTH.

adj. brim-full.

Brink, *sb.* the brim. ‘The *brink* of a hat.’

“Brink, *comme* brimme.”—COTG. *Vide Wyc. Gloss.*, *s. v.* ‘Brenk.’

Brock, *sb.* a badger. *Vide Wyc. Gloss.*, *s. v.* ‘Brocskynnes.’

Broken-grass, *sb.* grass left and mown after a field has been grazed by cattle.

Broody, *adj.* wanting to sit as a hen. 'Shay wur that *brewdy* shay'd
'a sot up of a 'edge-ug.'

"Dig'd out of that *broody* hill belike this goodly golden stone is
ubi nasceretur ridiculus mus."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 4, 1, 4.

Broom-dasher, *sb.* a maker or seller of brooms. Cf. 'haberdasher.'

Broom-stail, *sb.* a broomstick. *Vide Stail.*

Brossen, *p. p.* burst; ruptured. This is the *p. p.* of 'brast' or
'brost.' 'Burst' gives 'bursted,' which is perhaps the commoner
form.

"To brast, an old word, *Voyez* to burst."—*COTG. Vide Wyc.*
Gloss.

Broth, *sb., pec.* Broth, soup, &c., are always spoken of as if they
were plural nouns. 'These *broth* are very good.' 'A few *broth.*'
'When the *broth* are ready, crumb the basins,' *i. e.* put the broken
bread in the basins. 'Polly, my dear,' an eminent medical prac-
titioner was accustomed to exclaim, 'your thoup are thuper-
ethellent!'

Bruddled, *p. p.* warmed through: *i. q.* **Braddled**, *q. v.*

Brummagem, *sb.* and *adj.* counterfeit; sham. It is worth noting
that *Brummagem* is not the equivalent of 'Bromwicham.' It is
simply Birmingham with the *r* transposed and the *g* pronounced
soft. Cf. Bagehot, Altrincham, &c. The old spelling of the name
always introduces an *e* after the *g* to indicate the soft *g*, but there
exists no tittle of evidence to connect the 'wiches' of the neigh-
bourhood with the 'ham' of the Beormingas.

Bubble-and-squeak, *sb.* slices of underdone beef fried and seasoned,
laid on cabbage, boiled, strained, chopped, and fried in dripping.
Elsewhere the name seems to be given to a very different dish.

Bubby-hutch, *sb., i. q.* **Booby-hutch**, *q. v.*

Buck, *sb.* the front part of the body of a cart or waggon, generally
constructed with a ledge at the top called the 'fore-buck.'

sb. the collective name for the whole quantity of clothes in a
wash. For a full account of 'buck-washing' *vide Bk., s. v.* 'Bouk.'

Buck-basket, *sb.* a large clothes-basket used principally by laun-
dresses in washing.

Buck-bearing, *p.* teasing; finding fault. 'The moment any one
speaks she begins *buck-beerin*.'

Bucking-tub, *sb.* a washing-tub.

Buck-sheet, *sb.* a large sheet used in washing to lay the wet clothes on.

Buck-tub, *sb., i. q.* 'bucking-tub,' a washing-tub.

Buck-wash, or **Buck-washing**, *sb.* a general wash of clothes. *Cotg.*
gives "to wash a *buck*," "a *buck* of clothes, *buée*," "a *buck*-washer,"
"a place to wash *bucks* in," "*buck*-lie," and "*bucking*-tub."

Buff, *v. n.* and *a.* When an axe or hatchet strikes without cutting, which is sometimes the case with very tough wood, but much more frequently with unsound wood, it is said to 'buff,' and such a piece of wood is said to 'buff' the axe. The 'buffer' of a railway-carriage, 'bluff,' 'bluffer,' 'blind-man's buff,' &c., are all cognate words.

Buff nor baff, *phr.* 'muff nor mum,' not a word, good nor bad. Still in use.

"Not once buff nor baff to him—not a word."—LAT. *Serm.* XIII: p. 227.

Buffer, *sb.* a dolt; blockhead.

Buffer-headed, *adj.* doltish; stupid; loutish.

Buffle-headed, *adj.* thick-skulled; *i. q.* 'buffer-headed.' Cotg. has "Buffle, the buff, buffle, bugle, or wild ox."

Buft, *v. n.* and *a.*, *i. q.* **Buff** and **Bluft**, *q. v.*

Bufty, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'blufty,' the game of blind-man's buff or the person blind-folded.

Bug ('u' *pron.* as in 'bull'), *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'big,' proud; conceited; fine; magnificent. 'How bug y'are o' yer new cloo'es!' 'It's to bug for may,' *i. e.* too gorgeous for me; 'too,' it may be noted, being almost always shortened to 'to.'

sb. fright or alarm; also, offence. 'I don't know whether your horse turned round of his own accord, or whether he took bug.' Cf. 'bug-bear.' 'A wur as nassty as nassty, but ah did'n mek caount as a wur woo'th tekkin bug ovver.'

v. a. and *n.* to offend or be offended. 'A wur quoite bugged ovver it.'

Buge, *sb.* I find a 'buge and sniter' entered in an agricultural catalogue about 1850. I do not know the word, but it is probably a measure, perhaps a bushel.

Bugger, *sb.* a man; fellow; 'chap' of any age or quality: used colloquially as a term of endearment or reprobation, eulogy or disparagement, without any sinister meaning in the word itself. 'Mister, can ye fit this canny little bugger wi' a cap?' said a mother to a shopkeeper of her little boy.

Build, *sb.* frame and make, *faitue*, as applied to the body of man or beast. 'Ah dunna loike the build on him (a bull) behoind.' 'A wur as broad across the showlders as the lenth o' my arm. Ah nivver see a sooch a build.'

Built, *p. p.* made, as applied to the body. 'Surs! Shay weer a broad-built un, an' all!' said of a portly lady.

Bule, *sb.* semi-circular handle of a bucket, pot-lid, &c.—A. B. E.

Bull-beef, *sb.*, *phr.* 'As big as bull-beef' is a phrase equivalent to 'as proud as a pump wi' two spouts.'

- Bull-finch**, *sb.*, *var.* *pron.* of 'bull-fence?' A blackthorn hedge allowed to grow thick and high without laying.
- Bull-head**, *sb.* the miller's thumb, a small fish, *cottos gobio*; also a tadpole.
 "Tadpoles, alias *bull-heads*."—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.
- Bully-rag**, *v. a.* to vituperate; use angry and opprobrious language.
- Bully-ragging**, *sb.* vituperation; abuse. 'Coom, ah shan't stan' nou o' yewer *bully-raggin'*.'
- Bult**, *sb.* a violent push or thump.
v. a. and *n.* to push violently; bump; jolt. *Cf.* *pultere*, a butter with horns; *pultiden*, pushed; *pultyinge*, pushing.—Wyc. *Vide Bunt*.
- Bum**, or **Bum-bailey**, *sb.* a bum-bailiff, *i. e.* a bound or duly sworn bailiff.
 "From learn'd *bum-bailiffs* learn'd his briefs to draw."
 WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 69.
- Bumble-bee**, *sb.* the humble-bee, *apis terrestris*, &c.
- Bummel**, or **Bummle**, *sb.* the ball of the hand or foot.
- Bumptious**, *adj.* conceited; arrogant; also, touchy or testy.
- Bunch**, *v. a.* to offend; make angry. 'A welly *bunched* me.'
- Bunch o' fives**, *sb.* the fist. 'Ah'll gie ye a *bunch o' foives* i' yer feace.'
- Bundle**, *v. n.* to move off; pack off; make one's self scarce. Often used in the imperative. 'Coom, yo *bundle!*'
- Bunk**, *v. n.* (almost always used in the imperative) budge! be off!
apage!
- Bunny**, *sb.* a child's name for a rabbit.
- Bunt**, *v. a.* to push; bump; thump. 'The poony had use to *bunt* at the door wi' it nose.'
sb. a violent push, bump, or thump. The word is also used in a quasi-adverbial sense. 'A coom *bunt* right up agen me.' 'A wur gooin' full-*bunt* agen the poost.'
- Bury**, *sb.* a heap of potatoes, carrots, &c., heaped over to preserve them.
- Bush**, *sb.* The '*bush*' of an axle is now generally called the 'box,' which is precisely synonymous. A metal 'washer' is also sometimes called a '*bush*.'
- Buss**, *v. a.* to kiss.
sb. a kiss. Both as *sb.* and *v.* the word is rapidly becoming obsolete.
- Bussock**, *sb.* a young ass.

But, *v. n.* to abut.

Butcher's Cleaver, *sb.* the constellation *Ursa Major*.

Butt, *sb.* a narrow 'Land,' *q. v.*

Butter-fingers, *sb.* one who lets a thing drop when it ought to be held, a well-known variety of the *ancilla domestica*. A fielder missing a catch at cricket is generally greeted with the title.

Butty, *sb.* a fellow workman, mate, or comrade; also, a workman generally. 'Theer's a loose *butty* from Shilton.' In the colliery districts the word has its usual technical signification.

v. n. to work in company. 'Oi *buttied* wi' 'im all lasst summer.'

By, *sb.* in composition, a homestead, hamlet, village, or town. *Vide* 'Local Nomenclature.'

By far, or **By fur**, *adv.* much. 'Oi'd rather, *by fur*.'

Byleddy, and **Bymass**, or **Bymess**, and **Byrleddy**, *excl.* I remember both these venerable oaths by no means uncommon. Both now (1875) are, I am told, entirely obsolete.

By now, *adv.* by this time.

Byre, *sb.* a yard and stalling for cattle.

By rights (often expanded to **By good rights**), *adv.* properly; of right; according to custom, prescription, promise, &c. 'A should 'a bin 'ere afore naow *by good roights*.'

By then, *adv.* by the time that. '*By then* I come back.'

By times, *adv.* occasionally; sometimes. 'Noo, a worn't not to sey droonk, loike, a'd oon'y 'ad a drop or tew moor nur a knood aow to carry awee loike, as a man mut do *by toimes*.'

Cad, *sb.* a blinker; the part of the harness covering the horse's eye.

Caddle, *sb., var.* of 'coddle,' one superfluously careful about himself; effeminately self-indulgent.

adj. dainty; fastidious in appetite; as if accustomed to be 'caddled.' 'He is quite a *caddle* man.'

v. a. and *n., var.* of 'coddle' and 'cuddle,' and *freq.* of to 'cade,' to caress; fondle; coax. 'Pointers are very *caddlin'* things,' was an apology for the familiarities of a dog of that breed.

Caddling, *p.* dainty; fastidious; *i. q.* 'caddle.'

Cade, *sb.* a pet. A *cade*-lamb is a pet lamb, &c.

"To Dorothy the dairy-maid,

Who rear'd of lambs full many a *cade*."

Will of Willoughby Dixie, Bart.

v. a. to make a pet of.

Cadely, *adj.* tame; accustomed to be petted. 'It's a *cadely* little thing,' said of a tame bantam.

- Cadge**, *sb.* a small pedlar; hawker; beggar; tramp; **Shack**, *q. v.*
v. n. to beg; to hawk small goods; chatter importunately.
- Cadger**, *sb.*, *var.* of 'codger,' *i. q.* **Cadge**, *q. v.* In a secondary sense it means simply a person; fellow; a 'codger.'
- Cadlock**, *sb.* charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.*
- Cag**, *v. n.* to crawl about; a *var.* of 'cank' (?). 'Ah cain't 'ardly *cag* about.'
- Cag-mag**, *sb.* loathsome meat. I am not quite sure whether this word really belongs to Leicestershire, though I have heard it used more than once or twice.
- Cake**, *sb.* a noodle. A **Johnny Cake** is also used. 'Duffer' is apparently the most popular Cockney synonym, and perhaps owes its origin to the same metaphor, 'dough-pate,' apparently, furnishing a connection between the two and an explanation of both.
- Calflick**, *sb.* a lock of hair on the forehead which will not lie flat.
- Calf's view**, *sb.* calf's 'race' or pluck.
- Call**, *sb.* occasion; necessity.
 "For there's nobody no *call* to break anything if they'll only go the right way to work."—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.
v. a., *pec.* to miscall; call names; vituperate; abuse. 'A reg'lar *called* me down to the ground: a couldn't hit o' my roight neame no-how.' 'Shay left her pleace 'cause the missus *called* 'er soo.'
- Call of**, *v. a.* to call upon. 'Ah *called of* 'im, but a worn't at hum.'
- Cambrel**, *sb.* a stick with notches on it upon which the carcass is hung when the butcher cuts it up. The notches receive the sinews of the legs by which the carcass is suspended, and keep the legs apart.
- Camp**, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'bury,' a pit lined with straw in which potatoes, &c., are placed, and then earthed over so as to form a mound.
v. a. to lay up potatoes, &c., in a camp.
- Cample**, *v. n.* to wrangle; quarrel; worry; be sulky or cross.
 "If they be incensed, angry, chide a little, their wives must not *cample* again, but take it in good part."—*An. Mel.*, 4, 2, 3, 3.
 'Shay wur a very *camplin*' woman.'
- Can**, *v. a.*, *pec.* to be able. 'Nobody seems to *can* understand it.'
Vide Could.
- Cank**, or **Cank about**, *v. n.* to idle about gossiping; to dawdle or saunter about; be 'on the tramp.' 'A's ollus at a lewse end *a-cankin*' about.'
- Canker**, *v. n.*, *pec.* to corrode, as copper or brass.
sb. verdigris.

Cant, *v. a.* to wheedle; coax; humour. 'The pony 'll be quiet enough when he's been *canted* a bit.'

Cant-window, *sb.* a projecting window with angles, as distinguished from a 'bow-window,' which projects in a curve. So called from the sides being 'canted.' *Vide Gloss. Arch.*

Cap, *v. a.* to beat or excel; also, to take the cap off to. 'Well, if that doon't *cap* all!'

"'Twas for the Goddess sake we *capp'd* the beast."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 154.

Car, *sb.* a carboy; a large bottle with a very short neck, containing one or two gallons or more.

Careen, *v. a.* to 'preen' or prune the feathers.

Carpet, *v. a.* to 'bring to book;' to summon for the purpose of enquiry or reprimand. To be 'called on the *carpet*' is equivalent to receiving a scolding, the metaphor being taken from a servant called into the presence of the master or mistress from an uncarpeted into a carpeted room. 'On the *carpet*' is also generally used for the usual newspaper 'on the *tapis*,' which last phrase, I suppose, dates from the time when Dryden's patrons tasted the *fraicheur* of the evening air.

"Now that we have got the old Justice once more *on the carpet*."

—MACAULAY'S *Claybrook*, p. 118.

Carpeting, *sb.* a scolding; a reprimand. *Vide Carpet.*

Carry, *v. a.* or *n.*? almost always used absolutely when applied to carrying hay, corn, &c. from the field.

"They'll *carry* the sheaves of corn to-day—

They *carried* to-day so early;

Along the lanes with a rustling sound

The loads of bearded barley."—MARY HOWITT.

'Please, sir, may I 'ave a 'oliday?' 'What for?' 'Please, sir, father's *a-carryin*'."

Cast, *sb.* a second swarm of bees.

v. n. to swarm as bees. Rarely used, but recognized when used.

"To seek another soil as bees do when they *cast*."

DRAYTON, *Pol. I.*

p. p. warped; twisted, as applied to wood, &c. As applied to sheep or other animals, flung on the back and unable to rise.

Castings, *sb.* the pellets 'cast' by owls, &c.; vomit. *Castings* in the sense of a vomiting is used in *Wyc.*

Cast-up (the *a* in all of these *pron.* as in 'hat'), *v. a.* to vomit; also to accuse; lay the blame of a thing on, generally followed by 'agen' = against. 'A *cast up agen* 'im as he didn' gie 'im the roight peepers an' wills,' *i. e.* the right legal documents connected with an estate.

Casualty, *adj.* infirm; in a precarious state. Many nouns are thus adjectively used. *Vide* 'Introd. Grammar.'

"There's Mrs. Bede getting as old and *cas'alty* as can be, and she won't let anybody but you go anigh her hardly."—*Adam Bede*, c. 49.

Cat, *sb.* a metal stand to keep a plate hot before a fire, generally constructed of three equal rods of metal passing through a knob of the same, which unites them in the middle, so that the top and bottom of the *cat* are exactly similar, and the three ends which at one time serve as feet, at another are reversed, and form the stand on which the plate is set.

Catch it (*pron.* ketch), *v. p.* to be scolded, beaten, or otherwise punished.

Catched, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'catch.'

"My good old lady *catch'd* a cold and died."

POPE, *Moral Essays*, Ep. 3.

Catchy, *adj.* 'catching,' as applied to weather, uncertain, unsettled.

Cater, and **Cater-cornered**, *adj.* and *adv.* diagonal; diagonally. To 'cut cater' in the case of velvet, cloth, &c., is what drapers know as to 'cut on the cross.'

Catersnozzle, *v. a.* to make an angle; to 'mitre.' 'Yo' mut *keeter-snozzle* it to match,' said an upholsterer of a border for a carpet, meaning, 'You must cut it so as to make the pattern at the angles or "mitres" symmetrical.' 'Ah wur obliged to cut 'em'—some drains through a wood—'keeter-snozzled on account o' the trees,' *i. e.* zig-zag. 'Snozzle' in this word is simply another form of 'nozzle' or end.

Cat-gallows, *sb.* two sticks stuck vertically in the ground, and a third placed horizontally upon them to leap over. A more civilized form of the apparatus consists of two uprights on stands, with pegs at different heights on which to rest the horizontal bar. On one of the stalls in Worcester Cathedral, figured in Wright's *Archæol. Essays*, 1861, vol. ii, p. 117, is a carving which represents three rats busily engaged in hanging grimalkin on a gallows of the former kind. The word is by no means peculiar to Leicestershire, but I am not aware that it has found its way out of the books of games into any dictionary.

Cat-ice, *sb.* ice from under which the water has receded. Such *ice* probably receives its name from being able to bear a *cat*, though not a Christian. It is fabled, however, that cats, who as a rule object to ice even more strongly than to water uncongaled, will readily venture on ice of this particular description.

Causey, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'causeway,' of which it seems to be the correcter form.

Cauve in, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'cave in;' to 'crown in;' to make a cave or hollow: said of ground which falls in over old coal-pit workings,

&c. 'If the wull sog had *cauved in* upon 'im 'a'd niver 'a got aout aloive:' said a well-sinker of a 'butty' who was digging in a well when the earth gave way.

Chaff, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'chafe,' to banter; rally.

sb. banter; raillery; nonsense.

Chaltered, *p. p.*, *var.* of 'sweltered' (?), overcome with heat.

Champion, *sb.* and *adj.* champain; open country.

"Sometimes fair, sometimes foul, here *champion*, there enclosed."
—*An. Mel.*, p. 13.

Champion turnips, pease, &c., are such as are grown in, or suitable for open country. Since the establishment of Agricultural Shows the word has become rather ambiguous.

Chanceable, *adj.* precarious; liable to sudden vicissitudes. A word still common.

"So we may this day be rich and to-morrow we may be beggars, for the riches be *chanceable* unto us, but not unto God."—*LAT. Serm.*, XXVI. p. 478.

Chanch, *sb.*, *var.* of 'chance.'

"That evel *chaunche* hire tide."

Wm. of Palerne, 137.

"But Hetty's got as good a *chanche* o' getting a solid, sober husband as any gell i' this country."—*Adam Bede*, c. 31.

Channils, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'challenge.' 'It wur the Sutton men as gen the *channils*.'

Chap, *sb.* familiar term for man or boy,—a person, a 'fellow.'

Chapelling, *sb.* business connected with, or services conducted in, a Nonconformist chapel.

"Where's Seth? gone arter some o' 's *chapellin*' I reckon."—*Adam Bede*.

Chapman, *sb.* a customer.

"Beside, long credit is a loss to you,
And peradventure to your *chapman* too."

Choice of a Wife, p. 94.

The bard is here apostrophizing the shop-keeper, and the context makes it plain that the *chapman* referred to is the general customer, and not the commercial traveller. 'Plenty o' chaps an' niver a *chapman*,' is a sort of standard formula to describe the state of the market when there are many enquiries but few purchases.

Chap-money, *sb.* a small sum of money returned by the vendor to the vendee on receiving payment. The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account.

Chary, *adj.* economical; parsimonious; also, careful; solicitous.

“Is God so *chary* with a king to have him well brought up and instructed.”—LAT., *Serm.* VIII., p. 120.

Chatting, *p.* picking sticks or bits of wood. ‘A gin us all leaf to goo a-*chattin’* i’ this spinney.’

Chatwood, *sb.* small sticks or pieces of wood for fuel.

Chawl, or sometimes **Chawn**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘jowl,’ the side of the face; the cheek, particularly pig’s cheek. ‘*Chawl*’ and ‘*chaule*’ are *Wyc.* forms.

“Bothe his *chawl* and his *chynne*.”—*Alex.* 1119.

Cheek, *sb.* assurance; impudence; insolence. ‘Non o’ your *cheek*.’
v. n. and *a.* to have assurance or impudence; also, to behave insolently, to insult. ‘A couldn’ *cheek* to goo in.’ ‘A couldn’ *cheek* it to ax me.’ ‘If yo’ *cheek* me a-thatu agen, yo’ll ha’ shew-leather about ye above yer butes,’ *i. e.* you will get a kicking.

Cheese-boards (often *pron.* chess-boo’ds), *sb.* shelves or boards fastened in the wall, on which cheeses are laid to dry.

Cheese-breaker, *sb.* an instrument, generally made of tinned iron, used to break the curd in the cheese-pan.

Cheese-brigs, *sb.* *Vide* Brig.

Cheese-cover (generally *pron.* chess-kivver), *sb.* a wooden lid fitting into the top of the cheese-pan.

Cheese-crusher, *sb.* a machine for crushing cheese. There are several kinds of *cheese-crusher*, the lever-crusher, screw-crusher, &c.

Cheese-drainer, *sb.* a large vat or vessel full of holes, used to drain the whey from the curd. The ‘bowl’ is used to take the whey from the curd whilst in the cheese-pan.

Cheese-hoops (generally *pron.* chessups), *sb.* hoops or bands of tinned iron used to place round the cheese inside the ‘chesford.’

Cheese-pan, *sb.* a large vessel, generally of brass, into which the milk from the cow is poured.

Cheeses, *sb.*, *pec.* the seeds of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. ‘Making *cheeses*’ is an amusement for children practised by girls. The process consists in spinning round rapidly, and then crouching down so as to distend the petticoats somewhat in the shape of a cheese. The performers occasionally sing a song, of which the refrain is, ‘Turn, *cheeses*, turn!’ but I do not remember to have heard the example cited by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips.—*Percy Soc.*, vol. iv. p. 122.

Cheese-stand, *sb.* a hoop, wrapped round with hay, for the cheese to stand on.

Cheese-standard, *sb.* an appliance belonging to the cheese-dairy. There are two kinds of *cheese-standards*, one, a long board on

trestles; the other, in 1848, a comparatively late invention. It consists of a strong post or upright, revolving on pivots let into one of the main beams above and below, through which bars are passed at right angles at various heights, supporting shelves on which the cheeses are placed.

Chelp, *v. n.* to chirp; chatter. 'When yo' come anigh the magpie, he *chelps* at ye.' 'The yoong boods are *chelpin'* as feece as can be.' 'What are yo' *a-chelpin'* about?'

Chep, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'cheap.'

Cherry-clack, *sb.* a clack or rattle worked by a small wind-mill with wooden wings, set in a fruit-tree to frighten birds. Hence, figuratively, *clack*, chatter. 'Hold your *cherry-clack*.'

Chesford, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'cheese-vat,' the tub or wooden vessel with two hoops in which the curd is crushed. Cotg. has—'A *chesford*, *comme* cheese-press.'

Chessups, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'cheese-hoops,' *q. v.*

Chibble, *v. n.* to chip, of which the word is a frequentative form, to crumble off. 'The putty *chibbles* off so.' *Vide* **Chivel** and **Chimble**.

Chiff-chaff, *phr.*

"*Chiff-chaff*, never change agen
As long as the world stands, Amen!"

is a school-boy formula solemnly ratifying an exchange of property. This rhyme is common in Shropshire, and very probably elsewhere.

Childer, or **Childern**, *sb.*, *var.* of 'children.'

Chill, *v. a.*, *pec.* to take the chill off. 'Did you *chill* the water for the 'osses?'

Chimble, *v. a.* to nibble, bite, crush, or grate into small pieces. *Vide* **Chibble**. 'Woon't 'e *chimble* a wa'nut?' 'The rots 'a bin *chimblin'* the hee.'

Chimbly, *sb.*, *var.* of 'chimney.'

Chime (*pron.* choime), *sb.* a stave of a cask, barrel, &c.

Chin-cough, *sb.* whooping-cough.

"Your name can scare an Atheist to his prayers,
And cure the *Chincough* better than the Bears."

CLEVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 62.

Chink, *sb.* money, an old cant term.

"For marck how they do still bestowe
This beastly gotten *chinck*."

Newes out of P. C., Sat. V.

Chip out, *v. n.* to 'fall out;' quarrel. 'They *chipped out* while they were drinkin'.'

Chisel, *v. a.* to cheat.

Chisels, *sb.* fine bran.

Chisket, *sb.* cheese-cake, or rather 'cheese-cate.'

Chit, *v. n.* and *sb.* to bud; begin to sprout: said of potatoes, barley, &c.

Chitterling pasties, *sb.* mince pies, *plus* chopped pigs' chitterlings. 'Some folks,' said a farmer's wife to me, 'call 'em *chitterlin' pasties*, I allays call 'em lights pies.'

Chitterlings, *sb.* the small guts.

Chitty-face, *sb.* and **Chitty-faced**, *adj.* with white, pinched features.

"A thin, lean *chitty-face*."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 4, 1.

Cotg. has "A *chittie-face*, or *chiche-face*, *chiche-face*, *visage de rebec*." How about 'Bicorne' in this connection?

Chivel, *v. n.* and *a.*, *var.* of **Chibble**, *q. v.*, to chip; crumble to pieces; also, to slit; tear; grate, or nibble. 'The bricks wur all *chivelled* wi' the frosst.' 'Yo'll *chivel* the net all to pieces agen them thorns.'

sb. a small slit or tear; a hollow where a piece has chipped or crumbled away; also, the piece itself; any small fragment. 'This 'ere gownd's all full o' *chivels* an' 'ools.'

Chivellings, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Chovellings**, *q. v.*

Chivy, *v. a.* to chase; to drive as if chasing. 'They *chivied* the wull lot o' beast over.'

Chock, and **Chock-full**, *adj.*, *var.* of 'choke-full,' full to suffocation.

'The reum wur that *chock*, ah couldn' git anoigh anew to 'ear 'im.'

Chop, *v. n.*, *var.* of 'chap,' to crack, like clay-land in July, or the hands in January.

v. a. to 'hack' in haymaking. *Vide Hack and Hay.*

v. a., *var. pron.* of 'chap,' to exchange; barter; swop. In the phrase 'to *chop* logic,' the word is still generally used if not understood.

Chops, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'chaps,' a disparaging synonym for cheeks.

"And down he dips his *chops* deepe in the myre."

HALL, *Sat.* III. 6.

Frequently used in composition, as in 'fat-*chops*,' 'bacon-*chops*,' 'slobber-*chops*,' &c.

Chorton, *sb.* calves' tripe, an esteemed delicacy.

Chovelings, *sb.* husks and refuse left by rats or mice in a rick or elsewhere; any small fragments chipped, crumbled, or nibbled.

'Ah knood they wur in the rick by their *chovelins*.' 'The *chovelins* o' the mortar wur a-lyin' agen the bottom o' the wall all along.'
Vide Chibble and Chivel.

Christ (*pron.* kroist), *ppr. n.* familiar abbreviation for 'Christopher.'

The name is also shortened into 'Topher,' *pron.* 'Toofer,' both forms being commoner than either 'Chris' or 'Kit.'

Christian, sb. a human being as distinguished from a beast. The implied generalization is perhaps too extensive. 'As cunning as a *Christian*' is a favourite form of eulogy for a dog or other animal remarkable for intelligence.

Christmas, sb. the evergreens, particularly holly, used in Christmas decorations.

Chrucher, sb. I find this word as descriptive of live stock of some kind in a sale catalogue of 184—. Will any benevolent reader enlighten me as to its meaning?

Chuck, and Chuck-full, adj., i. q. Chock, and Chock-full, q. v.

Chuck, v. a. to toss or throw, often used figuratively. '*Chuck us a 'a-pny.*'

"'Alf-a-crown a day, an' walkin' up an' down all night in the rain like this ere! I tell ye what it is, it's too good for me! I *chucks* it up! That's what I does, I *chucks* it up!"—*Discontented policeman to Inspector, 1874.*

Chuck-a-biddy, sb., var. of 'chick-a-biddy,' a child's name for a chicken. One may often hear chickens called to their food with: 'Chuck, chuck, *chuck-a-biddy*; chuck, chuck, *chuck-a-biddy*, see!'

Chuckle-headed, adj. thick-headed; doltish.

Chuff, adj. pleased; delighted; proud; conceited. 'The children's quite *chuff* to come.' 'A's quoite *chuff* o' his new cloo'es.'

Chuff, sb. a niggardly churl.

"Or crouch to a rich *chuffe* for a meal's meat."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 15.

Chump, sb. a thick lump or log of wood, &c. The thick end of the loin in veal, mutton, &c., is called the '*chump* end.'

Chunk, sb. the stump of a tree; a lump; large shapeless piece of anything: often applied to bread, meat, &c.—The '*chunk* of Old Red Sandstone' which Bret Harte tells us took an unhappy American professor 'in the abdomen,' was probably an 'erratic' from the mother-country.

Chunkings, sb. the stump of a tree, with the roots, &c., when the 'stick' has been felled.

Church-wardener, sb. a churchwarden; also, the long clay pipe called a churchwarden.

Churly, adj. stiff; stubborn: as applied to soil.

Churm, sb. and *v. a.* or *n.*, *var. pron.* of 'churn.'

Clack, sb. a clapper to scare birds; but generally used in a figurative sense for a gossip, tale-bearer, scandal-monger, scold.

v. n. to clap or rattle; also generally used figuratively for to gossip, chatter, or scold.

Clag, *v. n.* to 'clay;' to stick as clay does; to bemire; bedraggle. 'The sile (soil) *clags* so to the wool.' 'All'er petticoats wur *clagged* a inch thick.'

Claggy, *adj.* clayey; miry; sticky as well as dirty to walk through. "*Jotteux, claggy, clammy, cleaving.*"—COTG.

Clam, *v. a.* and *n.* to starve; famish. 'Starve' in Leicestershire is only used in connection with cold. 'A's welly *clammed.*'

Clamp, *sb.* a cramp or cramp-iron; a piece of iron used in strengthening or repairing stone-work, &c., generally let into the stone on each side of the joint or crack which it cramps or holds together, and made fast with lead. Also any kind of mechanical cramp.

v. a. and *n.* to hold together by a *clamp* or cramp of any kind.

Clank, *sb.* a set or series. 'I bought a *clank* o' feet,' *i. e.* a set of cow's or calf's feet.

Clans, *sb.* the afterbirth or secundines.

Clarty, *adj.* the state of the ground at the commencement of a thaw after a hard frost, when the surface is 'greasy,' and all below still ice-bound and hard.

Clat, *sb., var. pron.* of 'clot' and 'clod,' a spot or lump of dirt, soil, &c. Applied specially to the droppings of cattle.

Claw, *v. a.* to flatter; cringe to; 'toady.' Sometimes the word is used absolutely in this sense, but to '*claw the back*' is the commoner form.

"To *claw the back* of him that beastly lives."

HALL, *Sat., Prol.*

Claw-back, *sb.* a flatterer; parasite; 'toad-eater.'

"These flattering *claw-backs* are original roots of all mischief."—LAT. *Serm.* VIII. p. 120.

"These *claw-backs*, these venomous people that will come to you, that will follow you like Gnathos and parasites."—*Ib.*, p. 124.

Clay, *sb., var. pron.* of 'claw.' Each division of the hoof in cloven-footed animals is so called.

"The *cleyes* of crabs or scorpions, *les bras des escrevisses,*" &c.—COTG.

"... That's the cause

She cleft her hoof into so many *claws.*"

CLEAVELAND, p. 40.

'Ever sin the murrain her *clays* have been so tender.'

Clean, *adv.* 'right,' in such phrases as 'right through,' 'right over,' &c.

"That *clean* throughout his soil proud Cotswold cannot show."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIV.

'Clean into the dyke, and dirty out on it.'

adj., phr. To 'lick clean' is sometimes used in the sense of vindicating a person's character, and is thus precisely equivalent to the useful metaphorical slang verb to 'white-wash.'

"Old Dick, he strove to *lick him clean* :
One was fat and the other was lean ;
And if he had *lick'd* from morning until night,
He never would have *lick'd* him right."

Broadside Ballad, by J. F. YATES, 1844.

Clee, *sb., var. pron. of 'claw.'* Vide **Clay**. 'Clee,' 'clee,' 'cles,' and 'cleas' occur in *Wyc.*

Cleg, *sb.* a horse-fly, *Ostrus equi*.

Clem, *v. a. and n., var. pron. of Clam, q. v.*

"Ye mun ayther be *clemmed* or full, I should think."—*Adam Bede*, c. 30.

Clever, *adj.* nimble; agile; deft: an epithet more commonly applied to horses than men.

Clever-shanks, *sb.* a wise-acre; one whose head will never save his heels: generally applied to a woman.

Clever through, *phr.* right through; straight through. Macaulay, *Antiq. of Claybrook*, 1791, quotes, "I shall go next ways *clever through* Ullesthorpe," and speaks of the phrase as being in common use. I never heard it myself, and never heard of anybody who had. If the theory of a printer's blunder were admissible in the case of so carefully edited a work, I should have concluded that the author wrote 'clean through.'

Clicker, *sb.* one employed to cut out and prepare shoe-leathers for the shoe-makers. The word is technical, not dialectal.

Clinch, *v. a., var. pron. of 'clench.'*

Cling, *v. a., var. pron. of 'clench.'*

"To needlework she was a stranger quite,
But she could *cling* her double fist and fight."

Choice of a Wife, p. 40.

Clinkers, *sb.* pieces of hard refuse or slag from the foundries; brick-bats partially vitrified by over-burning, &c. The name is given from the 'clink' or peculiar ring of such substances when struck.

Clip (of wool), *sb.* the quantity shorn in one season on one farm or from one flock.

Clock, *sb.* the head of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, covered with seed. The time of day is supposed to be ascertainable by gathering one of these and blowing at it, the number of puffs required to clear off all the seeds corresponding with the hour.

"I'm like a *clock* myself, which if fair weather
Should separate, no art can put together."

CLEAVELAND, *Revived*, p. 54.

Cllog, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'log' (?), a log of any kind, but particularly a log attached by a chain to an animal's leg to prevent it straying, &c.

Clommer, *v. n.* frequentative form of 'clomp,' to clump; make a noise with the boots. 'A wur *a-clommerin'* an' a-stommerin' wi' his feet.'

Clomp, *v. n.* and *a.* to clump; make a heavy stumping noise with the boots in walking; also, technically, to fasten on to the sole an extra piece of thick leather at the 'tread' of the boot.

Close, *adj.*, *pec.* oppressive; sultry; also, reserved; uncommunicative; also, as applied to animals, not noisy nor restless; quiet. 'Shay's a very *cloos* caow; shay doon't rake or blaut.'

Close, *sb.*, *pl.* **Closen** (*pron.* cloozen), *clausum*, "a field or piece of land parted off from other fields or common lands by banks, hedges, &c."—*Law Lex.*, s. v.

'Ah took an' too'd 'im as they'd hulled his *cloose* i' the lane to be run over. It's a sooch a little un as yo' durs'n't goo in it, not after the reen, for fear as the wull *cloose* 'ud clag to yer butes.'

Clot, *v. a.* to scatter manure left by animals on grazing land. The operation is generally performed with a fork with the tines so bent as not to tear up the ground. Also, to break up the clods in a field after harrowing with a beetle or large mallet.

". . . as in my country in Leicestershire . . . the ploughman first setteth forth his plough, and then tilleth his land and breaketh it in furrows and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and *clotteth* it . . . so the prelate . . . hath a busy work to bring his flock to a right faith . . . now *clotting* them by breaking their stony hearts and making them supple-hearted."—*LAT. Serm.* VI. p. 61.

sb. a clod; sod; lump of soil, &c. *Vide Clat.*

"A clod or *clot*, *glazon*, *bloutre*, *motte*."—*CORG.*

Clotting-beetle, *sb.* a beetle or mallet with a long stail for breaking up clods after harrowing.

Clotting-fork, *sb.* a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land.

Clout, *sb.* a blow; stroke; cuff.

"Then Nancy turn'd her round about,
Saying, did Sandy hear you,
You would not miss to get a *clout*,
I know he doth not fear you."

Ranty Tanty.

Clump, *v. n.* and *a.*, *i. q.* **Clomp**, *q. v.*

sb. "a cluster of trees," says Johnson, who quotes Shenstone. In Leicestershire the word is not restricted to trees. A *clump* of reeds, nettles, &c., is the usual term for a patch or small bed.

Clutter, *sb.* disorder; confusion; uproar.

"This *clutter* ore, Clarinda lay
Half-bedded, like the peeping day."

CLEAVELAND, p. 159.

v. a. to huddle together; mix confusedly; heap up in a disorderly manner.

"A silly company of poor souls, that follow all, and are *cluttered* together like so many pibbles in a tide."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 4, 1, 2.

" . . . Out of their scuppers pour'd
Their traitrous *clutt' red* gore upon his wrinkled face."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XVIII.

Coal-haggler, or Coal-higgler, *sb.* one who fetches coal from the wharf or pit in his own vehicle, either for dealers in coal or to retail on his own account.

Coal-hod (*pron.* cool-ud), *sb.* a coal-scuttle. The ordinary old-fashioned form of scuttle, shaped something like a scoop, is almost always called a 'coal-scoop,' but a scuttle of any other form is a 'hod.' The small accessory of the scuttle, known in sea-coal districts as the 'coal-scoop,' is unknown in Leicestershire, where the coal 'runs large.' *Vide* **Coal-scuttle**.

Coal-scoop, *sb.* coal-scuttle. *Vide* **Coal-hod**.

Coal-scuttle, *sb.* a shallow, shield-shaped basket or pan made of thin 'slats' of wood interlaced, with a wickerwork edge, for carrying coal. Sometimes it is of more substantial manufacture, but it is always a large wooden, not metal, tray, either with or without a handle.

Cob, *v. a.* to strike: generally to strike on the head. 'Ah thowt a wur a-gooin' to *cob* me.'

sb. a blow or knock. 'Ah'll gie yo a *cob* o' the yead, ah wull.'

Cob-nut, *sb.* a large nut or filbert used in a boys' game of the same name. Strings are passed through the nuts by which to use them in playing. Each player in turn holds his *cob-nut* up by the string to be 'cobbed' at by the other, and the player who first breaks his adversary's nut is the winner of the game.

"Gathering the large unripe nuts to play at '*cob-nut*' with."—*Adam Bede*, c. 30.

Cobbles, *sb.* pieces of coal, smaller than 'lumps' and larger than 'slack,' about the size of the two fists. The largest pieces of coal are called 'brazzles' or 'brazils,' which are used, though not to the same extent as formerly, in the manufacture of glass, &c. The next in size are called 'lumps,' the next '*cobbles*,' and the smallest 'slack.' A Leicestershire servant going into a sea-coal district is certain to complain of the coal as being 'nothink better nur sleck.'

Cock, *sb.* a snail-shell when used in the game of fighting cocks, which is played by pressing the points or noses of two snail-shells together till one of them breaks.

Cockadore, *v. n.* to play the master, or lord it over another in a hectoring, bullying way.

Cock-a-hoop, *adj.* exultant; demonstratively triumphant.

"They quaffe and make good cheere,
Set *Cock on hoope* with hoape that once
A daye shall paye for all."

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 6.

Cockney, and Cockney-like, *adj.* dainty; delicate.

“Being over precise, *Cockney-like*, and curious in their observation of meats, times, &c.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 2, 2.

‘Shay’s a *cockney* little thing, shay woon’t ate no fat.’

Cock-sure, *adj.* confidently certain.

“Whom He judges to be good, he is sure; he is safe; he is *cock-sure*.”—*LAT. Serm.* X. p. 160.

Cocky, *adj.* conceited; self-important; ‘bumptious.’

“*Accrester*, to wax *cockit*, grow proud, become saucy, lively, stately, to stout it, or stand upon high tearmes.”—*COTG.*

Cod, *sb.* pod.

Coddle, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Caddle**, *q. v.*

Codge, *v. a.* or *n.* to cobble; botch; do a thing clumsily; get anything into a tangle or confused heap. ‘Some coarse cotton for my gel to *codge* wi’.

sb. a botch; bungle; clumsily-wrought job; also, a tangle; confused heap. ‘Your cloo’es are all of a *codge*.’

Codger, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Cadger**, *q. v.* a fellow; ‘chap;’ ‘promiscuous person.’

Collogue, *v. n.* to league together for mischief; confederate; plot; be on intimate terms with.

“They all *collogue* together, them tramps.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 22.

‘A’s a such a *colloquin’* chap.’

“As parasites to flatter and *collogue* with some great men.”—*An. Mel.*, p. 7.

Colly, *sb.* a term of endearment for a cow.

v. a. to blacken; dirty.

“To *collow*, *charbonner*, *poisler*.”—*COTG.*

adj. coally; dirty; black. ‘My hands are all *colly*.’

Colly-stick, *sb.* a stick used for lighting a pipe, &c., one end being thrust into the fire. ‘Fetch us a *colly-stick* to light the rocket.’

Come, *prep.* (‡) at, on, or by, in relation to time.

“It’s five and thirty year, *come* next harvest, sin I fun pardon to my soul, and I’n hed a deal to pass through sin then. My husband very much parsecuted me, but it pleased the Lord to convart his soul about twenty year ago, *come* Martlemas.”—*Round Preacher*, p. 71.

“She’s been here but a year *come* Michaelmas.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 31.

Come-again, *v. n.* to walk as a ghost.

‘Maaster! maaster! Theer’s Mister Thorold i’ the church-yaad!’ ‘Why, my boy, Mr. Thorold’s been dead and buried this fortnight or more.’ ‘Ah knoo a ’as, but a *cooms agen* very bad! An’ a’s theer naow!’—*At Scalford*, 1853.

Comed, *p. p.* become.

Come-other! *excl.* *Vide* **Horse Language**.

Complementary, *adj.* having the full complement of wits. A woman said of her husband, 'Ah woon't sey as a's quoite *complementary*, loike, but a knoos better nur to act as a doos.'

Conceit, *sb.* opinion; fancy; liking; prejudice.

"Departing in *conceit* much wiser than they came."

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 35.

'Ah'n but a poor *consate* on 'im.' 'If a wanst teks a *consate*, loike, yo mee as good talk to a win'mill.'

v. n. to think; believe; consider. 'Ah *consate* it waw,' *i. e.* I think it was.

Condocity, *sb.* docility. *Vide* **Docity**.

Conolize, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'colonize.'

"I often think as if Conference had fair play, it would soon *conolize* the world."—*Round Preacher*, p. 23.

Consarn, *excl.* substitute for a more explicit imprecation.

Constant, *adv.* constantly.

"They want somebody's eye on 'em *constant* if they're to be kept to their work."—*Adam Bede*, c. 49.

'With a *constant*' is frequently used in the sense of continuously. 'It lighbtened *wi'* a *constant* best paart o' a hour.'

Contemptible, *adj.* and *adv.* contemptuous; contemptuously. 'A looked at me as *contemptible* as *contemptible*.' 'A spook on 'im ivver so *contemptible*.'

Contemptibly, *adv.* contemptuously. Saint Guthlac.

"The mad tumultuous world *contemptibly* forsook."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXIV.

Contemptious, *adj.* and *adv.* contemptible; contemptibly; sometimes, but rarely, contemptuous; contemptuously.

Contrive, *v. n.* to comprehend; imagine. 'Ah cain't *contrive* what-ivver a wur a-thinkin' on.'

excl. a variety of 'dodge-devil' imprecation, like 'consarn.' I suppose in both cases the word so delicately avoided is simply the 'confound' of our National Anthem, which, after all, is not so shockingly profane as to require a periphrasis. 'Con-*troive* the pig!'

Coot, *sb.*, *phr.* 'As bald as a *coot*' is a common simile for baldness.

"I have an old grim sire to my husband, as *bald as a coot*."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 3, 1, 2.

Cop, *sb.* top.

"So going up hy till to *coppe* came he."

Partenay, 5911.

The word is also used more than once in *Wyc.* To 'set the *cops*' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided; the *cops* serving as a guide for the ploughman in ploughing the remainder of the land. The *cops* of a field in mediæval Latin are *capita*, which the Law dictionaries translate "abuttals or boundaries." *Vide Feer and Stetch.*

v. a. to 'strike on the head; to decapitate; to pollard. Two 'Copt Oaks' figure in the local nomenclature.

Cope, *v. n.* to bid money for; bargain for. A technical term in horse-dealing, but often used in other transactions. 'Are you going to *cope* for that horse?'

Cope-horse-dealer, *sb.* a petty horse-dealer; one who buys horses at an auction to sell again at once; a horse-broker.

Corby-crow, *sb.* the common crow, *Corvus corone*.

Cord, *sb.* In the Law lexicons a *cord* of wood is defined as "a quantity of wood 8ft. long, 4ft. broad, and 4ft. high." The word, however, is also often used in a non-technical sense for any large bundle of wood.

Corn-crake, or **Corn-drake**, *sb.* the landrail, *Rallus crex*. Both names, apparently, are given from the note of the bird, which can be exactly imitated by drawing a stick along the teeth of a comb, a method of attracting the bird common among rustic sportsmen.

Cornish, *sb.*, *var.* of 'cornice.'

"The *cornish*, or brow of a pillar or wall, *cornice*, *corniche*."—
COTG.

Cot, *sb.* "a fleece of wool, matted together in its growth."—*Bk.*

Also, any confused heap, tangle, or matting of hair, string, cotton, &c. 'Your hair's all of a *cot*.'

v. a. and *n.* to knot; tangle; mat together. 'This silk *cots* so.'

Cotch, *v. a.* a common *var.* of 'catch,' though not so general as 'ketch.' The *p.* and *p. p.* 'cotched' are more frequently heard than 'cotch.' This form is employed by the metropolitan moralist:

"Him as prigs vot isn't hisn,
Ven 'e's *cotched* 'ull go to prison."

Cotter, *sb.* the iron pin with a slot near the end for fastening a shutter. When passed through the shutter and window-frame from the outside, a piece of iron called the 'key' is dropped into the slot, and prevents the pin being withdrawn. A somewhat similar arrangement for fastening wheels, &c., is also called a *cotter*. The word is also used for plague, trouble, worry. 'Mekkin' this 'ere little frock is a gret *cotter* tew me.'

v. a. and *n.* to fasten with a *cotter* (*Vide* last word); also, to plague; worry; vex; annoy. 'It *cotters* him ivver so.' Also, to potter about, in which sense it seems to be a variation of 'potter;'

also, to knot or entangle (*Vide Cot*); also, to grapple with; encounter; 'tackle.' 'My dog will *cotter* with anything but a hether,' *i. e.* 'adder.'

Could, *v. n.* to be able. 'I'd use to *could*.' It is also used with the negative suffixed. 'Shay'd use to *couldn't* sit nur stan'.' *Vide Can.*

Count, *v. n.* to believe; expect: exactly equivalent to the Yankee 'guess' or 'reckon.'

sb. expectation; opinion; account. 'To mek *count*' is a very common phrase for to expect, calculate, reckon, suppose. 'To mek much *count*,' 'great *count*,' 'little *count*,' 'no *count*,' &c. are = to have a great opinion of, little opinion of, no opinion of, &c. 'Ah dunna mek so mooch *caount* o' them theer Chaney pigs.' 'Upon *count*' = on account of, because.

"I've been forced t' have Nancy in upo' *count* as Hetty must gether the red currants."—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Country-lawyers, *sb.* brambles. 'The squoire had ought to get shut o' these 'ere *country lawyers*,' innocently observed Dick the keeper, pretending not to know that the sportsman he had beguiled into a dripping tangle of blackberry-bushes was a provincial attorney.

Cover-slut, *sb.* a large apron covering the chest as well as the forepart of the skirt, tied round the neck and waist, and often round the petticoats as well, about the height of the knees. The word is rather technical than dyslogistic.

Cow-boose, *sb.* a cattle-stall. *Vide Boosing.*

Cow-clat, or **Cows-clat**, *sb.* cow-dung. *Vide Clat.*

Cow-crib, a crib for cattle.

Cow-gate, *sb.* the right of depasturing cows. In Wymeswold and several other villages, the inhabitants have the privilege of depasturing their cows in the lanes, and each person so privileged is said to have a *cow-gate*.

Cow-pock, *sb.* cow-pox. *Vide Cut.*

Cow's-clans, *sb.* the afterbirth or secundines of the cow.

Cow-shern, *sb.* cow-dung. In the South-east side of the shire, says Burton (*Hist. of Leic.*, p. 2), the only disadvantage is, "the want of wood and fuel for fire, for which the inhabitants are constrained either to travel far to fetch it, or else to make use of those small helps which they have, as straw, *cow-shern*, and such like."

Cow-trodden, *adj.* cross-grained, awkward to manage. A carpenter will complain of 'a nasty *cow-trodden* piece o' wood.'

Coxy, *adj.* conceited; touchy; 'uppish'; supercilious.

"When he comes to church, he sits an' shakes his head, an' looks as sour an' as *coxy* when we're a-singin', as I should like to fetch him a rap across the jowl."—*Adam Bede*.

Crabby, *adj.* crabbed; sour; ill-tempered.

Crack, *v. n.* to boast; brag.

“Your very tradesmen, if they be excellent, will *crack* and brag, and show their folly in excess.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 14.

To the query, ‘How are you to-day?’ a very common answer is, ‘Nothing to *crack* of,’ or, ‘Not to be *cracked* of.’

sb. a boast.

“Some men make their *cracks* that they, maugre all men’s heads, have found purgatory.”—*LAT. Serm.* V. p. 51.

“Great *cracks* hath been made that all should be well.”—*Ib. Serm.* VII. p. 91.

“Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 14.

‘Ah heerd ’im a-mekkin’ his *cracks* ovver it.’

sb. a twinkling; a ‘jiffy.’ ‘In a *crack*,’ instantaneously.

Cracker, *sb.* a loud lie.

Cradelings, *sb.* ‘pencilled’ fowls, with plumage speckled upon white.

Cradle-scale, *sb.* a pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill.

Cram, or **Cram up**, *v. a.* to make a person believe a lie; to ‘humbug.’

Cram, *v. n.* to intrude. ‘My Papa doesn’t like me to *cram* in that way.’

Crammer, *sb.* a lie.

Crane, *sb.* the heron, *ardea cinerea*. ‘Wan o’ them theer long-legged *creans*.’

Crank, *adj.* sick; ailing.

Crankling, *p.* sinuous; twisting in and out.

“Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* VII.

‘Cranking’ is the Shaksperian form: 1 *Hen. IV.*, III. i.

Cranky, *adj.* sick; ailing; also, fanciful; crotchety; uncertain-tempered.

Crap, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘crop.’

Cratch, *sb.* a rack for hay, &c. A butcher’s *cratch* is the frame or cradle on which he lays out or dresses a carcass.

Cratchelty, *adj.* decrepit; tottering. I rather think that both this word and ‘crickelty’ are in reality variations of **Casualty**, *q. v.*

Crawk, *v. n.* to caw; make a hoarse noise; call out loudly.

“Not many hours ’ud pass afore they’d *crawk* out for the loaves and fishes, I know.”—*Round Preacher*, p. 94.

Creachy, *adj.* sickly ; weakly ; ailing. ‘A wur olleys a poor *creachy* thing.’

Creature, *sb.* a disparaging term for a person. ‘A *creetur* loike that,’ &c. Very generally used with a contemptuous epithet to express a person deficient in intellect.

“What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they finde a soft *creature*, on whom they may work?”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 4.

‘Quite a poo’ *creetur*,’ may signify either one quite helpless from ill-health, or one mentally imbecile.

Crep, *p.* and *p. p.* crept.

“Ther *crep* oute an addre.”—*Alex.*, 1009.

Crest, *v. a.* to crease. ‘Doon’t ye tumble an’ *crest* the ’ankercher.’

Cribble, *v. n.* frequentative form of ‘crib,’ to dodge ; shuffle ; extricate oneself by shifts. ‘Shay *cribbled* through the coort an’ got off.’

Crickelty, *adj.* unsteady ; liable to tilt up or upset.

Cricket, *sb.* a small stool ; footstool.

Crimple, *v. a.* and *n.* to crumple ; wrinkle.

Crinkle, *v. a.* and *n.* to crumple ; wrinkle ; ‘kink.’

sb. a wrinkle ; twist ; ‘kink.’

“‘Ilion’ the third, which consists of many *crinckles*, which serves with the rest to receive, keep, and distribute the ‘Chylus.’”
—*An. Mel.*, 1, 1, 2, 4.

Crinkle-crankle, *adj.* and *adv.* zig-zag ; sinuous ; in and out.

Crinkum-crankum, *sb.* and *adj.* any engineering or mechanical device or toy ; a whim ; crotchet ; ‘whimsy’ in all senses ; fantastic.

Crizzle, *v. n.* to crisp ; to grow hard and rough with heat or cold. ‘The peent’s all *crizzled* wi’ the sun.’

Croffle, *v. n.* to hobble ; shuffle about with difficulty ; crawl about like one sick or decrepit.

Croffing, *part. adj.* infirm ; ailing ; scarcely able to move about.

Croft, *sb.* “A little close adjoining to a dwelling-house or home-
stead.”—*Law Lex.*

Crookled, *part. adj.* crooked. ‘Oh, if I haven’t been an’ done it all *crookled* !’

Crop, *sb.* the craw of a bird.

Cropper, *v. a.*, *var. pr.* of ‘crupper,’ to cramp. ‘My legs ha’ got *croppered* so wi’ sitting a-thins.’

Cross-patch, *sb.* an irritable, ill-tempered person. To conciliate a

sulky child, the following lines are frequently repeated to a monotonous but derisive chant:—

“ *Cross-patch,*
 Draw the latch,
 Sit by the fire and spin!
 Take a cup
 And drink it up,
 And call the neighbours in!”

Crow, *sb.* the rook, *corvus predatorius*, or *frugilegus*. The true crow, *corvus corone*, is a ‘corby-crow.’

Also, pig’s fat fried with the liver.

Crowl (‘ow’ as in ‘cow’), *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of ‘crawl,’ not often heard.

Cruddle, *v. n.* and *a.*, *var. pron.* of ‘curdle.’

“Which *cruddles* the blood and pricks the heart.”

SPENSER, *Sh. Kal. Æg.*, 2.

“See how thy blood *cruddles* at this.”

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *K. and no K.*, I. i.

Crudle, *v. n.* to shrink or cower with cold, fear, or pain; also, to coax, fawn, or cringe. ‘Thay sot a-*crewdlin*’ ovver the foire.’ ‘Doon’t coom *crewdlin*’ up to me.’

Cruds, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘curds.’

Cruet, *sb.* a small bottle, used in the plural as in *Wyc.*, *Mark* vii. 4, 8. ‘The *cruets*’ generally means small spirit-decanter on a stand.

Crumb, *v. a.* to break bread into. ‘*Croomb* the basins.’

Crunch, *v. a.* and *n.* to crush with a noise, as a dog does a bone; to break with a wrench; to splinter.

sb. a wrench; a fibrous fracture; a splinter. ‘Tek keer how yo’ ben’ that theer ewp (hoop), or it’ll go in *croonches*.’

Crupper, *v. a.* to cramp; also, to master; subdue. *Vide Cropper*.

“A grandmother, speaking to me (A. B. E.) of the ill-conduct of a grandson, a boy of wilful and unruly temper, told me that his father had been obliged to give him a severe flogging. ‘Yes,’ said I, ‘he seems to me rather ungovernable.’ ‘Well,’ she replied, ‘I think he’s *crooppered* him now.’”

Crush out, *v. a.* to crowd out. ‘Ah couldn’ git anoigh the foire, for they *crooshed* me *about*.’

Cub, *v. a.*, *var. pr.* of ‘coop,’ to confine.

“If it be so great a delight to live at liberty . . . what misery and discontent must it needs bring . . . to be *cubbed* up on a sudden.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 5.

Cubby-house and **Cubby-hutch**, *sb.* a hutch or coop for rabbits or other small animals.

- Cuck**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'chuck,' to throw; also, to jerk; lurch; move irregularly. 'Cuck us the ball.' 'The carriage *cucks* about so.'
- Cuckoo-flower**, *sb.* properly the *cardamine pratensis*, but the red-flowered campion, *lychnis dioica*, is also sometimes so called.
- Cuckoo-pint and Cuckoo-pintle**, *sb.* are names often wrongly given to the cuckoo-flower, but also often rightly to the flower of the *arum maculatum*, 'lords and ladies.'
- Cuckoo's bread and cheese**, *sb.* the young shoots of the blackthorn in spring.
- Cuckoo-spit**, *sb.* the white froth of the larvæ of *cicada spumaria*, or *tellicona spumaria*.
- Cuff**, *v. a.* to strike; hit; knock roughly.
sb., *var. pron.* of 'cough.'
- Cull**, *v. a.* to select, applied almost exclusively to sheep.
sb. after sheep have been 'culled,' those rejected for sale, &c., are called *culls*. The word is sometimes metaphorically applied to inferior specimens of the human race.
- Cunning**, *adj.* intelligent; clever. 'That theer dog's as *cunning* as a Christian.'
- C'up**, *excl.* abbreviation of 'come up.' A call for catching horses in the open, or for encouragement or objurgation in driving or riding. It is also the usual call to cows at milking time. 'C'oop, wench! Soo-oo, wench! C'oop, wench!'
- Current**, *adv.* freely; readily; 'kindly.' 'A doon't tek 'is fewd *current*,' i. e. take his food with an appetite.
- Cushion-dance**, *sb.* Brand (*Pop. Ant.*, II. 162) quotes an account of this dance from Playford's *Dancing Master*, which correctly describes it, the only exception being that real names are used instead of 'John' and 'Joan Sanderson.'
"A friend of his reprehended him for dancing beside his dignity, belike at some *cushen dance*."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 2, 2, 4.
- Cut**, *sb.* canal. Hartshorne's remark holds true in Leicestershire, as well as Salop, "Three different grades of society designate it by the several titles of 'the canal,' 'the navigation,' and 'the *cut*.'" The word is now frequently applied to a railroad, especially one in course of construction.
v. a. to make an incision with a lancet, &c. 'To *cut* for the cow-pock,' is to vaccinate.
- Cut the comb**, *phr.* to humiliate; abase.
"He *cutteth off* our *combs*, he plucketh down our stomach."—LAT., *Serm.* XVII., p. 337.
The metaphor, of course, is from the game-cock.
- Cut the throat**, *phr.* often used to describe the effect on the throat of any acid or effervescing drink.

“Some sowrish Rochell *cuts* thy thirsting *throate*.”

HALL, *Sat.* V. 2.

Cutchel, *v. a.* to mend; cobble; ‘make a job’ of a thing. ‘I think I have *cutchelled* him up nicely,’ said a man of a pig in a sty just made.

Cuts, *sb.* lots. To ‘draw *cuts*’ is to draw lots by pieces of paper cut into strips.

Dab, *sb.* a small quantity of anything. ‘Shay’d a little *dab* o’ money from th’ o’d man.’

Dabby, *adj.* moist; limp; flabby; flaccid.

Dade, *v. n.* and *a.* to help to walk; also, the converse, to walk with help; also, to go slowly; to ‘toddle,’ which is apparently the frequentative form of the word.

“No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* I.

“But eas’ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.”

Ib., XIV.

‘I shouldn’ ha’ got home, if they hadn’ *daded* me along.’

adv., *var.* of ‘indeed.’ ‘*Dade* wully, surry,’ *i. e.* ‘indeed will I, sirrah!’

Dading-strings, *sb.* leading-strings for children, puppies, &c.

Daffadowndilly, *sb.* the daffodil, *narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

“Strow me the ground with *daffadowndillies*.”

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.*, 4.

Daffle, *sb.* the mop used for cleansing the oven before baking.

v. a. to make use of the *daffle*; also, to do any light work; busy one’s self with trifling jobs. ‘I stood an’ *daffled* the oven.’ ‘I’n bin just *dafflin’* about all mornin’.’

Daffing-iron, *sb.* a scraper used in the oven for getting out the wood-ashes.

Daffing-pail, *sb.* the pail in which the ‘daffle’ is kept.

Daft, *adj.* silly; stupid; half-witted; out of one’s wits with surprise or terror.

Dag, *v. a.* and *n.* to trail in the dirt; to bemire.

Daggle, *v. a.* and *n.*, *i. q.* **Dag**, of which it is the frequentative form.

Daggle-tail, *sb.* a slut. The ‘Dorothy *Draggle-tail*’ of Dame Durden is here ‘Doll *Daggle-teel*.’

Dag-locks, *sb.* The long locks of wool about a sheep which *dag* in the dirt when the animal lies down, &c. These are always clipped off first when it is shorn, in order to keep the fleece clean.

- Dal!** *excl.* an evasive 'damn!' very much in request as a milder substitute.
- Damp,** *v. n.* to drizzle; rain very slightly. 'It joost *damps* a bit, but it een't not to sey reen.'
- Dangle-jack,** *sb.* the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.
- Dapstuck,** *adj.* prim; dapper; 'proper.' 'I don't think she's a very *dapstuck* young lady.'
- Dark,** *adj.* secret. 'To keep *dark*' = to keep concealed, either of persons or things. A very common word among tramps, not specially Leicestershire.
adj. blind. 'A's gon quoite *daak* o' th' off oy.'
- Dark-hour,** *sb.* the last evening twilight, a little later than **Dusk-hour,** *q. v.*
- Dash,** *excl.* a modified imprecation. It is generally assumed that the word is derived from an oath being often represented in writing or printing by a *dash*; but *vide* 'Gloss. to *Havelok*,' s. v. '*Datheit*.'
- Dash-board,** *sb.* the splash-board of a carriage.
- Daubing,** *p.* wet and dirty. 'Rather *daubin*' to-dee, sir!'
- Day,** *phr.* 'To pass the time of *day*' = to speak a few words of ordinary salutation. Witness. 'Ah met 'im i' the cloos, agen the stoile.' Counsel. 'Did he speak to you?' Witness. 'Noo! A joost *pass*t the *toime* o' *dee*, but a didn' sey nothink.' Counsel. 'What do you mean?' 'A joost said, "Good-mornin'" or the loike o' that.' [1878.] 'One day' = *olim*, both prospectively and retrospectively. 'Ah'll gie't yo' *wan dee*!' A very common means of getting rid of importunity is to inform the applicant that the person applied to does not attend to such and such matters on such and such days of the week. Thus, an old-clothes dealer, 'cadging' on a Monday, will be told at many doors, 'Way doon't sell o'd cloo's not of a Monday.'
- Daze,** *v. a.* to confuse; bewilder; make stupid with amazement or terror.
- Dead-horse,** *phr.* a piece of work for which payment has already been forestalled is called a *dead-horse*.
- Dead-lift and Dead-weight,** *sbs.* A *dead-lift* is a lift or effort that will raise a weight by sheer strength without the intervention of any artificial means, and a *dead-weight* is a weight so lifted. Hence, to 'be at a *dead-lift*,' is to be in a position where one has to trust to one's own unassisted efforts, and to 'carry a *dead-weight*,' to carry a burden without any assistance. A widow, whom I was congratulating on the thriving appearance of her garden, accounted for it by observing that 'th' o'd man wur a *dead-weight* upof me as loong as a wur aloive.'

Deaf (*pron.* deaf), *adj.* abortive; unkernelled or diskernelled, as applied to shell-fruit. 'Blind' is used in a closely analogous sense as applied to blossoms, &c.

Dee, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'day.'

Deep, *adj.* sly; cunning; deceptive.

Del, *sb.* deal. 'A *del*' is 'a deal,' much; common in *Havelok* and elsewhere.

Delft, *sb.* a 'spit' or 'spit-deep,' a spade's depth. 'I mean to dig a *delft* lower.'

Demeanour, *sb.* eccentricity.

"At the inquest it was notified that there had been some *demeanour* in his ways. This to some extent may have had some effect, as some said he was troubled in his mind because he had been dismissed from his work."—*Leicester Advertiser*, April 18, 1874 (*Hinckley*).

Denial, *sb.* privation; hindrance; trial. 'My lame hand is a sore *denial* to me.'

Dent, *sb.* a groove or rebate in carpentering.

Wyc. has "*dentyngis*, rabbitings, mortisings."—Ex. xxvi. 17; xxxvi. 24.

Develin, *sb.* the swift, *cypselus murarius*, or *hirundo apus*, L.

Devil's-coach-horse, *sb.* *zoerius olens*, or *ocypus olens*, L. This unprepossessing insect is considered a harbinger of ill-luck.

Dib, **Dibber**, or **Dibble**, *sb.* a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

Dib, and **Dibble**, *v. a.* to use a 'dibble.' 'Dibble' is the commonest form, both of the *sb.* and *v.*

Differ, *v. n.* to disagree; wrangle; quarrel. 'Don't *differ* so, you childer.'

Dike, *sb.*, *var.* of 'ditch.' *Vide Dyke.*

Dill, *sb.* tare; vetch; *vicia sativa*. 'Tillis' = lentiles. Ezek. iv. 9.

—*Wyc.*

"Crato speaks against all herbs and worts, except Borrage, Bugloss, Fennel, Parsley, *Dill*, Bawm, Succory."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 2, 1.

"The wonder-working *dill* he gets not far from these,
Which curious women use in many a nice disease."

DRAYTON, *Poet.* XIII.

"Therewith her vervayne and her *dill*
That hind'reth witches of their will."

Id., *Nymph.*

Dilling, *sb.* darling; pet; the least of a litter; brood or family.

“The youngest and the last and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen’s name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* II.

“Vespasian, the *dilling* of his time.”—*An. Mel.*, 3, 1, 2, 3.

“Totty be a good *dilling*, and go to sleep now.”—*Adam Bede*.

Dilly-dally, *adv.* and *v. n.* ‘shilly-shally;’ hesitate; linger.

Dimble, *sb.* a dingle; dell.

“And in a *dimble* near.”—DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXVI.

On the N.W. side of the county, the general *pron.* is ‘dumble’ as in Derbyshire.

Ding, and **Ding-fart**, *v. a.* to **Boss**, *q. v.*

Dip, *sb.* sauce for pudding, fish, &c.

Disannul, *v. a.* to destroy; do away with; abolish.

“If any one word be misplaced, any little error, all is *disannulled*.”—*An. Mel.*, p. 51.

“Mr. B. — *disannulled* the pigsty.”

Discharge, *v. a.* to forbid; prohibit. ‘A *dischaad’ged* ‘im of ivver comin’ agen o’ the graound.’

Disgest, *v. a.*, *var.* of ‘digest.’

“*Disgest*, *disgestion*, *disgested*, &c., *comme*, digest, digestion, digested.”—*CORG.*

Ditch, *sb.* dirt grained into the hands or in cracks, crevices, &c.

‘I want to get off the *ditch*.’

v. n. to get dirty; filled with dirt. ‘My hands never *ditch*,’ i. e. the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off. ‘The touch-’ole were reg’lar *ditched* up.’

Dither, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of ‘didder,’ to shiver with cold; quake; quiver; shudder.

‘*Didder*’ is in *Johnson*, and *Cotg.* has “to *didder* with cold, *friller*, *frissonner*, *grelotter*.”

Dithering, *sb.* a shivering; thrilling; shuddering. ‘When I touched it’—a boa-constrictor, publicly exhibited—‘I felt such a *dithering* all over me.’

Dithers, *sb.* ‘the shivers;’ a shudder; ‘the horrors,’ as applied to incipient *delirium tremens*. ‘It’s enough to give ye the *dithers*.’

Do at, *v. a.* to do to. ‘What’s a bin a-*doin*’ at ye?’

Do for, *v. a.* to clean; cook and wash for; to take general charge of; also, to make an end of; abolish. ‘A respectable single man taken in and *done for*.’

“Since I so soon was to be *done for*,
I wonders what I was begun for.”

Traditional Epitaph on a newly-born infant.

Do out, *v. a.* to clean out. 'Ye're ollus *a-doin'* out the house of a Saturday!'

Do up, *v. a.* to repair; put in order; arrange. 'Theer weean't a roof o' the faa'm as did'n want *doin' oop.*'

Do with, *v. a.* put up with; consent to purchase or receive.
'Well, I could *do w'it*, if so be ye want to get rid on't.'—*Adam Bede*, c. 25.

Docible, *adj.* docile; teachable.

Solomon "asked a *docible* heart, a wise heart, and wisdom to go in and to go out."—*LAT.*, *Serm.* VIII., p. 125.

'A's *docible* enew, but a doon't seem to have noo plook in 'im.'

Docity, *sb.* senses; wits; 'gumption.' 'The choild wook up, an' had losst all its *docity.*'

Dock, *sb.*, *custom.* When a lad is stung by a nettle, he generally searches for a dock, *rumex obtusifolius*, with the leaves of which he whips the part affected, repeating the words—'In, *dock!* out, nettle!' a word with every blow.

v. a. to lower the price; make an abatement, particularly of wages. 'I expect the socks will be *docked* again.'

Dodderil, *sb.* a pollard tree.

Wyc. has '*dodde*' = cut off. Lev. xix. 27; and '*dodded*,' 2 Kings xiv. 26.

Doddipole, *sb.* a simpleton; noodle.

"What, ye brainsick fools, ye hoddy-picks, ye *doddy-pouls*, ye huddes, do ye believe him?"—*LAT.* *Serm.* IX. p. 136.

Dog (*pron.* doog, 'oo' as in 'foot'), *sb.*, *proverb.* 'It's a surry *doog* as een't woo'th a whistle,' used by an old man, who, though infirm, would have helped a neighbour in getting in his corn if he had been applied to. The saying is very common.

Dole, *sb.* bread distributed at the death of a person by the near relatives, either at home or at some neighbours. When my father published this definition in 1848, the practice was still usual. It is now, 1880, almost unknown.

Dollop, *sb.* a lump or large piece. A popular Leicestershire story represents a hopeful youth addressing his father with: 'Oi sa', fayther, gie us a *dollop* o' flip-flop,' *i. e.* bacon. The paternal reply conveys a reflection on his son's want of manners which need not be recorded.

Dolly, or **Washing-dolly**, *sb.* a heavy piece of turned wood with a cross-handle, used for stirring and pounding clothes at wash in the '*dolly-tub.*' My father, in 1848, noted that the term was never used for the washing-machine. This contrivance, however, after being usually known for some years as 'Wan o' them theer paytent *dollies*,' has now very generally assumed the name of the ruder implement it has to a great extent supplanted.

Dolly-tub, *sb.* the strong washing-tub for holding clothes when washed with a *dolly*.

Domp, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Damp**, *q. v.* The *adj.* and *sb.* are also sometimes thus pronounced.

Done, *v. a.* did; also, put or placed. 'It wur 'im as *doon* it.' 'I wonder where he has *done* your pencils.'

Done for, *p. p.* worn-out; exhausted; finished.

Done over, *p. p.* fatigued; exhausted; faint.

Done to, *p. p.* put or placed. 'Wheer ivver ha' yo' *doon* the butes *tew*?' .

Dooish, *adj.* active; handy; executive. 'My new gal seems very *dooish*.'

Door, *sb.* the *pron.* of this word is well shown in the following rhyme:—

"But when the carriage reached her father's *door*,
And John related all which happened *to her*."

Choice of a Wife, p. 43.

Doove, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'dove.' 'As happy as a *doove*' is a favourite simile.

Dossity, *adj.* ailing; infirm. 'He's so very *dossity*.' (A. B. E.)

Dote, *v. n.* to be over-sanguine. 'Shay to'd me the petition wur sent up, an' shay 'oped my 'usband 'ud succeed, but as I mutn't *dote* upof it.'

Dottrels, *sb.* young trees that branch out and form a head before the stem has attained any considerable height. *Vide Spires*.

Double-ugly, *adj.* hideously ugly, an epithet generally used as a dog's name, and appropriated more particularly to the brindled bull-dog breed. Hence, figuratively, any specially ugly person of either sex. 'A's wan o' *Dooble-oogly's* poops, a is, thorough-bred.' *Vide Ugly*.

Douse (*pron.* *dowce*, 'ow' as in 'cow'), *v. a.* to plunge anything into a liquid; or to dash a liquid against anything.

Dout, *v. a.* to 'do out,' *i. e.* extinguish.

Douters, *sb.* a small pair of metal tongs with flat ends for extinguishing candles by pinching the wick.

Down, *adj.* dejected.

"Is she much *down* about the old man? He's been but a poor bargain to her this five year."—*Adam Bede*.

Down to the ground, *phr.* 'up to the skies;' entirely to one's complete satisfaction; from head to foot.

"Suited him *down to the ground*." 'One and three.'—*Punch*, May 23, 1874.

'He praised him *down to the ground*.' 'Shay called me *down to the ground*.'

Down-fall, *sb.* a fall of rain, snow, &c. 'Theer'll be a *downfall* o' soom sort to-noight.'

Drape, *sb.* a fat or dry cow. *Vide* **Horned cattle**.

Dratchell, *sb.* diminutive of 'drudge' (?), a slut; helplessly untidy woman.

"She'll be a poor *dratchell* by then she's thirty."—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Draw cuts, *v. a.* to draw lots.

"Then I'll *draw cuts* and take my fate."

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

Vide **Cut**.

Dree, *adj.* wearisome; tedious; monotonous (Belgrave).

Dredgery, *adv.* 'gingerly'; carefully; cautiously; gently. 'If you move her aarm ivver so *dredgery*, it gies her pain.'

Drop, *sb.* a considerable quantity of rain or drink; a **Sup**, *q. v.* 'A noistish *drop* o' reen lasst noight.' 'A'd 'ad a *drop*, but a weean't droonk.'

v. a. to leave off. '*Drop* it now, cain't ye?'

Drop of, **Drop upof**, **Drop on**, or **Drop upon**, *v. a.* to find; think of; also, to surprise; take aback; also, to thrash or punish. 'Ah cain't justly *drop of* his neame.' 'Oi wur nivver so *dropt upon* i' my loife.' 'Moy surs! A did *drop upof* 'im 'eavy!'

Drove, *p. p.* driven. 'It's her as has *druv* 'im tew it.'

Drovier, *sb., var.* of 'drover.'

"A second-cousin of mine, a *drovier*."—*Adam Bede*, c. 22.

Drownd, *v. a.* and *n., var.* of 'drown.'

Drownded, *p.* and *p. p., var.* of 'drowned.'

"Two brothers lies here by misfortune serounded,

One died of his wownds and the t'other was *drownded*."

Well-known Epitaph.

Dry light, *phr.* This Baconian phrase is rather oddly applied, 'Ah'll let the *droy loight* in on 'im soom o' these days,' *i. e.* I'll astonish him unpleasantly.

Duable, *adj.* Macaulay (*Hist. of Claybrook*) quotes this as a Leicestershire word = convenient or proper, and gives us an illustration, 'The church is not served at *duable* hours.' I have never heard the word used.

Dubous, **Duberous**, and **Dubersome**, *adj., vars.* of 'dubious.'

Duck, *sb.* a boy's game played with rounded stones or boulders.

The account given by *Bk.* of this capital game is incorrect as regards Leicestershire, and I can find no description of it in the ordinary books relating to boys' sports. As the game, moreover, though not confined to Leicestershire, is necessarily restricted by geological conditions within certain limits, it seems worth while to describe it in detail. A large stone, called the 'duck-stone,' is placed on the ground, and a straight line, the 'taw' or 'scratch,' marked at a distance of some twelve or fifteen yards away from it, more or less, according to the strength of the players and the weight of the stones used. The players stand with the toe on this line when they pitch their stones, and anywhere on the side of the line away from the 'duck-stone' is called 'home.' Each player is provided with a large pebble or rounded boulder called for the purposes of the game a 'duck,' generally weighing from two to five pounds, such as are to be found in plenty over the New Red Sandstone district. The game may be played by any number of players from two upwards; the interest and liveliness of the game being greatest with a party of from six to ten. Supposing the party to consist of four, the game is thus conducted. The due rotation of players having been decided, generally either by tossing up, or 'drawing cuts,' D, who is also called 'duck,' places his stone on the 'duck-stone' for A to pitch his stone at. If A strikes D's stone off the 'duck-stone,' he leaves his own stone on the ground wherever it may happen to lie, and D replaces his stone for B to throw at. If B strikes off D's stone in like manner, he also leaves his own stone on the ground, and D replaces his stone for C to throw at. If C also strikes it off, he leaves his stone in the same way, and A returns 'home' for a second shot at D's 'duck.' It very seldom happens, however, that all the players hit the 'duck' off the 'duck-stone,' and a miss of any of the players is D's opportunity. Thus, if at the first shot A fails to strike it off, D snatches his 'duck' from the 'duck-stone' and runs 'home.' A, meanwhile, after placing his own stone as quickly as possible on the 'duck-stone,' runs after D. If he 'ticks' or touches D before D reaches 'home,' D has to return and become 'duck' again, but if not, A becomes 'duck' in his place. Again, if A and B strike off the 'duck' and C misses, A, B, and D all snatch up their stones and run 'home,' C, after placing his own stone on the 'duck-stone,' running after them. If he succeeds in 'ticking' any of them, the party 'ticked' has to become 'duck;' if not, he himself has to become 'duck' in place of D.

There is another game also played with boulders, which is also generally called 'duck,' but more correctly, 'single-duck,' or 'follow-duck.' It is played by two players, and *mutatis mutandis* is similar to the game of 'follow-taw' at marbles. There are also several variations of the original game, the most noteworthy of which is one where a ring marked on the ground and called the 'duck-ring,' is substituted for the 'duck-stone.' In this game, the 'duck' must be struck out of the ring by the player, or else his shot is counted a miss. If, as is often the case, the 'duck' is struck on to the ring, at least half its bulk must be outside to enable the shot to reckon as a hit. The discussion of this knotty point sometimes adds to the amusement of the game, but is more frequently the cause of open hostilities.

Duck-clump, *sb.* a place where wild duck breed in the reedy margins of a pool or river.

Dull, *adj.* deaf. 'Rayther *dooll*,' generally means as deaf as a post.

Dumble, *sb.* a dingle; dell; **Dimble**, *q. v.*

Dummel, *sb.* a dolt; a blockhead.

Dummy, *adj.* wanting a hand; often used as a nickname for a person with only one hand. Is *dummy* whist so-called from a 'hand' being wanting, or is *dummy* applied to persons wanting a hand by a whist-player's metaphor?

Dumpy, *adj.* stumpy; short; squat.

Dunch, *sb.* a suet-dumpling. *Qy.* Is a 'dunch-pudding' = Danish pudding? 'Danshe' and 'Denshe' occur in *Havelok*.

Durst, *v. n.* dare. 'I don't believe she *durst* go.' 'Yo' doon't *doost* to dew it.'

Dusk-hour, *sb.* late evening twilight. 'Ah shouldn't like to mate his oogly mug upo' *dusk-hour* in a daa'k leane.'

Dwinge, *v. n.* to shrivel up. 'A feace loike a Bess-Pule apple, all *dwinged* o' wan soide.'

Dwngeling, *adj.* shrivelled; dwindling; dwindled.

Dyke, *sb., var.* of 'ditch.'

"Through *dikes* and rivers make in their robustious play."

DRAYTON, *Pol. I.*

"The watery *dyke*
And flow'ry bank have charms alike."

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 48.

Earable, *adj., var.* of 'arable.'

Ears, *sb., phr.* 'To set by the *ears*' = to set at enmity.

Easings, *sb.* eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick.

"The longe yse sycles at the *hevsys* honge."

Cyt and Upl., Percy Soc., XXII. 3.

may perhaps be a version of this form of the word.

Eddish, *sb.* the 'aftermath' or 'lattermath;' the second crop of grass. Very seldom used except in the composite '*Eddish* cheese' = cheese made from the milk of cows turned to pasture in a field which has been mown.

Edge, *v. n.* and *a.* to advance or encroach by degrees beyond a certain point; also, to incite; instigate; egg on, *var. pron.* of 'egg.' 'Don't you *edge*'—by sliding—'into the middle of the pond.' 'They was *edgin*' of 'em on to foight best paart o' a quar'v' hour.'

Edgy, *adj.* eager; keen; forward. 'He's very *edgy* to go there.'
Vide **Hedgy**.

Een't, *v. aux.* with *neg.* am not; is not; are not, or have not. Owing to the frequent use of 'have' for 'am,' it is generally impossible to say whether 'Oi *een't*' stands for 'I have not' or 'I am not.'

Elder, *sb., var.* of 'udder.'

Eldern, *adj.* of or belonging to the elder, *sambucus nigra*. 'Ah'n picked a few *eldern*-berries.'

Else, *adv.* otherwise, often placed at the end of a sentence. 'A's leame o' thray legs, an' bloind o' wan oy, an' a bit tooched i' the wind; a's a foine 'os *else*.' 'Howd yer nize! ah'll gie ye some-'at to blaut abaout, *else*!'

Elsehow, or **Elsehows**, *adv.* anyhow else. 'Ah cain't dew it noo-how *elsehow*.'

Elseways, *adv.* otherwise.

Embrangement, *sb.* embroilment and confusion. *Vide* **Brangle**.

End, *sb., phr.* 'On *end*,' or 'Right on *end*' is straightway; immediately; without intermission. 'A golloped down a score o' eggs *roight on end*.'

Endlong, *adv.* endways. *Vide* CHAUCER, *C. T.*, 1993.

Ends, *sb., phr.* Fred Corbould, formerly steward to the late Sir R. Sutton, in giving evidence on a trial at Leicester, said with regard to a mare, 'She was a blundering goer altogether; I couldn't make *ends* nor sides of her.'

Enew, *adv., var.* of 'enough.' *Vide* **Anew**.

Enjoy, *v. n., phr.* 'To enj'y bad 'elth' is a very common synonym for to be an invalid.

Enow, *adv., var.* of 'enough.'

Erriff, *sb.* common goose-grass; catch-weed; cleavers or clivers, *galium aparine*. Marsh, *Rur. Econ.* spells the word *hairough*. *Bk. heiriffe*, deriving it from a French word *heriffe*, for which *Cotg.* is quoted as authority. *Cotg.*, however, only gives 'herissé,' the long 'ss' evidently having given rise to the mistake. *Hay-rough* is another, and possibly the correct form. **Hariff**, *q. v.* is the ordinary pronunciation.

Ester, *sb.* the inside of the chimney. 'My hay was over-heated, and is as black as the *ester*.'

Ever so, *adv.* very much; also used elliptically in a quasi-superlative sense. 'A mauled 'im *ivver soo*.' 'Ah couldn' dew it, not if it wur *ivver so*,' i. e. whatever pressure might be brought to bear on me. 'If shay could oonly ha' got toopence a dozen fur 'em, shay'd a thought as it wur *ivver so*,' i. e. altogether astonishing.

Every man Jack, *phr.* every individual one. 'Iv'ry Jack wan on 'em' is another form of the phrase.

Exa^ctually, *adv.* exactly.

"It is not *exa^ctually* his own fault."—*Round Preacher*, p. 85.

Exclamations. *Vide Oaths.*

Expect, *v. a.* to infer; suppose, or conclude. 'Oi doon't *expect* a did,' generally means, 'I am perfectly certain he did not.'

Eyable, *adj.* pleasing to the eye; sightly; symmetrical. 'Ah want some'at a bit moor *oyable* loike.'

Fad, *sb.* whim; fancy; caprice; 'hobby.' 'It's all a *fad*.'

Faddle, *sb.* a fanciful person; either fastidious in trifles or devoted to some particular hobby.

v. a. to indulge; humour; pet. 'His mother had use to *faddle* him a deal.'

Faddy, *adj.* fanciful; fastidious; dainty; 'crotchety.' 'A's a very *faddy* man.'

Fadge, *v. a.* to 'toady;' to play the parasite; also, to make a person believe a lie; to 'cram.' *Vide Fodge.* *Fage* and *faage* are used in *Wyc.* for to flatter, speak smoothly, or coaxingly. Judges xiv. 15. 'Fudge' is also a common form of the word.

Faggot, *sb.* a slut; a loose, ill-dressed woman.

Fain, *adj.* eagerly desirous; wanton. 'Anybody 'ud suppose yo' was *feen* o' a black oy to hear yo' talk a-that'n.'

Fairish, *adj.* considerable in amount, size, number. 'Theer's pritty *feerish* on 'em this turn.' 'A *feerish* lot.' The word is also used as an adverb. 'Surs! it's *feerish* waarm.'

Fal-lal, *sb.* any piece of finery; a bow; bunch of ribbons; flowers, &c. 'Ya luke loike a pig wi' wan ear, wi' that theer *fal-lal* stoock upo' the soide o' yer 'ed.'

Fall, *v. a.* and *sb.* to fell, and a felling.

"Tylle pou haste hym *fallethe*."—*Chev. Ass.*, 310.

In the *Gl. s. v.* Mr. Gibbs remarks, "We say, sometimes, to *fall* timber."

Fallantly, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Farrantly**, *q. v.*

Fall-table, *sb.* a table with a falling leaf or flap.

False-swear, *v. n.*; *p. p.* **False-sworn**, forswear and forsworn.

'The Saint *False sworn*' is the title of a broadside ballad by J. F. Yates, 1844, in which these lines occur:—

"'Now the truth you must declare,
But instead of that he did *false swear*.'"

Fanteague, *sb.* a fit of passion; a pet; a 'tantrum.'

Fantodds, *sb.* 'megrimms; 'mulligrubs; ' a stomach-ache; a fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily.

Fantom, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Flantom**, *q. v.*

Far, *adj.* 'Far' and 'near' are very commonly used to denote the relative position of two objects or places from head-quarters. Thus, *Far* and *Near* Coton are hamlets named from their relation to Market Bosworth, and many, perhaps most, farms have their 'far' and 'near' furlongs, meadows, closes, pits, &c.

"Crying fit to break her heart by the *far* horse-pit."—*Adam Bede*, c. 15.

Farm-place, *sb.* a farm-stead.

"When He was come into this field or grange, this village or *farm-place*, which was called Gethsemane, there was a garden, saith Luke, into which He goeth."—*LAT. Serm. XIII. p. 217.*

Farrantly, *adj.* neat; tight; trim; cleanly; lively: a generally eulogistic epithet for a girl. 'Shay's a noist *farrantly* wench.'

Fast, *adj.* heavy; solid; **Sad**, *q. v.* 'This 'ere bread cuts so *fasst*.' The word, however, is by no means restricted to this sense. 'Is a *fasst*'os cross-country?' 'Ah! a'd be *fasst* enew in a plaoughed field, ah doon't daoubt.'

Fast-sure, *adj.* perfectly sure; certain.

"I could be *fast-sure* that pictur was drawn for her i' thy new Bible."—*Adam Bede*.

Fat-hen, *sb.* wild orache; white goosefoot, *chenopodium album*.

Faucet, *sb.* together with the 'spigot' = a wooden tap. The *faucet* is the part which is driven into the barrel, and is bored so that the hole increases in size towards the front part, which is supplied with a female screw. The spigot is a peg with a male screw towards the handle, and the water, &c., is obtained by unscrewing it in the *faucet*. This contrivance, once in universal use, is now rapidly becoming obsolete. The word is, I believe, everywhere employed to designate it.

Fause, *adj.*, *var.* of 'false,' but often used without any sinister meaning for clever; intelligent; perceptive. When used as an epithet of disparagement it seldom means anything worse than crafty or cunning. 'As *fause* as a Christian' is equally common with 'As cunning as a Christian,' in laudation of an intelligent animal.

Favour, *v. n.* to resemble. 'Shay *fevours* 'er moother.'

Fay, and **Fay out**, *v. a.* *Vide Fey*, and *Fey out*.

Fazzle, *sb.*; *v.* **Fezzle**.

Feast, *sb.* a 'wake;' an annual gathering, or small fair held in villages, hamlets, &c. It is generally supposed that the *feast*

commemorates the day of the Saint to whom the parish church is dedicated, and this is sometimes the case, though not in the majority of instances. Nearly all the *feasts* take place in the summer and autumn, and are generally so arranged that the *feast* of one village does not clash with the *feast* of any other in the neighbourhood.

“For him our yearly wakes and *feasts* we hold.”

PHILLIPS, *Past.* 2.

Feature, *v. n.* to resemble in feature.

“Ye *feature* him, on’y ye’re darker.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 38.

‘I’ve had my picture took; do you think it *features* me?’

Febiwerry, Febuary, or Febwerry, *sb., vars.* of ‘February.’

‘*Febiwerry* fill doike

Wi’ aither black or whoite.’

i. e. either with rain or snow.

Feece, *adj., var. pron.* of **Fierce**, *q. v.*

Feed, *sb.* ‘keep;’ grass-food for cattle; also, as a measure, a quartern of oats, beans, &c.

Feelth, *sb.* feeling; sensation. ‘His feet is mortified, an’ hasn’t got no *feelth* in ’em.’

Feer, *v. a.* To *feer* land, is to set it out as it is intended to be ploughed. *Vide Cop and Stetch.*

Feldifare, or Feldifere, *sb.* the field-fare, *turdus pilaris*, L.

“A field-fare or *feldifare*, *grive*, *trasle*, &c.”—*CORG.* *Vide Felt.*

Fell, *sb.* and *v. a.* a kind of hem, and to make use of this kind of hem in sewing. ‘It should be run and *felled*.’ The word is technical, not dialectal.

Fellow, *sb.* a person; personage; ‘individual.’

“The Devil is an old enemy, a *fellow* of great antiquity.”—*LAT. Serm.* XXIII. p. 429.

Felt, *sb.* the fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*, L. The cock and hen being somewhat dissimilar, are sometimes distinguished as ‘cock-*felts*’ and ‘hen-*felts*,’ but a ‘hen-*felt*’ usually means a red-wing, *turdus iliacus*, L.

Fend, *v. n.* and *a.* to provide for; work for; ‘do’ for.

“I’d make a shift, and *fend* indoor and out to give you more liberty.”—*Adam Bede.*

‘A mut learn to *fend* for his-sen.’

Fetchel, *v. a.* to plague; tease; provoke. ‘I oon’y did it to *fetchel* ’im.’

Fettle, *v. n.* and *a.* to fit or make fit for any purpose; to make ready; prepare; arrange; put in proper order or repair.

“But sels his Teeme and *fettleth* to the warre.”

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 6.

“From Omega’s nose when he *fettles* to sputter.”

CLEAVELAND’S *Poems*, p. 93.

“Tethys in a gown
Of sea-green watchet *fettled* to embrace
Her great Apollo.”—*Ib.*, p. 161.

‘Will you please to *fettle* my work for me?’ said a girl to her governess. ‘Ah mut *fettle* me,’ *i. e.* wash and change my dress. ‘None o’ your parvissing, or I’ll *fettle* your nether end,’ is a not unusual maternal admonition to wrangling children.

sb. fitness for a purpose; condition; repair; plight; trim. ‘Yo niver sey a sooch a faarm, the fences out o’ *fettle*, the yates out o’ *fettle*, the baarns out o’ *fettle*, the faarm-pleace out o’ *fettle*, the stock out o’ *fettle*, and the land out o’ *fettle*. Their worn’t a thing not in doors nur ou’ doors but wur in a surry *fettle* altogether. An’ oi’n *fettled* it all!’ [1873.] ‘A wur splashed frum ’ed to fut! A weer in a streenge *fettle*.’

Few, *adj.*, *pec.* ‘A good *few*,’ or ‘A goodish *few*,’ means some; several; an average quantity; a good many, minus one or two. ‘Ah’n a good *few* apples this year.’ *Few* is always used instead of ‘little’ in connection with broth, soup, &c., which are always considered plural nouns. ‘Av’ a *few* moor broth, lov, theere very good to-dee!’

Fey, and **Fey out**, *v. a.* to clear or cleanse out a ditch, pond, cess-pool, &c.

“To *fay* channels, carry out dirt and dunghills, sweep chimnies, &c.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 6.

Fezzle, *sb.* a litter of pigs.

v. n. to litter as a sow.

Field, *sb.* a parish; township, or lordship; also, common-land belonging to a parish. *Vide* ‘Local Nomenclature.’

“The last man as he killed
Keeps pigs in Hinckley *field*,”

is a local saying quoted by Ray, as is also, ‘I’ll throw you into Harborough *field*,’ to which he appends the explanation, ‘A threat for children, Harborough having no field.’ ‘Harborough,’ in fact, was until lately a topographical expression for a part of the parish of Great Bowden.

Fierce (*pron.* *feece*), *adj.* well in health; strong; robust; vigorous. ‘Ah’m glad to see ye luke so *feece* to-dee.’

Filbeard, or **Filberd**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘filbert.’

Fin, *sb.* often used for ‘fish,’ the part being put for the whole.

“Peter said, ‘Sir, we have laboured all night and have not caught one *fin*.’”—*LAT. Serm.* XII. p. 213.

‘Theer ’asn’t a *fin* i’ the stank.’

Finances, *sb.* The following couplet seems to show that this word was accented on the first syllable. I do not remember to have heard it used by any speaker of the dialect.

“They must be a-la-mode from top to toe,
Though both their friends and *finances* are low.”

Choice of a Wife, p. 15.

Find, *v. n.* provide for. ‘A *foinds* his-sen.’ ‘A cain’t *foind* stick-ins o’ bif out on’t for Soondays.’ ‘Ah’d rayther *foind* fur ’im a wik nur a fortnight.’ ‘His masster *foinds* ’im in butes an’ all.’

Finger, *sb., phr.* When a big lad begins to blubber over a trifle, he generally finds a comforter to cheer him with the distich:—

“Croy, beeby, croy!

Put it *finger* in it oy!” (*da capo, ad lib.*)

‘To see the ends of the *fingers*’ = to get drunk. ‘A wur all’ays to’ fond o’ seein’ the ends o’ his *fingers*.’ ‘A wants to knoo which soide o’ ’is *fingers* the neels groo.’ ‘A’s unaccountable fond o’ lookin’ at his little *finger*, an’ it een’t non so oyable, naythur.’ All these and fifty more phrases simply mean that the person spoken of loves drinking.

Finger-pillory, *sb.* Under the west gallery in the parish church, St. Helen’s, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was in 1846, and may be still, a *finger-pillory*, which was said to have been used for the punishment of disorderly children or other persons. It is a wooden arrangement, with grooves for the fingers, on which a lid closes down, while they are bent in such a position that they cannot be removed while the lid remains shut. Its action causes no pain, and is highly effective.

Fir-apple, *sb.* a fir-cone.

Fire-tail, *sb.* the redstart, *motacilla phœnicurus*, L.

Firk, *v. a., var. pron.* of ‘fork,’ to stir up; hook up as with a fork; irritate; fret; itch. A patient said of some medicine: ‘It *firks* my stomach, an’ meks me sick.’ Sir Epicure Mammon says:—

“That is his fire-drake,
His lungs, his Zephyrus; he that puffs his coals
Till he *firk* nature up in his own centre.”

B. JONSON, *Alchemist*.

Firking, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘forking,’ a turning over; an itching; a thrashing. ‘Ah’n got a koind o’ *firkin* all ovver me.’ ‘A did gie ’im a *firkin* an’ all!’

Firmy-tempered, *adj., var. pron.* of ‘infirm y-tempered’? discontented; covetous. ‘Well,’ said one woman of another at Market Bosworth, ‘I wonder that Betty B. was satisfied with the money she got from the clothing-fund, for she’s so *firmy-tempered*.’ (A. B. E.)

Fist, *sb., phr.* ‘to grease the fist’ = to bribe.

“That some fat bribe might greaze him *in the fist*,”

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 5.

Fistle, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘thistle.’ *Vide* ‘Introd.’

- Fit**, *adj.* ready; on the point of doing something. ‘*Fit* to cry.’
 ‘*Fit* to burst,’ &c.
v. a., pec. to supply; furnish. ‘We allays *fitted* ’em with butter.’
p. p. and *p. of* to ‘fight.’ ‘They *fit* best paart o’ a hour.’
- Fitch**, *sb., var.* of ‘vetch,’ ‘dill,’ *vicia sativa*.
 “The coarse and browner rye, no more than *fitch* and tare.”
 DRAYTON, *Pol.*
 “All pulse are nought, beans, pease, *fitches*,” &c.—*An. Mel.*,
 1, 2, 2, 1.
- Fitchet**, *sb.* a polecat; sometimes incorrectly applied to a weasel.
- Flabbergast**, *v. a.* to surprise; astonish; strike ‘all of a heap.’
- Flack**, *sb., v. n.* and *a., var. pron.* of ‘flap.’ *Vide* ‘Introd.’
- Flake**, *sb.* (*pron.* fleek), a wattled hurdle of hazel or osier.
- Flannen**, *sb., var.* of ‘flannel.’
- Flantum**, *adj.* flabby; flaccid. ‘The choild’s flesh is very *flantum*.’
- Flasket**, *sb.* a large basket; clothes-basket.
 Cotg. has “*Banne*, a maund, hamper, *flasket*, or great basket.”
- Flaxen**, *v. a.* to beat; thrash. ‘Ah followed ’im up, an’ *flaxened* him well.’
- Flaze**, *v. n.* to burst into flame; blaze up. ‘This floor can’t *flaze*, for it’s made o’ poplar.’
- Fleak**, *sb., i. q.* **Flake**, *q. v.*
- Fleam**, *sb.* a ‘mill-tail’; the stream that flows from a watermill after having turned the wheel. ‘Shay fell i’ the mill *flem*.’
- Flecked**, *part. adj.* spotted; mottled; speckled.
 “They are as red and *flect*, and sweat as if they had been at a maior’s feast.”—*An. Mel.*, 2, 5, 1, 6.
- Fleckened**, *part. adj., i. q.* **Flecked**. ‘You nivver see a prittier-*fleckened* bit o’ mapple-wood.’
- Fleer**, *v. n.* to gibe; jest or sneer at; to play the buffoon; to jeer.
 “I have heard say that in some places they go with the corses, grinning and *flearing*, as though they went to a bear-baiting.”—*LAT. Serm. XXIX.* p. 547.
 ‘*A-fleerin’* an’ *a-sneerin’*’ is a common collocation of words.
- Fleet-milk**, *sb.* skim-milk.
- Flegged**, *part. adj., var.* of ‘fledged.’
- Flemm**, *sb., i. q.* **Fleam**, *q. v.*
- Flesh-beam**, or **Fleshing-beam**, *sb.* a wooden instrument used by tanners and whittawers, on which is suspended the hide to be dressed, for the purpose of scraping off any remains of the flesh, &c.

Flesh-hook, *sb.* an iron hook with a long wooden 'stail,' used to pull hides out of the tan-pits.

Flesh-knife, or **Fleshing-knife**, *sb.* the knife used by tanners to scrape or pare the flesh from the hide on the 'fleshing-beam.'

Flew, *adj.* open; wide; expanded. 'Your bonnet is too *flew*.' 'A *flew* dish,' *i. e.* one with wide, spreading sides. I do not know the word as a verb, but Shakspeare usès the *p. p.*, *M. N. D.*, IV. i., and Drayton the *p.* :—

"Upon the surging main his well-stretched tacklings *flew'd*."

Pol. Song XIX.

sb., *i. q.* **Flue**, *q. v.*

Flick, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'flicht.'

"Thee lookst as white as a *flick* o' new bacon."—*Adam Bede.*

sb. a man; person; *var.* of 'freke' (?). 'Well, o'd *flick*, an' how hev ye?' The word is commoner on the Warwickshire side than elsewhere.

Flig, or **Fligged**, *part. adj.*, *var.* of 'fledged.' 'The young uns are full *flig*.'

Flimp, *adj.*, *var.* of 'limp.' 'It feels a little *flimp*:' said of linen.

Fling, *v. a.* to throw out in one's calculations or arrangements.

Flirt, *sb.* a fit of passion; a pet. 'I didn' call her a beast as I know to; but I might ha' called her a old beast in a *flirt*.'

Flit, *v. a.* and *n.* to tether an animal so that it may eat all the grass within its reach before being moved on or '*flitted*' to another station; also, to remove from one house to another; also, to run away from the country, 'bolt.' 'The goot (goat) were *flitted* to the middle cloo'es-poost.'

"Sets forth and meets a friend who hails him, 'What, You're *flitting*?' 'Yes, we're *flitting*,' says the ghost, For they had packed the thing among the beds."

TENNYSON, *Walking to the Mail.*

Flock, *sb.*, *var.* of 'fluff' and 'flue,' feathery dust.

v. n., *var.* of 'flack' and 'flap.'

Flocking, *sb.*, *var.* of 'flacking' and 'flapping,' palpitation.

Floor, *sb.*, *pec.* the ground.

Witness. 'A got 'im daown o' the *flure*.' Counsel. 'I thought you said it was in the street?' Witness. 'Well, an' soo it weer i' the strait! A got 'im daown o' the *flure* i' the 'os-rood.'—*Hinckley Petty Sessions, 1872.*

Flop, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* of 'flap,' to fall suddenly or heavily; to fling down or let fall suddenly; to palpitate; throb. 'A *flopped* roight daown o' the causey, an' niver spook another woo'd.' 'Shay *flops* the babby o' the cheer loike a bag o' male.' 'How's your leg to-day, John?' 'It's a mort better, but it *flops* as mooch as ivver.'

adv. 'To go *flop*,' 'to fall *flop*,' 'to drop *flop*,' &c. = to fall plump down.

Flopper, *v. n.* to flutter; quake inwardly; palpitate. 'I *flopper* all as if I'd no insoide, loike.'

sb. a flutter; internal ferment, either physical or mental. 'A wur all of a *flopper*, loike.'

Flopperment, *sb.* palpitation; throbbing. 'Ah fale a sooch a *flopperment* i' my insoide.'

Flother, *sb.* nonsense; braggadocio; brag; also, tawdry finery.

Flothery, *adj.* showy; 'dressy'; tawdry. 'Shay wur that *flothery* shay wur foo'ced to flit.'

Flue, *sb.* soft feathery dust or down.

Fluff, *sb.* down; gossamer, feathery particles; light fur; soft 'waste,' &c., *var.* of 'flock' and 'flue.'

Fluke, *sb.* an entozoon frequently found in the livers of sheep, &c. 'Ah nivver see so many *flewks* in a ship's liver afoor.'

Flummoxx, *v. a.* to put to a non-plus; puzzle; confound.

Flump, *v. a.*, &c., *var.* of **Flop**, *q. v.*

Flung, *p.* thrown out in one's calculations or arrangements—'so *floong* with the weshin'.

Flush, *adj.* fledged. 'Whoy, them 'avn't bolchins, they've *floosh*.'

sb. a superabundance; a surfeit. A common Leicestershire proverb is, 'A plenty's better nur a *floosh*.'

Foal-foot, or **Foals-foot**, *sb.* colts-foot, *Tussilago farfara*.

"That such and such plants should have a peculiar virtue to such particular parts as, to the head, anniseeds, *foal-foot*, betony, &c."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 4, 1, 3.

"*Fole-foot*, *pied de poulain*."—COTG.

Home-made *foal-foot* wine used to be common in Leicestershire.

Foddering-time, *sb.* time for foddering horses or cattle.

"How is it we've got sight of you so long before *foddering-time*?"—*Adam Bede*, c. 49.

Fodge, *v. a.* to 'stuff' or 'cram' in the sense of making a person believe a lie, *var.* of 'fadge' and 'fudge.' It is almost always followed by 'up.' 'They *fodged* him up as his missus wur a coomin'.'

Fog, *sb.* grass not fed down in autumn; also, coarse, rank grass. In the former sense it is synonymous with **Stirk-hay**, *q. v.*

"One with another they would ly and play
And in the deepe *fog* batten all the day."

DRAYTON, *Moone-calfe*.

"The thick and well-grown *fog* doth matt my smoother slades."

Id., *Pol. Song XIII*.

sb. a rank smell; an overpowering stench.

- Foil**, *sb.* care ; anxiety. 'She has no *foil*.' (A. B. E.)
- Folks**, *sb., pec.* friends. 'They'd use to be such *folks*, I don't know whativver's made 'em two.'
- Foot-ale**, *sb.* *Vide Footing.*
- Foot-bridg**, *sb.* a bridge for foot-passengers only.
- Foot-horse**, *sb.* in ploughing, the horse nearest the plough.
- Footing**, *sb.* a fine levied on a new-comer. A stranger looking on at workmen engaged in their work will generally be asked to 'pay his *footing*,' or 'stand his *foot-ale*.' A workman is also often expected to pay his *footing* on joining a gang.
- Foot-ley**, *sb.* the lowest 'land' in a grass field. *Vide Hadley.*
- Footling**, *adj., i. q.* **Footy**, *q. v.* 'I remember you a little *footlin*' thing.' The 'oo' is *pron.* as in 'boot.'
- Foot-pad**, *sb., var. pron.* of 'foot-path.'
- Foot-up**, *v. a.* to add up an account or other reckoning.
- Footy**, *adj.* diminutive ; undersized ; helpless ; insignificant. 'How *footy* you are !'
- Fooz-ball**, *sb., i. q.* **Fuz-ball**, *q. v.*
- For all**, *adv.* notwithstanding ; maugre ; in spite of. '*Fur all* a's a paa'son, a doon't justly knoo 'aow to tackle a o'd wench loike may.' 'She would *for all* anything go for a little walk.'—*Letter penes Ed.* 1879.
- Force**, *v. a.* to compel ; oblige. 'Ah sul ba *foa'ced* to goo my-sel.'
- Fore-buck**, *sb.* the top rail or ledge at the front of a cart or waggon. A frame is sometimes fixed upon it so as to allow of a larger load being carried. This is called a 'false *fore-buck*.'
- Fore-milk**, *sb.* the milk first given before the **Strappings**, *q. v.*
- Forgive**, *v. n.* to thaw.
- For good**, *adv.* finally ; entirely. 'A's gon *for good* this toime.' '*For good* and all' is a frequent amplification of the phrase.
- Form**, *sb.* the 'tone', breeding, manners or fashion which obtain general acceptance in good society. The common modern phrases, 'good *form*,' 'bad *form*,' &c., smack apparently of the slang of the turf ; but although they may have travelled *viâ* Newmarket and Epsom, I believe that they are genuine idiomatic English. I have heard a shabby action condemned by an old farmer in the words, 'Ah doon't call that proper *form*,' and perhaps 'general acceptance' is the nearest synonym for the word in the following quotation.
 "That he may bring out of *form* and out of estimation and room the institution of the Lord's supper and Christ's cross."—*LAT. Serm. VI. p. 72.*

Forshame, *v. n.* (†) to have the face. ‘Ar gel up an’ shay says, “Masster,” shay says, “Ah’n biled that theer lobster-thing as yew’n brought, an’ it’s gon as red as housen,” shay says, “an’ ah couldn’ *forsheam* to dish it oop.”

For why, *conj.* why, and sometimes also, because.

“*For quhy* he wold nocht schew me quhat he hicht.”

Launcelot, 2290.

‘*Fur-why* did Oi hit ‘im? Whoy, *fur-why* a ‘ot may foost.’

Fou’ (‘ou’ *pron.* like ‘ow’ in ‘cow’), *adj., var. pron.* of ‘foul;’ dirty; ugly. ‘The roods are *fou’*,’ i. e. the roads are muddy. ‘Surs, shay’s a *fou’* wench.’

Foul, *adv.* To fall *foul* of a thing is to fall against or stumble on it accidentally; to fall *foul* of a person is to vituperate or assault him purposely.

Frail, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘flail.’

Frame, *v. n.* to promise ill or well, used especially of young animals, calves, colts, puppies, children, &c.; also, to set to work; contrive; manage to do a thing. ‘A cain’t *freem* to dew noothink as a’d ought.’

Franze, *v. n.* to fly in a passion.

Franzical, *adj., i. q.* **Franzy**, *q. v.*

Franzy, *adj.* passionate; irritable; hasty.

“But I dare say ye warn a *franzy*, for ye look as if ye’d ne’er been angered i’ your life.”—*Adam Bede*.

‘A’s very *franzy*,’ said a woman of her husband, ‘but not a bad temper.’

Freasty, *adj.* unclean; unwashen; frowzy. ‘Ah’m so *freasty* ah’ll go wesh me.’

Free-board, *sb.* a strip of land surrounding the fence of an estate, belonging to the estate, but which the owner has no right to enclose, and over which the holder of the adjacent land possesses certain rights. In a case mentioned in Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, the *free-board* was two and a-half feet wide, while round a large estate at Glenfield it is about twenty feet. The term *free-board*, ‘*frith-bordus*,’ or ‘*fribordus*,’ is one recognized in the law-dictionaries, and is synonymous with one meaning of ‘buck-leap,’ ‘deer-leap,’ or ‘hart-leap.’

Frem, *adj.* lusty; vigorous; lush; succulent; abundant. Drayton makes the Vale of the Red Horse brag how—

“My *frim* and lusty flank

Her bravery then displays.”—*Pol.* XIII.

‘As *frem* as a radish.’ ‘The rooks are very *frem* this year.’ ‘The water is quite *frem*.’ said of a brook flooded after rain.

French magpie, *sb.* the greater spotted woodpecker, *picus topia*.

- Fresh**, *adj.* rather drunk. The word represents the first stage beyond 'merry' in the direction of dead-drunk.
- Fridge**, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var.* of 'fray,' to rub; chafe. 'The velvet got a little *fridged* by travelling.' 'They put linen on the horse after clipping to prevent the flannel *fridging* his coat.' 'Them stockings won't *fridge* you so much as coarser ones.'
- Fridgel**, *v. a.* and *n.*, *i. q.* **Fridge** and **Friggle**, *q. v.*
- Frigabob**, *sb.* anything dancing up and down; jerking from side to side; moving about rapidly, &c. A maid-servant watching the interior mechanism of a piano while it was being played on, exclaimed, 'Lor, look at *frigabobs*!'
- v. n.* to dance or jerk up and down, &c. A Nailstone farmer speaking of stocking-machines, expressed a sentiment which will appeal to all political economists. 'Ah 'eet to 'ear them damned crinkum-crankums *a-frigabobbin*.'
- Friggle**, *v. n.* to be tediously or minutely particular about anything; trifle with; 'potter' over. 'The cheese wouldn' ha' bin so good if the missus 'ad bin at hum. Shay *friggles* so loong at it.'
- Friggling**, *part. adj.* frivolous; trifling; insignificant.
 "Those little *frigging* things take a deal o' time."—*Adam Bede*, c. 21.
 'Whoy, his cuff lassts a loong toime?' 'Yis, it een't no *frigglin*' cold.'
- Frim**, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Frem**, *q. v.*
- Frit**, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'fright;' frightened; frightened. 'Ow ye *frit* me!'
- Friz**, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'freeze;' froze; frozen. 'It *friz* toight lasst noight.'
- Frizzle**, *v. a.* to fry. Johnson only gives the word in the sense of 'to curl,' &c.
- Frog-stool**, *sb.* toad-stool.
- Frowsty**, *adj.*, *var.* of 'freasty;' frowzy; fusty; foul.
- Frumety**, *sb.* baked wheat, or sometimes pearl-barley, boiled in milk thickened with flour, with sugar and dried currants. Eggs are sometimes added, and a proportion of small raisins.
- Fruz**, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'freeze;' froze; and frozen.
- Fub**, or **Fudge**, *v. n.* In playing at marbles, to thrust the hand forward in shooting the taw. Generally speaking, in the 'knuckle-up' game, *fubbing* is permissible, but not in the 'knuckle-down' game. The word is merely a *var. pron.* of 'fob,' and probably meant simply to cheat before it was restricted to this particular kind of cheating. *Vide* Forby, *s. v.* and *Halliwel*.
- Fudge**, *sb.* lying nonsense; poetic or other fiction.

v. a., i. q. Fub, q. v.; also to 'cram,' in the sense of making a person believe a lie. *Vide Fadge and Fodge.*

Full, *adv.* in 'full-bang,' 'full-bunt,' 'full-drive,' 'full-tilt,' &c., with the utmost speed and violence.

adj. a frisky horse, over-fed and under-worked, is said to be 'full of itself.'

Fullock, *v. a., i. q. Fub, q. v.* also, to kick; rush; knock. 'Ah'll fullock ye ovver!'

sb. a violent rush; fall; blow, &c. 'A coom daown wi' such a fullock.' 'The water coom out wi' a fullock.'

Fulth, *sb.* fulness; full growth; perfection, as applied to flowers, &c.

Fun, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'find;' found. *Vide* 'Introd.'

Fur, *adv., var.* of 'far.'

Fur-about, *adv.* greatly; by far. 'That's the noighest wee, fur-abaout,' i. e. much the nearest way.

Furder, *adv., var.* of 'further.'

Furlong, *sb.* Spelman's definition *s. v.* is in most instances precisely applicable to this indefinite superficial measure:—

"Campi seu prati area spatiosa, plurimas continens acras (i. jugera) quæ seriatim adjacentes, pariter incipiunt et pariter desinunt, sulcique longitudine concluduntur."

"On the *furlong* next Hinckley Balke six lands . . . On Nether Brere *furlong* four lands . . . On Stoney Meere *furlong* three leyes and hades . . . On the same *furlong* five lands and hades . . . On Stonney Hill *furlong* six lands and hades," &c., &c. — *Terrier of Claybrook Glebe, 1638.*

Furmety, *sb., i. q. Frumety, q. v.*

Furridge, *v. n., var. pron.* of 'forage,' to hunt about; search eagerly; ransack.

Furrin, and **Furriner**, *adj.* and *sb., var. pron.* of 'foreign' and 'foreigner.'

Fussy, *adj.* busy; thronged. 'The shops 'll be quite full and *fussy.*'

Fut, *sb., var. pron.* of 'foot.'

"With that thing in thy *fut*
Thou hast prickèd my gut."

Dragon of Wantley.

Futtings, *sb.* footmarks or tracks.

Fuz, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'friz,' to curl the hair loosely, in a rough, untidy manner.

Fuz-ball, *sb.* puff-ball, *lycoperdon.*

Fuzzy, *adj.* rough; shaggy; unkempt; curled loosely.

Gab, *sb.* mouth ; fluency ; garrulity ; flux of words.

Gad, *v. n.* to run madly about : said of cattle stung by the gad-fly.

Gaffer, *sb.* the master of the house ; farm, &c. In this sense, the word is much more common on the Warwickshire border than elsewhere. Also, the foreman of a gang of workmen or labourers ; the head, master, or principal in any business, equivalent to the Yankee 'boss.' A turnpike man said he was going to see his *gaffer*, meaning the man who farmed the toll, and put him in the post of gate-keeper.

Gain, *adj.* handy ; near ; convenient ; also, good-tempered ; willing ; obliging.

"Ever the *geynest* gatis to goo to the sothe."

Wm. of Palerne, 4189.

"They told me it was a *gainer* way."—LAT. *Serm.* IX. p. 149.

Gainly, *adv.* handily ; readily ; quickly ; soon.

"Whan he *geinliche* was greithed."

Wm. of Palerne, 744.

Galled, *part.* having the hair rubbed off, like a dog with the mange, &c. ; also, applied to land having patches on which the crop has not grown or has been withered.

"With some *gal'd* Truncke ballac'd with straw and stone."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 5.

Gallivanting, *part.* 'flirting ;' 'philandering ;' love-making.

Gallow-balk, or **Gallows-balk**, *sb.* the iron contrivance shaped something like a gallows on which pots, &c., are hung with pot-hooks over a fire. The top and bottom of the upright bar fit into sockets so as to form a hinge, thus allowing the pot to be brought forward off the fire without taking it from the hook.

Gallows, *adj.* and *adv.* mischievous ; roguish ; wanton ; wicked, as if the person to whom it is applied were qualifying for the gallows. As an *adv.* it is often used as a superfluous intensitive. 'A's a *gallus* o'd snek-i'-the-gress.' 'A wur to' *gallus* quick for 'im.'

Gally (*pron.* gauly), *adj.*, *i. q.* **Galled**, *q. v.*

Gambole, *v. n.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'gambol,' to turn a somersault ; a somersault.

Gambrel, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Cambrel**, *q. v.* "Soon crooks the tree that good *gambrel* would be."—RAY, *PROV.*

Gangling, *adj.* awkwardly long in stature ; ill-made and uncouth.

Cotg. gives "A tall ill-favoured *gangrel*, *longue-eschine*, *trente-costes*."

Gashly, *adj.* and *adv.*, *var.* of 'ghastly,' pale ; wan. 'The choild dunna same ill, loike, oon'y a lukes so *gashly*.'

Gather, *v. a.* and *n.* a term of art in the cheese-dairy. 'Gather the curd in the pan' means, sink the curd under a bowl in the pan, and ladle off the whey from it ; also, to collect money. 'They've agooin' raound to *gether* for 'im.'

Gathering-tub, *sb.* a tub used in brewing, into which the whole brewing of beer is poured.

Gattards, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'gatewards,' towards the gate. 'Will ye goo a-gattards wi' me?' *i. e.* 'will you accompany me as far as the gate on my way home?' 'Ah mut ba a-gooin' gattards.'

Gauby, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'gaby,' simpleton; a gaping noodle.

Gauly, or **Gawley**, *sb.* a blockhead.

Gaum, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'gum' (?), to make sticky; daub; slobber.

"And when he had squeezed her and *gaum'd* her untill
The fat of her face ran down like a mill."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 159.

Frequently used with 'bawm' and 'slawm.'

Gaummy, *adj.* gummy; sticky.

Gaunt, *adj.* emaciated; cadaverous; reduced in strength as well as flesh; thin.

"He looks as *gaunt* and pin'd as he that spent
A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 100.

'A's becoom so *gaunt* an' feent,' or 'So *gaunt* an' loo,' is a very common report of a patient's condition.

"She had no woman at her travail, and was delivered of three children at a birth. She wrung their necks and cast them into a water, and so killed her children. Suddenly she was *gaunt* again, and her neighbours suspecting the matter caused her to be examined, and she granted all."—LAT. *Serm.* XI. p. 190.

Gawky, *adj.* awkward; ungainly.

sb. an awkward, ungainly person.

Gawm, *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Gaum**, *q. v.*

Gawming, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Gawky**, *q. v.*

Gawn, *sb.*, *var.* of 'gallon' (?), a milking lade; any vessel for lading out a liquid.

Gawney, *sb.* a simpleton. '*Sawney-gawney*' is another more emphatic form.

Gawp, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'gape,' to open eyes and mouth in stupid wonder. 'What's the fule *gawpin*' at?'

Gear, *sb.* matter; stuff.

"This is a right pilgrimage, but there is strange *gear* in it; yea, such *gear*, that if I should say it of my own head, you would not believe me, you would say I lie; for it agreeth not with our mother wit; we cannot compass this *gear* with our natural wit."—LAT. *Serm.* XXVI. p. 471.

Geck, *sb.* a noodle. "A bubble easily imposed upon," says Johnson, referring to *Twelfth Night*, V. i.

“Where’s the use of a woman having brains of her own if she’s tackled to a *geck* as everybody’s a-laughing at?”—*Adam Bede*.

Gedd, *sb.* a disease in sheep of which giddiness is the most marked symptom.

Gee, *v. n.* to agree; suit; co-operate; tally.

excl. *Vide* **Horse-language**.

Gee-gee, *sb.* a child’s name for a horse.

Gee-ho, *adj.* (?) *gee-ho*, or, as it is sometimes written, G. O., ploughing is ploughing with a pair of horses abreast. The term is technical, not dialectal.

Gen, *p.* and *p. p.* of ‘give,’ gave or given. ‘A *gen* me tuppence.’ ‘Oi *gen* it ’im.’

Gentle, *sb.* a grub or maggot.

Cotg. gives “A *gentil* or magot, *tarmée*.”

It has been suggested that Izaak Walton intentionally committed a pun when he termed angling the ‘*gentle* craft.’

Ger, *v. n.* and *a.*, *var.* of ‘get.’ ‘Moy oy, surry lad, yo’ll hae’t when yo’ *ger* ’um!’ This, said in an authoritative tone to a guileless youth, naturally elicits the question, ‘Wot fur?’ when the correct retort is: ‘For breekin’ the bottle an’ spillin’ the rum!’ ‘*Gerraout!*’ *i. e.* ‘get out!’ means, ‘don’t do that!’ ‘leave off!’

Giddy, *adj.* Lambs and sheep are said to be *giddy* when they take to turning round in an aimless sort of way, sometimes dropping down after one or two turns. This is a symptom of what is called ‘water on the brain,’ or ‘the gedd,’ really indicating, I am told, the presence of entozoa in the brain. When the animal is killed, as it generally is on manifesting this gyratory tendency, the meat is known as ‘*giddy* lamb,’ or ‘*giddy* mutton,’ and is considered rather a delicacy.

Gie, *v. a.*, *var.* of ‘give.’

Giff-gaff, *phr.* bribery and corruption, frequently personified as in the passage from *Latimer*.

“They follow bribes. Somewhat was given to them before, and they must needs give somewhat again, for *Giffe-gaffe* was a good fellow. This *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice. They follow gifts.”—*LAT. Serm. IX.* p. 140.

A farmer said to me in reference to a *douceur* which his landlord’s agent appeared to expect, ‘Chiff-chaff, feer an’ squeer, that’s roight enew, but this ’ere *giff-gaff* grease i’ fist sort o’ woo’k doon’t dew for may.’

Gifts, *sb.* white specks on the finger-rails. *Vide Bk. s. v.*

Gilliver, *sb.*, *var.* of ‘gilliflower,’ wall-flower, *cheiranthus*.

Gilt, *sb.* a spayed sow, or a young one which has not yet farrowed.

Gimmer (*g* hard), *sb.* a female sheep of a year old.

Gin, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'give.'

Ging, *sb.*, *var.* of 'gang,' a company; troop.

"Rock and Rollo every way
Who still led the rusticke *ging*,
And could troule a roundelay
That would make the fields to ring."

DRAYTON, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

· The wull *ging* on 'em.'

Give, *v. n.* to yield; become damp; to thaw. 'This wall *gives*.
'The cloth *gives*.' 'It *gives* a bit this mornin'.'

Give over, *v. n.* to desist; stop.

"She blush'd, she frown'd, and cry'd, 'Give o'er!'"

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 146.

Cotg. has "to *give over*, *desister*."

Gizzle, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'giggle.' 'Shay's a silly, *gizzlin'* thing.'

Glaver, *v. n.*, and *a.*, *var.* of 'glower,' to frown; scowl; look with angry disfavour on.

"When grand Mæcenas casts a *glauering* eye
On the cold present of a Poesie."—HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

Also, to flatter, generally used in connection with 'slaver,' and
pron. 'glav'rin' an' slav'rin', 'glauv'rin' an' slauv'rin', or 'glob'rin'
an' slob'rin'.

Glavering, *sb.* flattery; 'blarney'; palaver.

Glede, *sb.* a hot glowing coal or ember; a clear fire without flame.

Gleg, *sb.* a cast or squint. 'A's got a *gleg* in 'is oy.'

Glent, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'glean,' seldom used except in the term '*glent*
corn,' which is universal. 'It's oon'y *glent-corn* bread as yo'll get.'

Glide, *v. n.* to slide on the ice.

sb. a slide on the ice.

Gloo, *sb.*, *var.* of 'glow,' white heat. 'The *glodes* are all of a *gloo*.'

Glooming, *part. adj.* glowing; burning hot. An invalid describing
her symptoms, said she felt a '*glooming* coldness,' *i. e.* a feverish
sensation of heat and chill.

Gloomy, *adj.* glowing; burning hot. '*Gloomy*' in its ordinary
sense is sometimes 'gleumy,' but more often 'glompy,' or
'gloompy.'

Glopping, *sb.* a palpitation. 'When ah heerd 'im a-coomin', it
brought a sooch a *gloppin'* ovver me ah couldn' 'airdly spake.'

Glum, *adj.* sullen; morosely silent; gloomy. Possibly an adjectival
use of the *sb.* 'gloom.'

Glumpy, *adj.*, *var.* of 'gloomy,' *i. q.* **Glum**.

Gnag, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var.* of 'gnaw,' in which sense it is frequently
used. It is still more commonly used, however, in its metaphorical

sense, to fret or worry pertinaciously as a dog gnaws at a big bone. Thanks to *Punch*, the word in the latter sense, and spelt 'nag,' has been re-adopted into familiar literary English during the last few years. 'The Naggletons,' immortalized by Mr. Punch, incidentally afford a good example of the method of nomenclature which has enriched the language with the words 'simpleton,' 'sneaksby,' 'lushington,' &c.

Gnaggle, *v. a.* and *n.* frequentative form of 'gnag,' or 'gnaw.' *Vide* Gnag.

Go, *v. n.*, *pec.* to go to; the *prep.* being almost invariably omitted before the name of a place. 'Are yew a-gooin' Le'ster?' 'A goes Hinckley Tuesdays.' Also, to strike the hour, &c. 'It'—the clock—'meks a sooch a huzzin' an' a buzzin' when it's a-gooin' to goo.'

"Don't you know church begins at two, and its gone half after one a'ready."—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

'Theer's ten on 'em,' 'It's joost gon seven on 'em,' &c., are very common in connection with the striking of the hours.

'To go like a thacker' is a very common simile for setting to work in earnest, and the movements of a thatcher at work, now, unfortunately, a rare sight, certainly do convey a vivid notion of activity.

'Go-look!' (*pron.* ga-leuk) is a phrase of supreme contempt, ordinary decency declining to supply the ellipsis. I remember reading of a parliamentary orator of, I think, the seventeenth century, who actually 'told Mr. Speaker he might go look,' but I have lost the reference.

'Go to pot,' is a *phr.* common in all parts of the country, and of considerable antiquity.

"They that pertain to God, that shall inherit everlasting life, they must go to the pot, they must suffer here."—*LAT. Serm. XXV.* p. 466.

Gob, *sb.* spittle; expectoration.

v. a. to spit out; expectorate.

Gobling. I find this word in a list of words collected by the late Rev. J. M. Gresley at Over Seile, but it is one with which I am unacquainted.

Goldfinch, *sb.* the yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*, L., the true goldfinch being called a 'proud tailor.'

Gollop, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'gulp.'

Gomeril, *sb.* a fool; generally, but by no means exclusively, a she-fool.

Good, *adj.* and *adv.* much. 'As good as a couple o' moile funder abaout.' 'A didn't foire at me,' said a poacher on trial with regard to a keeper who had taken him into custody, 'but ah reckon as a did as good.'

Good-cheap, *adj.* cheap, *bon marché*.

“To provide for the poor, to see victuals *good-cheap*.”—LAT.
Serm. XII. p. 215.

Good-dear-a-me! *interj.* dear me! oh dear!

Gooding, *p.* going a-gooding is going round from house to house collecting money, fruit, victuals, &c., as on St. Clement's day. At Market Bosworth the song sung on St. Clement's day by the boys who go *gooding* runs thus:—

“St. Clement's, St. Clement's, St. Clement's is here :
Apples and pears are very good cheer ;
One for St. Peter and one for St. Paul,
And three for Him who made us all.
Up with the kettle and down with the pan !
Give us some apples and we will be gone !”

Goodish, *adv.* and *adj.* good with a qualification more apparent than real. ‘A *goodish* few,’ ‘a *goodish* many,’ ‘a *goodish* lot,’ &c., are formulas in universal use

Goose-gog, *sb.* a gooseberry, *Ribes grossularia*.

Gore, *sb.* a piece of land forming an acute-angled triangle. When a field, the sides of which are straight but not parallel, is divided into ‘lands’ or ‘leys,’ the angular piece at the side is called a *gore* or *pike*. *Gore* is a familiar word among dressmakers for a piece of stuff of the same shape.

“A piece of meadow lyeing in High Cross Close called Bull *Gore*.” “On Swallow *Gore* Balk furlong, seventeen lands butting East and West.”—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*.

Gorse, *sb.* furze.

Gorse-hatch, *sb.* the wheat-ear, *Motacilla aenanthæ*, L.

Gorse-hook (*pron.* gossuk), *sb.* a bill-hook, primarily one for cutting gorse.

Gorse-linnet, *sb.* the common linnet, *Linaria linota*.

Gosh, *excl.* ‘*Gosh* dock it!’ ‘By *Gosh*!’ &c., are among the commonest substitutes for more out-spoken profanity.

Goss, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘gorse.’

“The *goss* was all sold some years ago.”—WHITE'S *Gazetteer of Leicestershire*, s. v. *Birstall*.

This spelling is also authorized in sundry old Acts of Parliament.

Goss-hatch, **Goss-hook**, **Goss-linnet**. *Vide* **Gorse-hatch**, &c.

Gossip, *sb.* a godfather or godmother. I remember this primary meaning of the word in common use, but it is rapidly becoming obsolete. ‘Who were the *gossips*?’

Goster, *v. n.* to brag; swagger; bluster. ‘Shay's a sooch a *gosterin* wumman.’

Gosterer, *sb.* a braggart; swaggerer; blusterer.

Gostering, *sb.* swagger; braggadocio.

Gotten, *p. p.* of 'get.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

"Church? nay, I'n gotten summat else to think on."—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

Gouge (*pron.* gowge), *v. a.* to scratch pieces out with the nail or talon. 'Shay lugged 'im, an' shay gowged 'im.'

Grab, *v. a.* to seize; catch firm hold of. 'My dog *grabbed* it in a minute.'

Graff, *sb.* the depth of earth dug at one stroke of a grafting-tool; also, the earth thrown out at one stroke. A *graff* is to a grafting-tool precisely what a 'spit' is to a spade.

Grafting-tool, *sb.* a spade with a narrow tapering blade shaped somewhat like a gouge, used in draining, digging graves, &c.

Graft, and **Grafting-tool**, *i. q.* **Graff** and **Grafting-tool**, *q. v.*

Grass-cock, *sb.* a small cock of hay. *Vide* **Hay**.

Grattle, *v. n.* frequentative of 'grate,' to click, or strike together. 'The horse's heels *grattle*.'

Graunch, *v. n.* and *a., var.* of 'crunch' and 'scrunch,' to crush or grind with a noise; crash. 'I'm sure it freezes, for I heard the ice *graunching* under the wheels of the carriage.'

sb. a 'crunch' or crash, often used to describe the sensation of having a tooth extracted.

Graves, *sb.* "the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles" (JOHNSON). This is correct, but the word is inseparably connected in the average mind with the maggots which thrive so fatly and multitudinously in refuse tallow, and form such excellent bait for nearly all kinds of white fish.

Graze, *v. n.* to keep cattle at grass.

"The friends of a young gentleman are desirous of placing him with an agriculturist of eminence, who also *grazes* considerably, is married and a member of the Church of England."—*Adv. in the 'Midland Counties Herald,'* Nov. 30, 1861.

Greasy (*pron.* greezy or graizy), *adj.* slippery, like wet clay land or a muddy pavement.

Great, *adj., phr.* 'by the great,' applied to work of any kind means 'by the piece.'

"And what wages every workman or Labourer shall take *by the great*, for the mowing, reaping, or threshing," &c.—*Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 4.*

adj., pec. intimately allied by friendship; possessing influence with.

"He is *great* with Sir Thomas Parry."—*Letter of Ro. Heyricke*, 1613, quoted in *Nic. Leic.* 1, II. 340.

Great guns, *phr.* magnates; great folks.

“He,” the Devil, “hath great ordnance and artillery; he hath great pieces of ordnance, as mighty kings and emperors, to shoot against God’s people to persecute or kill them: Nero, the great tyrant who slew Paul, and other. Yea, what great pieces hath he had of bishops of Rome, which have destroyed whole cities and countries, and have slain and burnt many! What great guns were those!”—LAT. *Serm.* III. p. 27.

Greaves, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Graves**, *q. v.*

Greedy, *adj.* covetous; niggardly. ‘Shay’s that *greedy*, shay’s welly clammed her-sen.’

Green linnet, *sb.* the green-finch, *Fringilla chloris*.

Grin, *v. n.*, *phr.* ‘*Grin* and abide,’ and ‘*grin* o’ the wrong side,’ are phrases known, I believe, over the whole country in some form or other. A dentist’s victim gave me the following instance of the use of both:—‘Soo the doctor, a lukes at my tooth a bit, an’ begins a-brevetin’ abaout among his bench o’ tules, an’ a says, “tell ye what, Joo,” a says, “yo’ mut *grin* an’ *aboid* this turn.” Soo ah says, “Ah can’t grin if ye doon’t lave me noo tooshes,” ah says, Soo a says, “Ah, but yo’ can, Joo,” a says, “yo’ can *grin* o’ the *wroong* *soide*!”’ ‘oo’ in ‘soo,’ and ‘Joo’ *pron.* as in ‘fool;’ in ‘tooth,’ ‘tooshes,’ and ‘wroong’ as in ‘foot.’

Grindlestone (‘i’ *pron.* as in ‘bit’), *sb.*, *var.* of ‘grindstone.’

Grinstone, *sb.*, *id.*

Grip, *sb.* a trench or furrow; a surface drain. ‘The made-ground had sagged where they had laid down the gas-piping, and left a *grip* more than half across the road.’

“Or in a *grip*, or in the fen.”—*Havelok*, 2102.

Groudly, *adj.* grumbling; discontented. ‘Shay were a *groudly* wunman.’

Ground, *sb.*, *phr.* ‘to go to ground’ = *album dejicere*.

Ground-sill, *sb.* threshold.

Grouse, *sb.* gravel.

Grousy, *adj.* gravelly; sandy.

Grudgeons, or **Grudgings**, *sb.* a sort of bran. *Vide Meal*. It is a little doubtful whether ‘*grudging*’ in the following quotation is a *part.* or a *sb.*, but the metaphor is clearly borrowed from the mill.

The Diurnal-maker “hath the *grudging* of History, and some yawnings accordingly.”—CLEAVELAND, *Chars.*, p. 216.

Grumpy, *adj.* hard; stiff. ‘It fruz hard at ten, an’ the graound wur quoite *grompy*.’

Guides, *sb.* tendons; sinews.

Gumption, *sb.* intelligence; perception; tact; common sense. A word universally recognized.

Gumptious, *adj.* possessing 'gumption.'

Gurgle, *sb.* gullet. "He had hardly said the words, 'may God strike me dumb,' when his tongue slipped down his *gurgle*."—Report of an event said to have happened at Hinckley in 1847. In the seventeenth century the story belonged, I think, to Braintree in Essex.

Gurry, *sb.* an inward rumbling of the bowels from flatulence. 'I had a such a *gurry* come on me as if I hadn't eaten nothink of a fortnit.'

Haap, *excl.* a call for cows. 'When I was a b'y they'd use to call the cows with a "*haap*," now they call 'em wi' a "*hoop*."'

Hack, *v. a.* to use the rake in haymaking with a peculiar sharp action; also, called to 'chop.' *Vide* **Hay**.

Cotg. gives a variation of the word: "to *hatch* or *hatchel* flax, *serancier du lin*."

Hackney, *v. a.* as applied to horses; to 'hack'; to ride quietly. 'A'll dew very well to droive, but a een't seafe to 'ackney no loonger.'

Hade, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'head.' *Vide* **Haid**.

Hadley, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'head-ley,' the upper 'land' in a grass field, the lower one being called the 'foot-ley.' Both as a rule run at right angles to the rest of the 'lands' in a field.

"In the New Close a *hadley* and footeley butting North and South, the Town Hill furlong West, the Constable's piece East."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.

Had ought, *v. n.* ought.

Hag, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'hack.' *Vide* **Hack** and **Hay**.

Hagg, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'egg,' to incite; urge; instigate; provoke. 'Doon't ye *hagg* him on.'

Hagging, *part. adj.* fatiguing; trying; fagging; also, aggravating, or what the Londoner calls 'urging.' 'I've walked all the way, and don't want to come again, it's so *hagging*.' 'It's very *haggin*' when you'n no servants.'

Haid, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'head' = headland. *Vide* **Adland**. '*Haid*s' and 'adlands' are both, I believe, common throughout Leicestershire, but the former belongs more particularly to the S.E., and the latter to the N.W.

"On Stonny Meere furlong three leyes and *hades* butting North and South, the Meere West, William Wright's land East."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.

Hail-fellow, *excl.* used adjectively; on intimate terms of familiarity.

"Now man, that earst *Haile-fellow* was with beast."

HALL, *Sat.* III. 1.

Hairough, *sb.* goose-grass; catchweed; clivers; *Galium aparine*.
Vide Erriff.

Hait! *excl.* a cry of command to horses. *Vide Horse-language.*

Hally, *ppr. n., var.* of 'Harry.' 'Hal' is generally the abbreviation of 'Alfred.'

Hames, *sb.* the pieces of bent wood let into the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are fastened.

"The *haumes* of a draught-horse's collar, *les attelles*."—*COTG.*

Ham-gams, *sb.* antics; tricks. 'A's bin at some o' his *hamgams* agen.'

Hammer, *v. a., pec.* to beat severely; murder. 'Did you hear me talk about *hammering* anyone?' This was a question asked in cross-examination of a witness by a prisoner on trial for *shooting* a toll-keeper in 1847.

Han, *v. a. and aux., var.* of 'have.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Hance, *v. a.* to give 'hansel' or earnest-money. 'I hope, ma'am, you'll *hance* me,' said a new-come servant to her mistress, who immediately gave her the usual compliment of half-a-crown.

Hand-hook, *sb.* a hook used by butchers with which the breast of an ox, sheep, calf, &c., is broken back into form for cooking.

Hand-over-head, *phr.* inconsiderately; indiscriminately; without calculating consequences.

"I would not have men to be sworn to them, and so addict as to take *hand-over-head* whatever they say."—*LAT. Serm. XIII.* p. 218.

"And again sent other servants to bid guests to his bridal, *hand-over-head*, come who would."—*Ib., Serm. XV.* p. 284.

"They rusht into the fight and fought *hand-over-head*."—*Quoted from 'Havillan' in Weaver's Fun. Mon., St. Aldermanbury, and in Winstanley, who makes 'Hamillan' an early poet, Lives of the Poets,* p. 17.

Hand-running, *adv.* 'running;' in succession; uninterruptedly; without intermission.

Hands-chare, or **Hand's-chair**, *sb.* an 'odd job;' a bit of work. 'I have no one to do a *hand's-chare* for me,' *i. e.* no one to assist in doing the necessary work of the house.

Handsome, *adj.* honourable; noble—as in the *phr.* '*handsome* is as *handsome* does.'

"Where are th' improvements? What our progresse? Where Those *handsome* acts that say that some men were?"

CLEAVELAND'S Poems, p. 140.

Handy, *adj.* near; contiguous; conveniently close to. 'Weer's Higgam?'—*i. e.* Higham—'Whoy, joost *'andy* to Stooke,' *i. e.* Stoke Golding.

Hang-nail, *sb., i. q.* **Agnail**, *q. v.*

“An *agnaille* or sore between the finger and nail, *onglée*.”—
CORG.

Hanse, *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Hance**, *q. v.*

Hansel, *v. a.* to pay earnest money on a bargain; also, to use anything lately acquired for the first time. *Vide Hance*.

sb. earnest-money; earnest.

“ . . . which as a *handsell* seas'd.”

DRAYTON, *Pol. Song*, XVIII.

Hantle, *sb.* a quantity of anything collected together, gold, sticks, potatoes; coal, &c. Also, a tussle, hand-to-hand encounter. ‘Ah cain’t tell ye what a *hantle* ah hed wi’ him:’ said a woman of a violent old man, disordered in mind.

Happen, *v. n.*, *pec.* to be by chance. ‘A’s ‘*appen*ed very lucky to get independent.’

adv. mayhap; perhaps; haply; very likely. ‘Do you think she’s gone home?’ ‘‘*appen*.’ A medical man had ordered a little gruel to be given to a poor woman, a patient, and calling next day he asked the husband if he had given his wife the gruel: ‘Yis,’ said he, ‘ah gen ’er the *grewel*.’ ‘And how much did she drink?’ ‘‘*Appen* three quart!’’ *Vide Mappen*.

Happen on, *v. a.* to find by chance; light upon.

“Who one day *happened on* some Jews.”—*The Life that now is*, p. 137.

Happy-go-lucky, *adj.* and *sb.* careless; easy-going; a good fellow of a reckless random disposition.

Hard cake, *sb.*, *phr.* hard measure; hard ‘lines.’

Hard cheese, *sb.*, *phr.*, *id.*

Hard-iron, *sb.* the spreading halbert-leaved orache, *Atriplex hastata*; also, the corn-ranunculus, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

Hard-of-hearing, *adj.* deaf. ‘A bit ‘*aard o’ earin’*,’ often means stone-deaf.

Hard on, *prep.* and *adv.* hard at work; in full swing; also, nearly; almost; used sometimes with a superfluous ‘for.’ ‘Ah’n bin *aard on* all dee.’ ‘Shay’s *aard on* at th’ o’d man from mornin’ to noight an’ noight till mornin’.’ Three formulas are about equally common for expressing the time when near the hour. ‘It’s *hard on* six o’clock.’ ‘It’s six o’clock, *hard on*,’ and ‘It’s *hard on* for six o’clock.’

Hard-set, *part. adj.* in difficulties; in a strait. ‘A’ll be *aard-set* to git it doon to-morra.’

Hare-shorn, *part. adj.* having a hare-lip. ‘A *hare-shorn* lip’ = a hare-lip, *i. e.* one *shorn* or slit like a hare’s.

Hark-back, *v. n.* to retrace one’s steps. A sporting phrase, very often metaphorically used.

Harp, *v. n.* to brood over; dwell upon (*Hamlet*. II. ii.; *Ant. and Cleo.* III. ii.; *Meas. for Meas.* V. i.; *Coriol.* II. iii.). ‘Shay *carped* o’ seein ’im again so mooch.’

Harry-long-legs, *sb.* daddy-long-legs, *Tipula oleracea*, L.

Hasky, *adj.* harsh; rough. ‘The skin is dry and *hasky*.’ *Vide Azzle.*

Hassock, *sb.* a tuft of coarse rank grass; an ant-hill; a **Tussock**, *q. v.*

Hassocky, *adj.* abounding in ‘hassocks.’

Hastener, *sb.* a contrivance of tin or wood lined with tin, placed before the fire to hasten the roasting of meat by reflecting the heat. A Dutch-oven is sometimes called a Dutch *hastener*.

Hat-bat, *sb.* the bloody bat, *Vespertilio noctula*, the largest English species.

Haulm (*pron.* aum), *sb.* the stem and leaves of cereals, beans, potatoes, turnips, &c.

Have, *v. aux.* to be. *Vide* ‘*Introd.*’

Haw, *sb.* the termination of the names of several places in the county. *Vide* ‘*Local Nom.*’

Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, vol. vi. preface, gives: “Háwe (*m*) in all probability, a look-out or prospect.”

In Leicestershire, however, the names point rather to *haga*, (*m*) = an enclosure made by a hedge.

Haw, Haw! *excl.*, *var.* of **Au, Au**, *q. v.* *Vide* also **Horse-language**.

Haw-buck, *sb.* a young or middle-aged man generally of robust constitution, and not below the rank of a yeoman, whose dress, appearance, and manners are palpably provincial. *Bk.* says, “I never met with this word out of the county”—Northamptonshire—“though it is common in it.” I have heard it often enough in Leicestershire, but always regarded it as an importation from Cockneydom.

Hay (*pron.* hee), *sb.* The process of haymaking may be thus described:—The mower, after arranging his scythe and *snead* by means of the *neb* in such a manner as to bring the blade to the proper angle, *slicks* his scythe with a *slickstone*, which he generally carries behind him in a holster attached to a leather girdle round his waist, and mows the grass. The grass falls under the scythe in *swaths*, which are then *tedded* out by the hay-makers. It is next *hacked* or *chopped* with a quick action of the rake into *windrows*, which are then made up into *grass-cocks*, and subsequently into larger cocks. It is then thrown into *staddle* and turned, and when it is sufficiently *swaled*, is put together and pitched with *pikles* into the waggon in which it is *carried*, the *hell-rake* gathering up what is left by the *pitchers* in the first instance. It is then unloaded and ricked. The sides of the rick are pulled, and the rick is finally topped up and *thacked*.

- Hayt!** *and Haytuh!* *excl.* used to horses; go over; turn to the right, or 'off' side. *Vide* **Horse-language**.
- Hazzle**, *v. n., i. q.* **Azzle**, *q. v.* Also, to dry slightly. 'If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle.' C. E. (Belgrave.)
- Head**, *phr.* 'Off his head' = deranged; out of his wits. 'If he didn't look after the pigs and cows he'd go off his head.'
- Head-ache**, *sb.* the common poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.
- Headlongs**, *adv.* headlong.
 "That's the road you'd all like to go, headlongs to ruin."—*Adam Bede*.
- Heap**, *sb., pec.* a large quantity. 'A heap of folks.' In the plural it is very commonly used for plenty, abundance, more than enough.
 "If we would credit his words, it should be given us abundantly upon heaps."—*LAT. Serm. XVI. p. 302.*
- Heart-alive!** *excl.* an exclamation of surprise.
- Hear-tell**, *v. n.* to hear spoken of; hear said. 'Nivver 'eerd tell o' noo sooch a thing.' 'Ah'n 'eern tell on it afoor.'
- Heart-whole** (*pron.* aart-ull), *adj.* sound in health and constitution. A son speaking of his aged mother, then 99, said to me (A. B. E.), 'She's quite well in health, she's heart-whole, but then she's stone-deaf; she answers so contrairy.'
- Heatful**, *adj.* hot; scorching. 'How heatful the fire is!'
- Hedge-jugg**, *sb.* the long-tailed tit, *Parus caudatus*; called also 'bottle-jugg.' *Vide* **Jugg**.
- Hedgy**, *adj.* eager; **Edgy**, *q. v.* 'A wur a very subtle-minded 'os, an' oncommon edgy. A'd goo at anythink!'
- Hee**, *var. pron.* of 'hay.' A common Leice-tershire saying is:
 "If the wind's i' the East of Easter-dee,
 Yo'll ha' plenty o' grass, but little good hee."
- Heel-rake**, *i. q.* **Hell-rake**, *q. v.*
- Heel-tap**, *sb.* the heel-piece of a shoe or boot. *Heel-tap*, in the sense of wine left in the glass undrunk, is so called from the resemblance in shape of the liquor to a heel-piece.
- Hell-rake**, *sb.* a large rake with long curved tines, which are now generally made of iron. *Vide* **Hay**.
- Helt**, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'hold.'
- Hen-flesh**, *sb.* 'goose-skin,' the skin when rough with cold, or the peculiar shuddering sensation which is popularly supposed to supervene when a goose walks over one's future grave.
- Here nor there**, *phr.* 'That's nayther 'eer nur theer,' nothing to the present purpose; irrelevant; superfluous.

Hern (*pron.* hers), *p.* *Vide* 'Introd.'

'Hern' = hers, of her, occurs in *Wyc.*, 4 Kings viii. 6; Dan. xiii. 33.

Hether, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'adder.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Hide, *sb.*, *pec.* the human skin. Cuddy sings:

"The keen cold blows through my beaten *hide*."

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 2.

'Moy *hoide!*' and 'Moy *hoide an' limbs!*' are very common as exclamations.

v. a. to beat; thrash. *Vide* Belt.

Hide-and-wink, *sb.* the game hide-and-seek.

"For he play'd with them at *hide-and-wink*,
And where he was they could not think."

Broadside Ballad by J. F. YATES, 1844.

Hide-hook, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Flesh-hook**, *q. v.*

Hidgel, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'higgle,' to deal in a small retail way, hence, to defraud on a petty scale. 'Ah 'eet sooch *hidgelin'* pidgelin' tricks.'

Hidgeler, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'higgler,' a petty dealer. 'Theer warn't noo boyers theer,' *i. e.* at a horse-fair, 'oon'y pidgelers an' *hidgelers*,' *i. e.* pedlars and higglers.

Hiding, *sb.* a beating; flogging. 'Ah gen 'im a good *hoidin'*.'

High-faluting, *sb.* and *part. adj.* bombast; rhodomontade; also, bombastic; turgid, *i. q.* **High-toltherum**. The author of *St. Abe and his Seven Wives* makes mention of a gentleman who "used to *faloot* upon emancipation."

Highth, *sb.*, *var.* of 'height.'

"For gladnes a foote in *hithe* gan purchase."

Partenay, 5045.

"*Heythe*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A tower of great *height*, strength, and excellent workmanship."
—BURTON, *Hist. of Leicestershire*, p. 15.

High-toltherum, *adj.* and *sb.* rubbishy; bombastic; 'run to seed, whether applied to nonsensical magniloquence, blatant folly, or a crop of grass. 'This hay is very *high-toltherum*.' 'Yo' nivver heerd a sooch a lot o' *high-toltherum* stuff.' My father happened to have a sermon by the late Rev. F. Merewether in his pocket at the time he first heard this word. The sermon had been sent by the author for the benefit of my father's criticism and comments, and it so happened, was the only piece of paper at hand when the word was used. Down it went accordingly in the margin of the sermon, and was still uneffaced when the sermon was returned. A few days afterwards Mr. Merewether saw my father, who enquired of him as an authority in such matters: 'Did you ever hear such an epithet as *high-toltherum* used? It seems to me a very odd word.'

'Yes,' said Mr. Merewether, producing the sermon with the unlucky marginal comment, 'a very odd word, and sometimes very oddly applied. I don't quite understand it *here*.'

Highty-tighty, *excl.* and *adj.* Hillo! what next? also, flighty; haughty. 'A *hoity-toity* sort of a body.'

Hike, and **Hike at**, *v. a.* to butt with the horns; to gore. 'Was he *hoiked* by a cow or kicked by a horse?' 'The cow *hiked at* my dog.'

Hill, or **Hill up**, *v. a.* to cover, or cover up. '*Hill*,' '*hille*,' and '*hele*,' are all in *Wyc.* 'Will you be *hilled up*?' *i. e.* covered with the bed-clothes.

Hilling, *sb.* bed-clothes; sheets; blankets; coverlid; any loose covering such as a horse-cloth. 'She hasn't got no *hilling* at all. '*Hiling*,' '*hylingis*,' &c., in *Wyc.*, are used for a *tent* as well as a covering. In Warwickshire, and on the Warwickshire border, the word is used for the covers of a book. 'Perhaps it is the *hilling* that makes it so expensive,' *i. e.* the binding. In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the '*lids*.'

Hing, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var.* of 'hang.'

Hing-post, *sb.* the post on which a gate or door hangs.

Hingy (*g* *pron.* soft), *adj.* applied to beer 'on the work,' 'on the ferment.' 'Bless ye, m'm,' said a drayman of a beer-barrel showing symptoms of internal disturbance, 'it's on'y a bit *hingy*.'

Hip, *v. a.*, *pec.* to vex; annoy. 'I were quite *hipped* about it.'

Hircle, *v. n.* to crouch; contract the body; nestle up close. 'Doon't sit theer, *hirclin'* ovver the foire.' 'Ah doon't loike the lukes o' that theer beast, it *hircles* up soo.' 'It is pritty to see the little uns run an' shove their 'eads in when they want to *hircle* in under the o'd hen.'

Hisn, *pr. his.* *Vide* 'Introd.'

His-sen, and **His-sens**, *pr. himself.* *Vide* 'Introd.'

Hit it, or **Hit it off**, *v. n.* to agree; suit. 'They nivver could *hit it off*, them tew.'

Hitter, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Itter**, *q. v.*

Hoast (*pron.* hoast, hoost ('oo' either as in 'fool' or as in 'foot'), and *sb.* a cough, generally used in relation to cattle, but not unfrequently in relation to 'Christians.' 'The mill-meado' allays gen the caows a *hust*.'

adj. hoarse; 'husky.'

v. n. to cough.

Hoasting, *sb.* a cough. 'Ah'd use to physic 'em for the *hustin*.'

Hob (*pron.* hub), *sb.* the flat ledge on each side of a grate within

the fireplace for placing kettles, &c., on. This sense of the word is, I believe, universal, but is not in *Johnson*. Also, the nave of a wheel, the 'box' of an axle.

Hock, *sb.* a shock; bush or mop of hair. 'They're laffin' at the man wi' the heery *hock*.' Also, a 'knuckle' of pork or bacon.

"A sav'ry *hock*,
Remnant of a fitch well dry'd,"

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 124.

Hod (generally *pron.* hud), *sb.* a box for coals set in a room; a coal-scuttle. *Vide* Coal-scuttle.

Hodgelling, *part.* hobbling.

Hodgells. This is another word in Mr. Gresley's list with which I am unacquainted, unless it be the equivalent of 'hobbles.' *Vide* last word.

Hog, *sb.* a yearling sheep. *Vide* Sheep.

Hoggerel, or **Hoggeril**, *sb., id.* 'Hoggerel street' is one of the main streets in Market Bosworth.

Hoik, and **Hoik at**, *v. a., i. q.* **Hike**, *q. v.*

Hold, *v. a., pec.* to continue. 'Way shall git the corn if it *hoolds* foine a few dees.' 'A'll git to wook agin, if a 'oo'd's better.' 'To *hold* one's own' is to maintain unimpaired one's usual state of health, dignity, independence, 'position,' in argument or fighting, &c.

Hollo, or **Hollo out**, *v. n., pec.* to cry out vociferously; caw; bark; bellow, &c. 'Ah picked him oop,' a jackdaw, 'an' a 'oller'd an' a 'oller'd—be 'anged if a didn' 'oller till a frit me.' 'The doogs begoon a-ollerin', i. e. the hounds began to give tongue. 'Oller' is frequently intensified by the addition of 'boller,' a word which only enjoys this parasitic sort of existence. 'They was a-ollerin' an' a-bollerin', yo' moight 'a 'eern 'em a moile off.'

Holt, *sb., var.* of 'hold.' 'Ketch 'olt!' 'They sey as it's a koind o' rheumatics, as yo' cain't git shut on when they'n wanst took *holt*.' Also, a holding of a discussion, a debate, dispute. 'I had several arguments and *holts* with him.' Also, an osier-bed, plantation, shrubbery, or small wood.

Homper, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'hamper,' to hinder; to 'bore.' 'Mr. — is a streenge person, a doos 'omper one soo.'

sb., var. pron. of 'hamper.'

Hoof it, *v. imp.* to trudge; go on foot. 'Way mut *hoof it*' ('oo' as in 'foot'). '*Hoof it!*' is often used for 'begone!' 'be off!' 'trudge!'

Hoot, *v. n.* to cry out; bawl; call; bark; bellow; caw, &c.; even to sing as birds.

"And Satyrs that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XI.

'A 'ewted 'em to coom in an' hev a glass.' 'Shay's ollus *a-ewtin'* affter me:' said a mother of a child. 'Ah 'eerd 'em *a-ewtin'* in the spinney,' *i. e.* the hounds after a fox. 'The boo'ds are *a-ewtin'* beautiful this mornin'.'

Hooting-bottle, *sb., i. q.* **Shouting-bottle**, *q. v.*

Hopper, *sb.* a seed-basket; the basket in which seed-corn is carried by the sower.

Hoppet, or **Hoppit**, *sb.* a small basket, generally oval, with a lid, in which labourers carry out their victuals for the day.

Hopple, *v. a.* to put 'hopples' on an animal.

Hopples, *sb.* straps or cords for fastening the fore-legs of animals together to prevent their straying. 'Blame the gel! shay's ollus slippin' her *hopples* an' fallin' to pieces.'

Horned cattle. The names of horned cattle at various ages are as follows:—Male: first year, *bull-calf*; second year, *yearling bull*; third and subsequent years, *bull*. When castrated, second and third year, *steer*; fourth and subsequent years, *bullock*, or *ox*. When castrated after the second year, *segg*. Female: first year, *heifer-calf*; second year, *yearling*; third year, *stirk* or *twinter*; fourth year, *heifer*; fifth and subsequent years, *cow*. Neuter, the undeveloped male often dropped as twin with a bull-calf, *martin*.

Horse, *sb., phr.* 'To ride the high *horse*' is to give one's-self airs, to assume a haughty manner. 'A rood the 'oigh 'os all the toime as if a'd run over ye, as praud as praud.'

Horse-language. In speaking to horses, the waggoner or ploughman uses:—

Hayt!	} to thiller or foot-horse	} go over! to the off side!
Hayt-uh!		
Gee!	} to fore-horse	} come over! to the near side!
Gee 'gen!		
Jig-gin!	} to fore-horse	} come over! to the near side!
Come other!		
Come over!	} to the rest of the team	} come over! to the near side!
Come ether!		
Au-au!	} to the rest of the team	} come over! to the near side!
Haw-haw!		
Gee!	} to start the team, or encourage them.	} come over! to the near side!
Come up!		
G' up!		
Get up!		
Wee!		
Way!	} halt!	} come over! to the near side!
Wo!		
Woo!	} go backwards!	} come over! to the near side!
Back!		
Gee back!	} go backwards!	} come over! to the near side!

'Soo, so-oo!' is the general greeting on going into the stable. 'Soo, so-oo!' 'gently!' 'stan!' 'stan' still!' 'wo-hey!' 'woo-ho!' are the general interruptions of the continuous hiss maintained while grooming. The names of horses are for the most part traditional. I suppose there is hardly a farm which does not number a 'Captain,' a 'Gilbert,' a 'Dobbin,' or a 'Duke' among its horses, or a 'Daisy,' a 'Betty,' or a 'Duchess' among its mares. 'Gilbert' is almost always a chestnut, 'Strawberry' a roan, and 'Dumpling' a dappled grey.

Horse-road, *sb.* the road-way for wheeled traffic, as distinguished from the pavement or side-walk.

Horse-sting, *sb.* the dragon-fly.

Hossacking, *sb.* hoarseness; huskiness.

Hot, *v. a.* to heat. 'There's no hot water, but I'll *hot* some.'
p. and *p. p.* of 'hit.' 'A 'ot may foost.'

Hot-ache, *sb.* the pain in the fingers and toes when suddenly warmed after being intensely cold.

Hotch, *v. a.* to hitch; to lift up. '*Hotch* it over your shoulder.'
sb. a lift up; a shove; push. 'Gie us a *hotch* up!'

Hotchel, *v. n.* to hobble. 'Ah cain't but joost *hotchel*.'

Hottle, *sb.*, *dimin.* of 'hood,' a fingerstall; a covering for the finger when hurt or sore.

Hot-water, *phr.* 'To be in *hot-water*' is to be at variance or on ill-terms with. 'A carries 'ot water wi' 'im wherivver a goos.'

House, *sb.*, *pec.* the common sitting-room in a farm-house or cottage, the 'best kitchen.'

House-end, *sb.* a favourite simile for anything large. 'Beard? Ah, as big as a 'aouse-end! A een't a man wi' a beard, a een't! A's a beard wi' a man ahoit it.'

Housen, *sb.* plural of 'house.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Housens, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Housings**, *q. v.*

House-place, *sb.* the common sitting-room in a farm-house or cottage.

Housings, *sb.* high leather flaps on horse-collars. They were originally intended to turn back over the shoulders in rain, probably rather to protect the cart-saddle than the horse, but were subsequently made rigid, and having thus become useless are now fast becoming obsolete.

Hovel-frame, *sb.* a 'stack-frame,' the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Hoy, *excl.* aye! yes! *Vide* **Aye**.

Hub, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Hob**, *q. v.*

Huckle, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Hircle**, *q. v.*

Hud, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Hod**, *q. v.*

v. a., *var. pron.* of 'hood.' To 'hud' corn is to put it up in shocks, the lower sheaves being hooded by the upper ones, which are placed with the ears downwards.

Hudson's pig, *phr.* *Vide Lig.*

Huff, *v. a.* and *n.* to puff up; to swell.

"The lower part of the periphery, which is overshot, lies rolled in, *huft* or blown, darting from its swollen or enlarged pores, stones of considerable weight . . . the figure is circular, diversely fractured, blown or *huft* up and writhed, which are the symptoms of an earthquake."—*A brief relation of a wonderful accident, a dissolution of the earth, in the Forest of Charnwood, &c.*, 1679.

Huggle, *v. a.* to hug; embrace.

Hulking, *adj.* clumsy; unwieldy.

Hull, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'hurl,' to throw. 'Hull the ball up!' 'A 'ooled him daown off of his hos.' A woman said of a child: 'It 'ooled itsen into fits streeght-awee.'

Hull-up, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'hurl up,' to cast up; vomit. 'Shay 'ooled oop blood wonderfull.'

Hully, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'wholly.' The more usual form, however, is 'woly,' or 'wooly.'

Hum, or **Hump**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'home,' to 'home' with; be domesticated with. 'She hums to us now her mother's dead.' 'My own mother died soon after I came, an' my father soon after her, so I allays *humped* to these.'

Humble-come-buzz, *sb.* a humble-bee. A popular tale relates how a small boy eating plum-cake held converse with his mother. 'Oi sa, moother, ha' plooms got legs?' 'Nooa, ma lad!' 'Then, moother, ah'n swallered a 'oomble-coom-booz!'

Humour (*pron.* yummer), *v. a.*, *pec.* to ease; accommodate a thing to its position. 'You can bring in that side of the seam if you *humour* it a bit.'

Hunch, *sb.* a lump, especially of victuals.

Hundred, *sb.*, *pec.* a hundred of land is ten yards square, or a hundred square yards. The measure is possibly an inheritance from the Roman occupation of the country.

Hunk, *sb.*, *var.* of 'hunch,' a lump.

Hunkity, *adj.*, *var.* of **Unkid**, *q. v.*

Hur-burr, *sb.* burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

Hurden, *sb.* coarse holland cloth made of 'hurds.'

Hurds, *sb.* tow.

Hurkle, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Hircle**, *q. v.*

Hurls, *sb.* 'White *hurls*' is a name given to a peculiar kind of limestone at Barrow and elsewhere.

Hurple, *v. n.*, *var.* of **Hircle**, *q. v.* to crouch; cower.

"The feathered songsters, pensive and frigid, *hurple* from branch to branch."—*Village Musings by Thomas Lilley.*

Hurry, *v. n.* to flurry; vex; trouble; 'put about.' 'I've been very much *hurried* this morning, for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T. —.'

Hust, and **Huſting**, *i. q.* **Hoast**, and **Hoasting**, *q. v.*

Hustle, *v. a.* to vex; annoy. 'Shay wur ivver so *hustled* ovver it.'

Hyke, *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Hike**, *q. v.*

Iggle, *sb.* an icicle.

Ill-convenient, *adj.*, *i. q.* inconvenient.

Ill-digestion, *sb.*, *i. q.* indigestion.

Ill-willy, *adj.* malevolent; malicious.

In course, *adv.* of course.

Indifferent, *adj.* middling; mediocre; neither good nor bad. 'It's an *indifferent* crop.'

adv. fairly; tolerably. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, Ah've *indifferent* well.' 'There seems to be a great number of them?' 'Ah, *indifferent*!'

Indoolge, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'indulge.' 'Tom,' driving an Alderney cow out of the shed rather wrathfully, explained: 'Shay's allays *indoolgin*' hersen i' that hovel, i'steads o' eatin' the gress as shay'd ought.'

Inion, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'onion.'

"Diff'rent people have diff'rent 'pinions,
Some like apples an' some likes *inions*."

Ink-horn, *sb.* an inkstand.

"As they who from an *ink-horn* write for hire."

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 15.

Insense, *v. a.* to apprise; inform. 'I've *insensed* the master.' 'I've *insensed* Mr. A. that his flour is unsound.'

Inward, *adj.* interior of, or belonging to the interior. 'Will you take a kidney?' 'No, thank you, I don't like any *inward* meat.'

Inwards, *sb.* entrails; bowels. 'A's so bad of his *innards*.'

Irker, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Nirker**, *q. v.*

I'steads, *adv.*, *var.* of 'instead.'

It, *pr.*, *poss.* its. 'It little face is ever so bad: it discharges from it eyes, it ears, an' it mouth.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Itter, *adj.* cross; ill-natured; crabbed; hostile. 'I asked the overseers for a bit o' money, an' they were ever so *hitter* at me.' 'A wur very *itter* agen 'er.'

Ivvel, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'evil.' 'When we got there, she looked at us as *ivvel* as *ivvel*.'

Jack, *sb.* the knave at cards; also, a young pike.

"The *jack* may come to swallow the pike."—CLEAVELAND, *Chars.*, p. 195.

Also, a roller for a kitchen-towel.

Jack-in-the-hedge, or **Jack-i'-th'-edge**, *sb.* hedge-mustard, or hedge-garlic, *Sisymbrium officinale*, or *S. alliaria*.

Jack-o'-both-sides, *sb.* the corn-ranunculus or **Hardiron**, *q. v.*, *Ranunculus arvensis*. So called from having a few bristles on each side of its flattened carpels.

Jack-squealer, *sb.* the swift, *Hirundo apus*.

Jack-towel, *sb.* a kitchen-towel; an endless towel hung on a roller. 'Sarmunt? ah, it *wur* a sarmunt an' all! All the same o'er agen, an' niver an end, loike a *jack-towel*.'

Jack-up, *v. a.* and *n.* to throw up; repudiate; also, to become bankrupt or insolvent. In the former sense, it may be a *var.* of 'chuck up.' In the latter, a passive form is as common as the neuter. 'A wur *jacked-up* a month ago.'

Jacob's ladder, *sb.* The appearance presented by the rays of the sun falling through an opening in the clouds in hazy weather, the pathway of the rays, generally lighter than the surrounding atmosphere, but more opaque, often having a fanciful resemblance to a ladder. This phenomenon is sometimes called also 'the sun drawing water,' and is considered a sure sign of rain.

Also, Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

"I think she had no feeling at all towards the old house, and did not like the *Jacob's ladder* and the long row of hollyhocks in the garden better than other flowers."—*Adam Bede*, c. 15.

Jagg, *sb.* a large bundle of briars used for breaking the clods in ploughed fields; called also, a 'clotting-harrow.' 'Tek the caart, an' fetch a *jagg* o' thorns.'

Jaunders, *sb.*, *var.* of 'jaundice,' almost always qualified as the 'yaller *janders*.' The 'black *janders*' designates its more malignant form.

Jaw, *v. a.* to scold, and speak angrily; also, *sb.* vituperation; scolding; abuse; noise.

Jay-bird (*pron.* jee-bood), *sb.* the jay, *Corvus glandarius*.

Jed, *p. p.*, *var. pron.* of 'dead.' *Vide* 'Introd.' 'Ah'm welly *jed*.'

Jemmy, *adj.* spruce ; dandified ; coxcombical.

Jenny, and **Jenny-wren**, *sb.* the wren, *Motacilla troglodytes*. It is thought sacrilegious to kill a robin or a wren, and even to take their eggs is a profanity certain to bring ill-luck, because :

“The Robin and the *Jenny-wren*
Are God Almighty’s cock and hen.”

Jerk, *v. n.* a sporting term used with reference to a covey of partridges ; to settle for the night on the ground. ‘They’re just a gooin’ to *jerk*.’

sb. a coat.

Jewsle, *v. a.* to cheat. (*Leic. C. E.*)

Jib, *v. n.* to refuse to move forwards, principally used with reference to horses, but often figuratively employed.

Jibble, *v. n.* to jingle, rattle, as *e. g.* jugs and glasses on a rickety table.

Jibbling, *sb.* a jingling.

Jiffy, *sb.* a ‘twinkling ;’ a moment ; the briefest possible time in which anything can be done.

Jiggin! *excl., var. pron.* of ‘gee again!’ an exclamation to horses to bid them turn to the off-side. *Vide Horse-language.*

Jiggot, *sb.* a leg of mutton, generally a leg *minus* the knuckle-end. ‘Luckily we had a good large *jiggot* o’ mutton for dinner.’

Jim-crack, *sb.* a trumpery mechanical contrivance ; any useless ‘knick-knack.’ Also, *adj.* trumpery ; got up for sale and not for use.

Jingle, *sb., pec.* a merry noisy party.

Jingling, *adj.* careless ; slip-shod. ‘A goos about it in a *jinglin*’ sort o’ wee!’

Jink, *v. n.* and *a.* to chink or jingle. ‘It *jinks* like glass,’ *i. e.* rings like glass when struck.

Jitty, *sb.* a party passage or alley ; a passage common to two houses.

Job, *v. a.* to stab ; pierce with a blow.

“To *job*, *hocher, bequeter*.” “*Jobbed* at with the bill, *becqueté*.”—

CORG.

Also, *sb.* a stab ; thrust ; perforation

“A *job* with a bill or beake, *becquade*.”—CORG.

A very common saying on finishing a piece of work is: ‘I’ve *jobbed* that *job*, as the woman said when she *jobbed* her eye out.’

Jobbet, *sb.* a small load or cart-load, *i. q.* **Jobble**.

Jobble, *sb., dimin.* of ‘job,’ a small cart-load, not up to the top of the boards.

Joggle, *v. a.* to fit stones together with a zig-zag joint, so as to hold them securely in their places. Vide *Gloss. of Arch.*; also, *freq.* of 'jog,' to shake.

Johnny-cake, *sb.* a noodle; simpleton.

Joist, *v. n., var.* of 'agist,' to take in other men's cattle into pasture-land at a certain rate; also, to send one's cattle into another man's pasture at a certain rate; to take or send in to 'ley' or 'tack.'

Joister, *sb.* an animal taken or sent in to 'joist.'

Jolly, *adj.* pleasant; pleasantly appropriate; agreeable. This, the ordinary vernacular use of the word in such phrases as 'a *jolly* house,' 'garden,' 'day,' &c., is of considerable antiquity, though ignored by Johnson.

"Oh, there is a writer hath a *jolly* text here!"—LAT. *Serm.* XII. p. 209.

Also, "plump, like one in high health."—JOHNSON.

'Shay's a *jolly* wench,' *i. e.* she probably does not weigh less than twelve stone. *Phr.* 'a *jolly* fellow' = 'a fine fellow,' in the sense of one who prides himself on something he has no occasion to be proud of.

"The other fellow, which sold the cow, thinketh himself a *jolly* fellow."—LAT. *Serm.* XXI. p. 401.

"The man thought himself a *jolly* fellow because all things went with him."—*Ib.* *Serm.* XXIII. p. 436.

Jolter-headed, *adj.* stupid; foolish. 'A's a sooch a *joolter'-eaded* chap!'

Joram, or **Jorum**, *sb.* a brimming dose of liquor, generally applied to strong drink or medicine. 'Ah'n seen 'er gollop daown a rig'lar *joorum* o' that theer cod-ile, an' lick out the spune, as it 'ud ha' med anybody keck to gin it 'er.'

Jovvel, *sb., i. q.* **Jobble** and **Jobbet**, *q. v.*

Jowl, *v. a.* to strike; knock. 'A *jowled* 'er 'ead agen the wall as shay couldn' bloo 'er nooze,' *i. e.* flattened her nose so that she could not take hold of it to blow.

Juck, *sb., var. pron.* of 'jerk,' a coat.

Jugg, and **Juggy**, *ppr. n.* a diminutive of Joan or Jane.

"*Jugge, Janette* (au lieu de Joane)."—CORG.

It is now, I believe, exclusively applied to sundry small birds, such as the 'bank-jugg,' and the 'hedge-' or 'bottle-jugg.' The wren is also sometimes called a '*juggy*-wren' instead of a 'jenny-wren,' and I remember a lad being laughed at for calling a white-throat a '*Juggy* white-throat' instead of a 'Peggy white-throat.' Our ordinary '*jug*' for holding liquids is, perhaps, indebted to the same source for its name, and is merely the female of the 'black Jack.'

Jumbal, *sb.* a thin crisp little cake interspersed with carraways, S-shaped, about three inches long, and from a quarter to half-an-inch thick, sweet, and of a pale yellowish brown colour. This delicacy was a specialty of Market Bosworth, and the receipt for

making it was supposed to be a secret in the exclusive possession of the Shenstone family, now long extinct in the male line.

“Striblita, æ, a tart, or kind of cake twisted about like a rope, *Jumbols*.”—LITTLETON'S *Lat. Dict.*, 1703, s. v. *striblita*.

The word also occurs in the old translation of Scarron's novels.

Jumpers, *sb.* maggots bred in cheese, ham, bacon, &c.

Jup! *interj.*, *var. pron.* of ‘gee-up,’ as applied to horses, but it has, I believe, no precise equivalent as applied to women or other inferiors whom the speaker desires to insult or vilipend.

“*Gup*, Cristian Clowte, your breth is stale!

Go, Manerly Margery, Milk and Ale!

Gup, Cristian Clowte, *gup*, Jak of the vale!

With Manerly Margery Mylk and Ale.”

SKELTON, vol. i. p. 29.

Justly, *adv.* exactly. ‘Ah doon’t *joostly* knoo,’ and ‘Ah doon’t knoo, not *joostly*,’ are formulas about equally common.

Just now, *adv.* not immediately; presently; by and by.

Just-now-since, *adv.* a very short time ago.

Kag, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Cag**, or **Cank**, to idle or ‘potter’ about.

Kasing, *sb.* ‘As dry as a *kasing*.’ (A. B. E.)

Keach, *sb.* the ‘choice’ or ‘pick’ of anything. ‘I picked the *keach* for her.’

Keck, *v. n.* to feel sick or squeamish; to ‘reach.’ ‘It meks me *keck* to think on’t.’

Keck, or **Kecks**, *sb.* cow-parsley; wild angelica; *Æthusa*; sometimes used for the dry stalks of this or any other umbelliferous plant.

Kedlock, *sb.*, *var.* of ‘cadlock’ and ‘charlock,’ wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*.

Keel, and **Keeling**, *sb.* raddle mixed with grease for marking sheep, &c.

Keep, *sb.* provender for cattle, grass, roots, &c.; pasturage. ‘We’re so short o’ *keep* this year.’

“She may well be allowed to have her opinion on stock and their ‘*keep*.’”—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

Kell, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘caul,’ a membrane; a covering.

“With caterpillars’ *kells* and dusky cobwebs hung.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* III.

“An inflammation of the brain, or the membranes’ or *kells* of it, with an acute feaver.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 1, 1, 4.

“This stomach is sustained by a large *kell* or *kaull*, called ‘omentum.’”—*Ib.*, 1, 1, 2, 4.

The surgeon ‘cuts the *kell*’ in an operation for cataract.

- Kellow**, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Kell**, *q. v.*
- Kench**, and **Kench up**, *v. a.* to bank; bank up; cover with earth, &c. 'I've *kenched* it up.' To *kench* potatoes, is to 'camp' them, place in a heap and cover up with straw, earth, &c.
- Kerk**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Keck**, *q. v.*
- Kex**, *sb.* for 'kecks,' pl. of **Keck**, *q. v.*
- Keys**, *sb.* the fruit of the ashtree or sycamore.
- Kibble**, *v. a.* to 'bruise' or crush oats or other corn.
- Kick**, *v. a.* to sting. 'What have you done to your finger?' 'A wops *kicked* it yesterdee.'
Also, *sb.* a sting. 'Th' 'os went as if a'd got a *kick* from a cleg.'
- Kid**, *sb.* a small faggot; a bundle of thorns or brushwood.
Also, *v. a.* to tie up in small faggots. 'They must get that wood all *kidded* up to-dee' (after a fall of timber).
- Kimnel**, *sb.* a large vessel or tub used for whey.
- Kindly**, *adv.* sincerely; heartily; gratefully; also, favourably; thrivingly. Everywhere common, formerly, at least, in the *phr.* 'Thank you *kindly*.'
"When father Adam married mother Eve,
She'd not a perch of jointure I believe:
He took her *kindly* from the gracious Donor,
But did not settle Paradise upon her."
Choice of a Wife, p. 63.
'Noothink doon't same to groo, not *koindly*.'
- Kink**, *v. n.* to twist awry: said of a chain, rope, &c.
Also, *sb.* a twist or curl in the strands of a rope; a displacement of the links in a chain, &c.
- Kissing-crust**, *sb.* the crust between the upper and lower divisions of a 'cottage' loaf, *i. e.* where the two parts of the loaf 'kiss.'
- Kit**, *sb.* a rabble; crew; company. 'Bleam the wull *kit* on 'em, I says.' Also, a wooden vessel, hooped, rather larger in diameter than an ordinary stable-bucket, with one stave longer than the rest to form a handle. Formerly often used in milking. Also, abbreviation for 'Christopher,' very rarely used, 'Christ' or 'Topher' being the usual form. 'Kester' belongs to the Warwickshire side.
- Kitling**, *sb.* a kitten.
- Kiver**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'cover,' a shallow tub with a cover, mostly used in composition as 'whey-*kiver*,' 'dough-*kiver*,' 'butter-*kiver*,' &c.
- Knibs**, *sb.* the two projections on the 'snead' by which the mower handles the scythe.
- Knock-along**, *v. n.* to get on quickly.

Knoll, *v. a.* to toll a bell.

Know, *v. a., phr.* 'to let *know*' frequently means to administer a thrashing. 'Oi'll let yor *knoo*' in this sense is elliptical for 'I'll let you *know* your master,' or, 'I'll let you *know* who is your master,' both of which are common threats, though not so common as the briefer formula.

Knowned, or **Known**, *p. and p. p.* of 'know.' 'A *knood* as his hour were coom.' 'Ah *known*' im ivver so loong agoo.'

Knowledge, *sb., phr.* 'To get beyond one's *knowledge*,' or 'out of one's *knowledge*,' is to get into a locality where one does not know the way. 'Poo' little thing!'—a stray lamb—'Ah suppose it's got beyond it *knowledge*!' 'Ah should ba quoite out o' my *knowledge* i' Lon'on.'

Know to, *v. a.* to know of. 'Ah *knoo to* foor boods' nayzen.' 'Ah didn' *knoo tew* it.'

Lack, *sb.* loss; harm; damage. 'He won't take *luck*.'

Lade-gawn, *sb., var. pron.* of 'lade-gallon,' any vessel for lading out liquid.

Lad's-love, *sb.* 'old man,' southernwood, *Artemisia*.

Lady-cow, *sb.* lady-bird, *Coccinella*. *Vide* JOHNSON, *s. v.*

Lag, *v. n.* to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 'This wood's sadly *lagged*.'

Laid, *p. p.* as applied to grass, corn, &c., beaten down by the wind, rain, &c.

Laid for, *p. p.* as applied to land—prepared for; in course of preparation for. 'We can't go by the field, the grass is *laid for* mowing.' 'The uvver clus were *leed fur* tummuts.'

Lal out, *v. n.* to cry out; sing out.

Lam, *v. a.* to beat; thrash; cudgel.

Lamb-hog, *sb.* a 'hoggrel;' a yearling sheep. *Vide* **Sheep**.

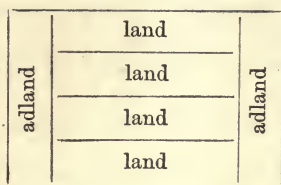
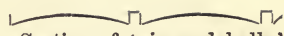
Lamb-toe, *sb.* bird's foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

Lamming, *sb.* a beating; thrashing.


"One whose dull body will require a *lamming*,
As surfeits do the diet, spring and fall."

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *A King and no King*, V. 3.

Land, *sb.* one of the main divisions in a ploughed field. Sometimes the *lands* are divided by a narrow strip of grass-land called a 'balk,' sometimes only by a furrow. The top of the *land* is called the 'rig' or ridge. At the top and bottom of the ordinary *lands*, where the plough turns, another *land* is ploughed subsequently at right angles. This is called the 'adland' or head-land.

Section of 'rig-and-balk.'



Section of 'rig-and-furrow.'

Lane, *sb., pec.* a passage through a crowd.

"The people made a *lane* and gave them way."

DRAYTON, *Moone-calfe*.

"A *lane*, a *lane*, she comes!"

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 135.

Lap, and **Lap up**, *v. a., var.* of 'wrap,' 'wrap up.' "*Wlap*."—WYC.

"This 'us' *lappeth* in all other men with my prayer."—LAT. *Serm. XXI*. p. 398.

"Did *lap up* figs and raisins in the Strand."

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *Kt. of the B. P.*, V. 2.

"Being in the country in the vacation time not many years since at Lindly, in Leicestershire, in my father's house, I first observed this amulet of a spider in a nutshell *lapped up* in silk, &c., so applied for an ague by my mother."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 5, 1, 6.

Burton annotates this passage: "Mistress Dorothy Burton, she died 1629."

The word is frequently used in a metaphorical sense. 'A een't noo friend to the poor: ah bean't no-ways *lapped up* in 'im.' The exceptional 'bean't' was habitual with the speaker.

Lap, *sb.* a wrap or wrapper. 'Yo'll want all your *laps* to-noight.'

Also, a 'leaf' or 'fold' of a table, clothes'-horse, screen, &c. 'A *three-lapped* clothes'-horse' often occurs in an auctioneer's catalogue.

Larrup, *v. a.* to thrash; castigate; 'wallop.'

Lash, or **Lash-horse**, *sb.* the second horse in a team. *Vide* **Body-horse**.

Lash out, *v. n.* to kick out as a horse; kick over the traces physically or metaphorically; launch out into extravagance or folly.

"Neither his treasure can be spent, how much so ever he *lash out*."—LAT. *Serm. IV*. p. 35.

"That live and lustily *lashe out*
In purchase or in pride."

News out of P. C., Sat. 2.

Lat, *adj., var. pron.* of 'late,' hindering,¹ or hindered; backward.

'A very *lat* job.'

Lather, *sb., var. pron.* of 'ladder.'

Latin, *part., var.* of 'letting' or 'lating,' hindering; preventing.

The flatterers.

“*latith* kingis off til wnderstonde
Thar vicis.”—*Launcelot*, 1927.

‘It’s very *lattin’* weather,’ *i. e.* weather which ‘lets’ or hinders agricultural operations.

Lattermath, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Aftermath**, the second ‘mowth’ of grass.

Launch, *v. a.* to lance; cut with a lancet.

“The turtle on the bared branch
Laments the wound that death did *launch*.”

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 11.

Lay, *v. a.* to beat down flat, as the wind and rain beat down ripe crops.

Lay for, *v. a.* set apart for; prepare for: said of land. ‘Yo’ may *lee* it *for* wheat a ‘underd year together:’ said of some land near Penzance in Cornwall.

Lay into, *v. a.* to beat; thrash; also, to work with diligence.

Lazy-back, *sb.* an iron implement to support a frying-pan or ‘pikelet-iron’ over the fire. The name is given from its partly fulfilling the functions of a cook whose *lazy back* revolts against being made the fulcrum of a frying-pan.

Leaf, *sb.* the great membrane covering the intestines, the *omentum*.

Leam, *v. n.* to drop from the hull like a ripe filbert or nut.
Also, *adj.* perfectly ripe, dropping from the hull.

Learn, *v. a.* to teach. ‘O’i’ll *larn* ye!’

Leastways, or **Leastwise**, *adv.* at least, *Saltem*.

“I come now to take my leave . . . at *leastwise* in this place.”
—LAT. *Serm.* XIV. p. 243.

Leather, *v. a.* to beat as a punishment; thrash severely. *Vide Belt*.

Leather-stave, *sb.* a joint of beef at the flank near the ribs. *Vide Lether-stave*.

Leave go, and **Leave hold**, *v. n.* to let go; loose hold: often used absolutely. ‘Yo’ *lave goo*, or ah’ll mak ye!’ ‘A wouldn’ *lave holt* till ah welly bit his teel off:’ said of a bull-terrier worrying another dog.

Lea-water, *sb.* clear water.

Leaze, *v. a.* to glean. Not uncommon in the S.W., though ‘poik’ is the usual term. “*lesid*,” Lev. xix. 10.—*Wyc.*

“*leasing*, voyez *gleaning*.”—COTG.

Lend, *v. a.* to deal; deliver: as applied to a blow or stroke.

“Upon the head he *lent* so violent a stroke
That the poor empty skull like some thin potsherd broke.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* II.

‘Ah’ll *lend* yo’ a claout o’ the maouth.’

Lep, *v. n.* or *a.*, *var. pron.* of 'leap' and 'leapt.'

"How few there be that tread the pathes,
Or trace Dame vertues steps.
How many rather be there now
That quite from vertue *leps*."

Newes out of P. C.

Let-a be! *phr.* 'let be!' make no more stir!

"How canst talk o' ma'in' things comfortable? *Let-a-be, let-a-be!*"—*Adam Bede.*

Lether, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'ladder.'

Lether-stave, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'ladder-stave,' the round or rung of a ladder. I do not know the joint of beef called the '*leather-stave*,' but I infer that it has its name from being shaped something like the round of a ladder.

Letten, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'let.' *Vide* 'Introd.' 'Doon't ye *letten* goo!'

Lew, and **Lew-warm**, *adj.* luke-warm.

Ley, *v. n.* and *sb.*, *i. q.* **Joist**, *q. v.*

sb. the division of grass-land. A *ley* is to pasture what a 'land' is to arable. *Vide* **Land**.

"On the Nether furlong two *leyes* butting East and West."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe.*

Lick, *sb.*, *pec.* a slight wash or rub down; a slut's pretence of cleaning. "'A *lick* an' a promise" is all you'n ivver gi'n them grates sin' 'ere you'n bin.'

Lid, *sb.*, *pec.* the cover of a book. *Vide* **Hilling**.

Lief, *adj.* and *adv.* willing; ready; willingly; readily. 'Ah'd *laifer* kip him a wik nur a fortnit.'

Lig, *v. n.*, *var.* of to 'lie' in all senses, but more frequently used for to lie = speak falsely. When used for to lie, *jacere*, it is almost always employed jocularly, or in supposed imitation of provincial speech.

"And leave to live hard and learn to *lig* soft."

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 5.

Also, *sb.* a lie. A common Leicestershire saying is—

"You thought a *lig*,
Loike Hudson's pig."

If it is asked, 'And what did Hudson's pig thought?' the correct answer is, 'Whoy, a thowt as they was a-goooin' to kill 'im, an' they oon'y run a ring threw it nooze.'

Light, *sb.* a number or quantity; a **Mort** or **Sight**, *q. v.* 'A *loight* o' tups.'

Light-headed, *adj.* delirious.

Light of, *v. a.* to meet with. 'Ah *lit* of her at the door.'

Lights, *sb.* lungs. 'The roisin' o' the *loights*,' heart-burn. 'Ah'n got the roisin' o' the *loights* ivver so bad, for all ah'n ta'en mappen a quar've paoun' o' shot-kerns to kip 'em daown.' Swallowing shot is a recognized remedy for the complaint.

Lights-pie, *sb.* a mince-pie, plus chopped pig's lights, &c., identical with **Chitterling pasty**, *q. v.* *Lights-pies* are generally about twice the size of the ordinary mince-pie of civilization, but I have seen them large enough to afford a satisfying slice to a whole family of eight or ten.

Like, *adj.* The Midlander for the most part carefully eschews any direct form of speech, and prefers intimating his meaning by a conventional circumbendibus. His anxiety to express himself clearly, and at the same time to avoid either compromising himself or in any way offending his hearer, generally induces him to throw his remarks into a quasi-hypothetical form, and the word *like* affords him a convenient instrument for so doing. At the end of almost every sentence, therefore, which contains a statement, the word finds a place, as if to take off any harshness or aggressive angularity which might attach to the statement in an unqualified shape. A number of instances will be found in the examples given of the use of other words.

A few of the similes in ordinary use are: '*Like* wink' = as easy as winking. '*Like* one o'clock' = with freshness and vigour, like a man returning to work at one, after his twelve-o'clock dinner and beer. '*Like* anything,' or 'anything again.' '*Like* nothing,' or 'nothing again.' '*Like* Old Boots' = like the Devil.

The *phr.* 'to have *like*,' is to be very near doing a thing. 'Ah'd *loike* to ha' hot him o' the maouth.'

v. n. to take a liking to a place or situation. 'Mr. S. was very kind, and said he hoped I should *like* and get on well.' 'O, ah, oi shall *loike* well enew.'

Likely, *adj.* promising. 'A *loikely* lad.'

adv., pec. probably.

'If once in the gaole, every creditor will bring his action against him, and there *likely* hold him.'—*An. Mel.*, 1, 1, 1, 5.

'St. Elme's fires they commonly call them, and they do *likely* appear after a sea-storme.'—*Ib.*, 1, 2, 1, 2.

Limb, *v. a.* to tear limb from limb (JOHNSON). 'A good cat 'ud *limb* it at once.'

sb. metonymy for a '*limb* of the devil,' a wicked rascal. 'A's a noist, *limb*, a is!'

Lines, or **Marriage-lines**, *sb.* certificate of marriage.

Linge, *v. n., var.* of **Lunge**, *q. v.*, and 'lounge,' to lean. '*Lingein*' agen the mantel-piece.'

Liquor, *sb., pec.* often employed in an unusual sense. *E. g.* 'Have a sup o' the *liquor*?' applied to the hot grease of fried bacon. 'The *liquor* were that luscious as he'd ha run if I hadn' gi'n him a nip o' brandy:' said by a farmer of a labourer set to 'fey' out a drain.

Liquor-struck, *adj.* rather drunk.

Littler, and **Littlest**, *adj.* comp. and superl. of little. *Vide* 'Introd.'

Liver-pin, *sb.* a somewhat obscure anatomical term, used only, so far as I am aware, in the common threat: 'Ah'll coot your *liver-pin* out o' your ear-'ole,' implying that the speaker intends cutting his victim to pieces in a manner perhaps artistic, but elaborately disagreeable.

Loath (*pron.* lawth), *adj.* unwilling.

Loblolly, *sb.* 'Thick spoon-meat of any kind,' says Halliwell, quoting from Markham a most appetizing receipt. With us it means the gruel given to prisoners or paupers.

"There is a difference, he grumbles, between *laplolly* and pheasants."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 3, 3, p. 326.

"A's wan o' them theer *loblolly* b'ys,' *i. e.* a gaol-bird or tramp.

Locking-bone, *sb.* the hip-bone.

Locust, *sb.* a cock-chafer, a large grass-hopper, or sometimes, a large caterpillar.

Lodlum, *sb.*, *var.* of 'laudanum.'

Log, or **Logger**, *sb.* a piece of wood chained round the fetlock of an animal to keep it from straying.

Lollop, *v. n.* to lounge; sprawl.

Also, *sb.* one who 'lollops;' also, a lump of victuals, a **Dollop**, *q. v.*

Long hundred, *sb.* six score by tale; one hundred and twenty-eight pounds by weight. I have often heard quoted the old rule:—

"Five score the hundred, men, money, and pins."
Six score the hundred all other things."

But the long hundred is now seldom heard of except in piece-work in some few trades.

Long-settle, *sb.* a long high-backed wooden seat, common in the 'house-place' of village inns.

Look, *v. n.* expect.

"As for these folk that speak against me, I never *look* to have their good word as long as I live."—*LAT. Serm.* X. p. 155.

Looked on, *part.* respected.

"He'd be a fine husband for anybody, be they who they will, so *looked-on* an' so cliver as he is."—*Adam Bede*, c. 51.

Look out, *v. n.*, *pec.* to lengthen. 'The days are beginnin' to *look out*.'

sb. prospect for the future. 'It's a poor *look-out* for her.'

Look up, *v. a.* to look sharply after; to take to task or rebuke. 'A ollus wants *lookin' oop*.'

Loose, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'lose.' Another common *pron.* is 'loaze.'

“What time they must in preparation lose!
 What cost to furnish them with proper clothes.”

Choice of a Wife, p. 15.

This example, however, leaves it doubtful whether the author may not have pronounced ‘clothes’ so as to rhyme to the ordinary *pron.* of ‘lose.’

Lop and top, *sb.* when a tree is felled, the ‘lop’ is the smaller branches, generally made up into faggots; the ‘top’ is the larger branches not measured for timber.

“Now thyself hast lost both *lop and top*,
 Als my budding branch thou wouldest crop.”

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 2.

Lords and ladies, *sb.* the flowers of the *Arum maculatum*.

Lot, *sb.* the whole of several. ‘Is that the *lot*?’ ‘Ah, all as is!’
Lots, in the *pl.* is abundance; plenty.

Lout, *sb., pec.* In schools where a division into ‘upper’ and ‘lower’ schools exists, a *lout* is a lad belonging to the lower school as distinguished from a ‘boarder’ (day-boarder or otherwise) belonging to the upper school. The word has, or perhaps more correctly had, no disparaging significance.

Loving, *part. adj.* difficult to separate; cleaving closely; adhesive: applied by a humorous employment of the ‘pathetic fallacy’ to stones, soil, &c. ‘These ‘ere stoons ha’ soo *loovin*, ah cain’t ‘aardly mosh ‘em.’ ‘The sile’s that *loovin*’ it’ll stick to yer ‘eels clooser nur a doog.’

Lowk, *v. a.* to beat or thrash. ‘A *lowked* ‘im well.’

Low-lived, *adj.* vulgar; unrefined.

Luke, *adj.* lukewarm. ‘*Lew*,’ ‘*lew*,’ Apoc. iii. 16.—*Wyc.*

Lummock, *sb.* a lump of victuals; a ‘lollop.’

Lunge, *v. n., var.* of ‘linge’ and ‘lounge,’ to lean. ‘You see she *lunges* in the pictur.’

Lungeous, *adj.* violent; ‘rumbustical;’ quarrelsome; restive. ‘Please, sir, Ward’s so *lungeous*.’ ‘Ah nivver loiked the sojerin’; it wur allays to *lungeous* for may.’ ‘Ah nivver sey the meer so *lungeous* afoor.’

Lurry, *sb.* hurry; bustle; excitement.

Luscious, *adj.* rank; stinking. ‘It’s woonderful *looscious*.’ said of a drain, the stench of which was intolerable.

Lush, *sb.* strong drink.

Lushy, *adj.* full of ‘lush’; rather drunk.

Ma, *v. a., var. pron.* of ‘make.’ This *pron.* is, I believe, common throughout the county, but ‘mek’ is the normal form.

“I’n set my heart on’t as thee shall *ma’* thy feyther’s coffin.”—*Adam Bede*.

Mackle, *v. a.*, *freq.* of ‘make’ (?), to mend up. ‘I *mackled* his old coat up for him.’ (Belgrave, C. E.)

Mad, *adj.* angry; greatly vexed. *Vide Wild*.

Made-earth, and **Made-ground**, *sb.* soil that has been disturbed by digging, &c., as distinguished from virgin or undisturbed soil. When a pit is filled up with earth, or a bank or mound artificially raised, the earth used for the purpose is so called. The term is not peculiar to Leicestershire, but I do not find it anywhere recorded.

Maggot, *sb.* a whim; fancy; caprice.

“When there’s a bigger *maggot* than usial in your head, you call it ‘direction’; and then nothing can stir you.”—*Adam Bede*.

Maiden name, *pec.* It is by no means uncommon for an offended wife to resume her maiden name for a time by way of asserting her independence.

Maintain causes, *phr.* to pay one’s way. ‘Ah cain’t *menteen* causes an’ pey a doctor’s bill an’ all.’

Make, *v. a.* to fasten; bolt; lock. ‘A *med* the shutters an’ nivver keyed the cotter.’ Also, to acquire by artifice or fraud. ‘Why, Bill, where did you get that pigeon? It’s mine!’ ‘Oo, noo, sir, it een’t non o’ yourn: it’s oon’y wan as Oi *meed*,’ i. e. decoyed.

Make count, *v. n.* to reckon; calculate; expect. ‘Ah nivver *med* no *caount* o’ his ‘app’nin’ upon us i’ the gyaardin.’ *Vide Count*.

Malkin, *sb.* a scare-crow; anything placed to frighten birds; hence, a slattern; trollop.

“A crooked carkass, a *maukin*, a witch, a rotten post, a hedge-stake may be so set up and tricked up.”—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 3, 3.

“As I often ask her if she wouldn’t like to be the *maukin* i’ the field.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 31.

‘Shay dew mek ‘er-sen a sooch a *maukin*!’

Cotg. gives “A *maulking* (to make clean an oven), *patrouille*, *fourbalet*, *escouillon*.” Also, “to make clean with”—“swept”—and “a sweeping with a *maulkin*.” Under *escouillon* he has “a wisp or dish-clout, a *maukin* or drag to cleanse or sweep an oven.”

Malt-coom, *sb.* the little germinated sprouts (*spumula*) of malt, brushed off by rubbing on a grating and sold for sheep-food.

Mammoth, *v. a.* to mangle into pieces; break into pieces. “Doon’t ye *mammoth* your bread a that’n.’ Also, *i. q.* **Maul**, *q. v.*

Man, *sb.*, *phr.* ‘his own *man*,’ is ‘himself,’ in his sober wits, in his usual health.

“The reporter of the news was so affrighted for his part, that though it were two months after, he was scarce *his own man*.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 4.

Mang, *sb.* a jumble; mixture; confused mass; ‘all of a *mang*, loike.’

Manking, *part. adj.* carrying tales; gossiping. (C. E.)

Manner, *sb., phr.* 'in a *manner* o' speaking' is a kind of formula of apology for enunciating any direct statement. Generally speaking it is simply expletive and superfluous, but it is occasionally employed as a delicate means of hinting a doubt. 'I believe he wur quite respectable, like, *in a manner o' speakin'*;' leastways, they say, 'Speak o' a man as you find him,' and I nivver had no dealin's wi' him good nor bad, so you see, sir, I couldn't say no other on him *in a manner o' speakin'*.'

Manperamble, *sb., var. pron.* of 'nonpareil,' a kind of apple.

Many, *sb.* a great number. *Vide Few.* A common nursery-rhyme, used in relation to the distribution of fruit or 'goodies,' runs thus:—

"One's none,
Two's some,
Three's a *many*,
Four's a plenty,
Five's a little hundred."

*There are several varieties of the fourth line current: sometimes four is 'a penny,' sometimes 'a flush' or 'a mort.' *Vide Nursery Rhymes*, Percy Soc., vol. iv. no. 239.

'Too many' = too much. 'This here weather's *too many* for him.' 'His cuff'—cough—'is *too many* for him.'

M'appen, *adv., var. pron.* of 'may-happen,' perhaps; possibly; probably.

"Else I should *m'appen* lose my place."—*Round Preacher*, p. 92.

Market-fresh, or **Market-merry**, *adj.* about as drunk as the average farmer of the old school by the time he returned from market. 'O no! A weean't droonk! A wer oon'y *maarket-merry*, loike.'

Marls, *sb.* marbles for boys' play. Perhaps, if the words are not etymologically distinct, it is more probable that 'marble' is a 'corruption' of '*marl*,' than that '*marl*' is a 'corruption' of 'marble.' The ordinary marbles of my school-days were made of a tough fine-grained indurated *marl*, generally grey, but sometimes of a dusky yellow. The latter were rather harder than the grey, and were accordingly preferred as 'taws,' a fine 'yaller-taw' being considered worth six or eight 'commoneys.' Marbles of the same material, but larger, from one to two inches in diameter, were called 'bosses.' These 'stone-marls,' as they were often called to distinguish them from 'pots,' were sometimes stained or dyed of various colours, and were then known as 'painted *marls*.' 'Pots' or 'pot-marls' were made of buff-coloured baked clay, sometimes variegated with red streaks, in rude imitation of 'blood-alleys.' They were manufactured by simply rolling bits of clay in the hand, and were for the most part grossly unspherical. A superior kind of 'pot' was the 'Dutch-pot.' These were shaped in a mould, and were painted, generally with a check pattern. *Vide Alley.*

Marriage-lines, *sb.* a marriage certificate.

Martin, sb. A *martin*, there can be little doubt, originally meant a beast intended for slaughter at Martinmas, but the term has now become restricted in a remarkable manner. When a cow drops twins, of which only one is a bull-calf, the other, in the majority of cases, is not a true heifer, but an undeveloped male with many of the characteristics of the ox. As this neuter animal is useless for breeding or milking, it was generally fattened for killing at Martinmas, and has almost monopolized the name of '*Martin*,' though the word is still sometimes so far extended as to include a spayed or barren heifer. In Scotland and the North of England the *martin* is called a '*free-martin*,' probably from its freeing the claims of St. Martin to the slaughter of horned cattle. John Hunter was, I believe, the first to call scientific attention to the phenomena of '*free-martinism*' which have lately (1875) received additional illustration at the hands of Mr. Francis Galton.

Martlemas, sb., var. of '*Martinmas*,' Nov. 11. A common weather-proverb is:—

“When the ice before *Martlemas* bears a duck,
Then look for a winter o' mire and muck.”

Mash, v. n., pec. to put tea in a tea-pot with enough boiling water to cover it, allowing it to stand before the fire or in the oven for some time before filling up the pot.

“‘I hope your tea is as you like it, brethren,’ said Mrs. Sleek-fare. ‘Mine is very niste,’ said sister Meek, ‘I suppose as you did as you mostly do, put the tea in the oven to *mash* before you went to chapel. It’s a good plan, as it gets all the goodness out.’”—*Round Preacher*, p. 83.

Mash-rule, sb. an instrument for stirring up the malt in the '*mash-vat*,' or '*mash-tub*.'

Mash-tub, or Mash-vat, sb. a large tub or vat used in brewing.

Maslin-kettle, sb. a large brass kettle, either shallow or deep; for boiling milk in.

Masoner, sb. a mason or bricklayer.

Massacree, v. a., var. pron. of '*massacre*.' The word is supposed to have an especially terrifying influence over the childish intellect, as being the one generally employed in connection with the innocents slaughtered by Herod. It is, in fact, far more common as a vague threat for naughty children than in its ordinary sense. ‘Ah’ll *massacree* ye, my lady, next toime as ah ketch a holt on ye.’ It is also used in precisely the same sense and manner as *Maul*, *q. v.*

Master, sb. the head of the house. A wife speaks of her husband as '*the Master*,' and a husband of his wife as '*the Mis’ess*.'

Masterful, adj. overbearing; imperious; domineering.

“*Maisterful*,” Luke xii. 58.—WYC.

“*A maisterful dame, femme testue*.”—COTG.

“She’s a most *masterfullest* temper.”

Matter, phr. ‘*A matter of*,’ is equivalent to ‘*about*.’ ‘*Oi dunna*

knoo 'aow o'd a is, not joostly, but Oi reck'n a'd ba a *matter* o' a underd.' 'You say he was not drunk; how much had he had to drink?' 'A *matter* o' thray af-points o' gin, m'appen.' 'As near' or 'as nigh as no *matters*,' is so near that the difference is wholly unimportant. 'No great *matters*,' nothing to boast of, nothing particular.

Maul, *v. a.* to harass; fatigue; vex; 'put about.'

"We do . . . *maul* and vex one another."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 8.

"We *maul*, persecute, and study how to sting, gaul, and vex one another with mutual hatred."—*Ib.*, 1, 2, 3, 10.

'It's a *maulin'* job, them big washes.'

Also, *sb.* a harassing; infliction; vexation.

"'Tis a common *maul* unto them all" is Burton's translation of 'plerunque solent infestari,' *i. e.* melancholiâ. — *An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 15.

Maunder, *v. n.* to talk, move, or act in an absent, helpless, imbecile manner.

"Still enquiring, *mandring*, gazing, listning, affrighted with every small object."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 3, 2, 1.

'They've a *maunderin'* couple.'

Maw-bound, *part. adj.* overgorged; swollen with indigested food: applied to animals.

Mawkin, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Malkin**, *q. v.*

Mawms, *sb.* 'to make *mawms*' = to 'make faces' in derision. 'I can't go out o' my door wi'out his mekkin' *mawms* at me.'

Mawmsey, *sb.* a noodle; an awkward gaby. 'A's a poor *mawmsey*.'

Maw-skin, *sb.* the maw of a calf dried, from which rennet is made.

May-blob, *sb.* the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. *Vide* **Blob**.

May-happen, *adv.* mayhap; perhaps; probably.

"It's all very fine having a ready-made rich man, but *may-happen* he'll be a ready-made fool."—*Adam Bede*.

Vide **Happen** and **Mappen**.

Me, *pr.* myself. 'Ah mut go wesh *me*.' Also, sometimes used as a nominative. *Vide* 'Introd.'

Meal, *sb.* The various qualities of *meal* are distinguished into—

1. Bran. 2. Shorts. 3. Scuffings, pollards, or shorts-and-sharps.
4. Sharps or grudgeons. 5. Thirds or middlings. 6. Seconds.
7. Flour. Scuffings or pollards are often sub-divided into 'fine' and 'coarse,' the 'fine' being almost identical with 'sharps,' and the coarse with 'shorts.'

Meal's meat, *sb.* food enough for a meal.

"Selling a laughter for a cold *meal's meat*."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 1.

Mean, *v. n.* to signify; matter; **Argufy**, *q. v.* 'That doon't *mane*,' *i. e.* that's nothing to the purpose.

Meat, *sb.*, *phr.* 'His *meat* don't do him no good,' *i. e.* he is a discontented, ill-conditioned curmudgeon; or else, when predicating a merely temporary frame of mind, he is vexed, disappointed, humiliated.

"*Meat* and drink can do such men no good."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 8.

This is intended for a translation of Cyprian's "non cibus talibus lætus, non potus potest esse jucundus."

Megrim, *sb.* an absurd notion or fancy; whim; caprice; also, a disease to which horses are subject.

"Ah, it was a pity she should take such *megrims* into her head."

—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

Mell, *v. n.* meddle.

"Hence, ye prophane: *mell* not with holy things."

HALL, *Sat.* I. 8.

'Dunna yo' *mell*.'

Mere, *sb.* a boundary.

"Appleby Magna, in the hundred of West Goscote, lying upon the very edge of the county of Derby, with which it is so intermingled that the houses to an ordinary passenger cannot be distinguished which be of either shire, there being no direct *meer* between them."

—BURTON, *Hist. of Leic.*, p. 11.

Mere-balk, *sb.* a balk marking a boundary.

Mere-stone, *sb.* a landmark or boundary stone.

"Or rol'd some marked *Meare-stone* in the way."

HALL, *Sat.* V. 3.

'Hit's the *mere-stone*, sir, as marks the mere between Cadeby an' Osbas'on.'

Mere-thurrow, *sb.* a furrow marking a boundary.

Metheglin (*pron.* metheeglum), *sb.* "Honey-beer, made, after the pure honey is extracted, of the last crushing of the comb, boiled with water and fermented."—*Bk.*

Midgerum-fat, *sb.* the fat of the intestines. 'Yo' mut tek the *midgerum-fat*,' is a common butcher's stipulation with a customer anxious to purchase only prime joints.

Miff, *sb.* a 'tiff'; 'huff'; slight fit of peevishness or ill-humour.

Mingle-mangle, *sb.* a medley; hotch-potch.

The Germans "made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it—I cannot tell what, partly Popery, partly true religion mingled together.—They say in my country when they call their hogs to the swine-trough, 'Come to thy *mingle-mangle*, come pur, come pur;' even so they made a *mingle-mangle* of it."—LAT. *Serm.* IX. p. 147.

Minikin, *adj.* tiny; delicate.

Also, *sb.* the smallest kind of pin.

- Minute**, *sb., phr.* 'as big as a *minute*' = very small. I believe the simile is taken from a church clock, but '*minutis*,' '*mynutes*,' are used in Wycliffe for 'mites,' small pieces of money. 'Theer's a man at Coonje'son (*i. e.* Congerstone) as 'as got ivver sooch a teeny-toiny little bit o' a beuk, as een't not so *big as a minute*.' Said book, now *penes Ed.* is a copy of Thomas à Kempis, 3½ in. high, 1½ wide, and 1 thick. *Antv.* 16 . . .
- Mire**, *sb., phr.* 'Theer 'evn't a pin to chewse atwixt 'em: wan's as bad as t'ooother; wan's as dip i' the mood as t'ooother i' the *moire*.'
- Mis-call**, *v. a.* to vituperate; **Call**, *q. v.*
"They threaten, *mis-call*, scoff at us."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 3, 3, p. 331.
- Misdeem**, *v. a.* to suspect. '*Mysdeme*,' '*messedeme*,' to judge amiss.
—WYC.
- Misdeeming**, *part.* suspicious. 'She's sadly *misdeeming*.'
- Misdoubt**, *v. a.* to doubt; disbelieve. 'If yo' *misdoubts* me, yo' can send an' ahx.'
- Misfortune**, *sb., pec.* an illegitimate child. 'Well, but why do you ask wages so much higher than your sister?' 'Please, sir, I never has a *misfortune*.' (Wymeswould, 1849.) 'To light of a *misfortune*' is the ordinary euphemism.
- Mislest**, or **Mislist**, *v. a., var.* of 'molest,' to annoy; assault. 'This is the stick you was a-goin' to *mislist* me with.'
- Miss**, *sb.* the eldest daughter. 'If *miss* woon't, non o' the young uns will.'
- Mither** (*pron.* moither), *v. a.* to puzzle; perplex; 'bother;' confuse; daze; render stupid. 'A wur that *moithered*, a didn' knoo wheer a was to a wik.' '*Moithered* wi' hate,' *i. e.* heat. 'Doon't ye coom anough, *moitherin*!'
- Mits**, or **Mittens**, *sb.* fingerless gloves of all sorts, including those for hedgers. These last are generally of whit-leather, some having a covering for the thumb and hand without the fingers, others having a pouch for the four fingers as well.
- Mizzle**, *v. n.* to drizzle; rain slightly; 'damp.'
"Now gins to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast."
SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 11.
- Moffle**, *v. n., var. pron.* of 'muffle,' to mumble one's words. 'A *moffles* soo, yo' cain't mek aout a wood as a says, not joostly.'
- Moffling**, *adj.* shuffling; shifty; also, infirm; tottering; decrepit. 'A's a shooffin' *mofflin*' sort o' feller.' 'Ah'm sa very *mofflin*.'
- Moither**, *v. a., i. q.* **Mither**, *q. v.*
- Mollicrush**, *v. a.* to do something dreadful to: generally used, like 'massacree,' by way of a threat to children. 'A doon wi' that nize, or ah'll *mollicrush* ye.' 'Ah could *mollicrush* ye, ah could,'

said a comely mother to a chubby lad crowing in her arms—meaning, 'I could hug you to death for very love.'

Mong-corn, *sb.* oatmeal bran.

"A iolly rounding of a whole foote broad
From off the *Mong-corne* heape shall Trebius load."

HALL, *Sat.* V. 2.

'*Mung* and horse-corn sold here' (sign-board at Loughborough).

Month's mind, *sb.*, *phr.* a strong inclination.

"He thaw's like Chaucer's frostie Ianivere
And sets a *month's minde* upon smiling May."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 4.

'A'd a *moonth's moind* to the meer, but a didn' loike paartin,' *i. e.* parting with enough money to purchase her.

Moonshine, *v. n.* and *a.* to 'shoot the moon;' run away by night to escape from one's creditors.

Moople, *sb.* an imbecile; a simpleton. I heard it said of a village Bourbon, 'Shay's a gret *mewple*; shay knoos noothink, an' shay woon't larn noothink, but shay nivver forgot the supper-beer yit.'

Moorish, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'more-ish,' *i. e.* ready for more. 'A's ollus a *moorish* un, aour Edwin is, an' ah tell 'is faither a's a roights to ba, sa loong as a groos sa fasst.'

Moozling, *part. adj.* poking or 'puddling' about; doing things helplessly, confusedly, or inefficiently. 'Foozlin' and *moozlin'* are words often placed in collocation.

Mop, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Runaway Statutes**, which is the more usual term. A yearly assemblage held a month after the ordinary Statutes, in order to give a second chance to masters and servants, who after a month's trial put an end to their contract. *Vide Statutes.*

Mop-stail, *sb.* mop-stick; mop-handle. *Vide Stail.*

Moral, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'model,' image; likeness. 'Loike 'is faither? Whoy, a's the very *moral* on 'im.'

Morris-dance, *sb.* *Vide Plough-bullockers.*

Mort, *sb.* a quantity; number; heap; 'sight.' An old woman told a gentleman she had a '*mort* o' chickens,' and upon his asking how many a *mort* might be, made answer, 'Wan or tew's a few; three's a mainy; foor's a *mort*.' *Vide Many.*

Mosh, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'mash,' to smash; crush; shatter; beat to pieces. 'Ah thowt shay'd a *moshed* her children then an' theer; an' shay would, if ah 'adn' a bin theer an' put 'em out o' her wee.'

Most, *adv.* almost always redundantly used with the superlative form in 'est.'

Most-in-general, *adv.* generally; almost always.

Mostly, *adv.* generally. 'A's wan o' his own to christen wanst a year *moostly*.'

Most part, *adv.* generally.

"Differing only in this from Phrensie, that it is without a fever, and their memory is *most part* better."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 1, 1, 4.

"To some it is most pleasant, as to such as laugh *most part*."—*Ib.*, 1, 1, 3, 1.

'A *moost paart* goos about ha'f after twelve.'

Mother, *sb.* mould; *penicillium*.

"Mouldy *mother*."—DRYDEN.

sb., phr. 'A fit o' the *mother*.'

"Hysterical passion," says Johnson, quoting Burton. I have only heard the phrase used jocularly, and do not know its precise meaning.

"From damnable members and *fits of the mother*."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 92.

"How many such *fits of the mother* have troubled the kingdoms."—*Id.*, *Char. of a Diurnall*, p. 182.

Vide Lear, II. 1, and Percy's quotation on the passage. The phrase occurs in Drayton, *Song VII.*:—

"As when we haply see a sickly woman fall
Into a *fit of that* which we *the mother* call,
When from the grieved womb she feels the pain arise
Breaks into grievous sighs with intermixed cries."

Mothering-Sunday, *sb.* Midlent, or *Lætare Jerusalem* Sunday, when all parishioners were formerly expected to make their Lenten offerings at their Mother-church. It is now a family festival, when the scattered members of the village household expect leave to go home for the day to eat veal and furmety with their mothers in the flesh. *Vide HAMPSON, Kal. Med. Æ.*, vol. ii. s. v.

Mother-stone, or **Mothering-stone**, *sb.* conglomerate; 'pudding-stone'; 'breeding-stone' (Herts.). The belief that stones grow in size by degrees is almost universal, and the small pebbles found in conglomerates are generally regarded as *ova*, which under favourable auspices will ultimately be developed into boulders.

Mothery, *adj.* mouldy: generally applied to fluids thick and ropy with the 'yeast-plant.'

Mought, *v., aux., var.* or, perhaps, *p.* of 'might,' still common, though not so common as 'moight.'

"and with you bring
"The willing Faunes that *mought* your musick guide."

HALL, *Sat., Defiance to Envy*.

"There *moughtest* thou but for a slender price
Advowson thee with a fat benefice."—*Ib.*, II. 5.

Mouldiwarf, **Mouldiwarp**, or **Mouldwarp**, *sb.* a mole.

"Maldewerp," "molde-warpis."—WYC.

"In gold-mines, tin-mines, lead-mines, stone-quarries, cole-pits like so many *mould warps* underground."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 5.

Moult, *sb.* a moth.

Moulter, *v. n.* to moult as birds; also, to moulder: applied particularly to fallow soil.

Mowed out, *part.* heaped so full as to leave no room for more; crowded. 'Thee're so rich thee're daown-roight *maowd-aout* wi' money.' 'Ye're reg'lar *maowed-aout*!'

Mozy, *adj.* 'muggy,' as applied to weather, warm and damp; also, as applied to meat, fruit, &c., tainted, musty, beginning to decay.

Much (*u pron.* as in bull in this and the following words), *adv., phr.* 'Much of a *muchness*' = very much the same.

Muck, *sb.* dirt; dung; manure. "*Muk.*"—Wyc.

v. a. to dirty or defile; also, to manure.

Muck-cart, *sb.* dung-cart.

Muck-fork, *sb.* dung-fork.

Muck-heap, *sb.* a dung-hill; a mixen.

Muck-hook, *sb.* a fork to pull up dung when hard or trampled on.

Mucky, *adj.* dirty; filthy. A village shoe-maker indited a lampoon, now *penes Ed.*, entitled the '*Mucky Tinker*,' 'hoping,' as he observes in his introduction, 'to keep our *mucky tinker* from rooting into other people's business.'

Mudge, *sb., var.* of 'mud.' 'Sludge' is the word more generally used.

Mudgings, *sb.* fat about the 'raps,' or small intestines of a pig.

Muff, *adj.* dumb; silent; dull; stupid.

Muff nor mum, *phr.* 'neither good nor bad;' nothing at all. 'A didn' sey no moor, nayther *moof nur moom.*'

Muffatee, *sb.* a small woollen or worsted cuff worn over the wrist.

Muffling, *adj., var.* of **Moffing**, *q. v.* Also, dull; heavy; stupid.

Mug, *sb.* the face. 'Ugly-*mug*' is a very common nick-name.

Mull, *v. a.* to rub; grind as paint; rub round and round. '*Mulling* his knee.' 'That child *mulls* his tongue,' *i. e.* sucks it. 'Ah've a sooch a *mullin'* peen i' my 'ead.' 'What kind of pain, acute?' 'Noo, not a throbbin' peen, but a *mullin'* peen, loike,' *i. e.* a dull, wearily grinding pain.

Mull, **Mull-cow**, or **Mully-cow**, *sb.* a child's name for a cow.

"And turnst thy Io to a lovely *Mull.*"

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 30.

Mun, *v. n.* must. Common, but not so common as 'mut.'

"If I *mun* sit down, I *mun.*"—*Round Preacher*, p. 72.

Mundle, *sb.* a wooden instrument like a rammer, used in washing potatoes or other roots.

Mung, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Mong**, *q. v.*

Mungeling, *adj.* murmuring. 'A's ollus *mungelin'* an' groomblin'.'

Muntin, *sb.* the mullion of a window.

'A *mountain*, or upright beam in a building, *montant*.'—COTG.

Muss, *sb.* a scramble; disturbance; uproar.

'A *musse*, the boyish scrambling for nuts, &c., *à la grocé*, *mousche*.'—COTG.

Mut, *v. n.* must. 'Mot,' 'moot,' and 'mut' are *Wyc.* forms.

Nab, *v. a.* to catch; capture; seize.

Nag, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'gnag' and 'gnaw.' *Vide Gnag.*

Naggle, *v. a.*, *var.* of **Gnaggle**, *q. v.*

Naiboring, *part. adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Neighbouring**, *q. v.*

Nail-passer, *sb.* a gimlet.

Naish, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Nesh**, *q. v.*

Namby-pamby, *adj.* "Having little affected prettinesses," says Johnson, quoting Ash for an example. The only claim the word possesses to a place in a Leicestershire glossary rests on the fact that poor Ambrose Phillips, whose Christian name was thus distorted in such an unchristian manner by Pope, happened to be a Leicestershire man.

Name, *sb.*, *phr.* 'Oi'll mek ye as ye wanna knoo yer oon *neeam*,' *i. e.* 'I'll knock the senses out of you.'

Nash, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Nesh**, *q. v.*

Nasty, *adj.* ill-tempered; ill-conditioned; cross. 'Shay got quite *nasty* ovver it.'

Nation, *adj.* and *adv.* 'damnation,' used adjectively or adverbially, and decapitated for decency.

Nattering, *part. adj.* scolding; fault-finding in a small vexatious manner. 'Shay's ollus a-yamberin' an' a-*natterin'* at 'er all dee loong.'

Natty, *adj.* neat; trim; tasteful.

Nature, *sb.* nourishment; 'goodness;' 'virtue,' in the old sense as applied to plants, drugs, &c. 'All the *nectur*'s gone out o' the peent.'

Naunt, *v. n.* to 'bridle up,' said of a woman. 'She *naunted* so at me.' (A. B. E.)

Navigation, *sb.* a canal. *Vide Cut.* ““Run, John,” she says, “the masster’s hulled his-sen i’ the *navigeeition*,” she says. Soo ah runs up the bank by th’ akedok, an’ muster Coaley, a wur a-runnin’ along the too-path, an’ a says, “Theer’s a man i’ the canell,” a says, “an’ ah thenk it’s muster Godfrey.” Soo way coom an’ got ’im out o’ the cut affter a bit, but a wur quoite dead by then.’

Nayzen, *sb.* nests, *pl.* of ‘nest.’

Near-hand, *adv.* almost; nearly; probably; also, hard-by. *Vide Nigh-hand.*

Neat, *sb.* neat cattle.

“There feed the herds of *neat*.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIV.

Neb, *sb.* the ‘tang’ or shaft at the butt-end of a scythe-blade, by which it is affixed to the ‘snead’ or wooden shank. It is a continuation of the rib which runs along the back of the upper side of the blade, and is about five inches long. About half its length is bent at right angles to the blade, so as to lie along the ‘snead’ to which it is made fast by a ring, which clips both the *neb* and the ‘snead.’ By pegging the *neb*, the angle of the blade in relation to the ‘snead’ can be slightly altered so as to suit the mower, mowers of different height, length of arm, &c., requiring the blade to be at different angles to the ‘snead.’

Neck and crop, *phr.* somewhat analogous to ‘hip and thigh;’ in a manner likely to produce a state of personal collapse, such as results from being thrown downstairs, pitched out of window, &c.

Neck-hole, *sb.* the cavity between the skin and clothes at the neck; the point at which snow-balls are especially aimed.

Neeld, *sb.* a needle.

“*Neeldes*,” “*neelde-werk*,” “*neeld-work*.”—WYC.

M. N. D., III. 2. *K. John*, V. 2. *Per.* IV. and V. (Gower.)

Neest, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘nest.’

“The brand upon the buttock of the Beast,

The Dragons tail ti’d in a knot, a *neest*

Of young Apocryphas.”—CLEAVELAND’S *Poems*, p. 37.

Neezen, *sb.* plural of ‘neast’ or ‘nest.’

Neezening, *part.*, *var.* of ‘nesting,’ bird’s-nesting.

Neighbouring (*pron.* naiborin (‘ai’ as in ‘Caiaphas’) or sometimes neebrin), *part. adj.* gossiping; tattling among the neighbours. ‘Ah nivver wur gi’n to *naiborin*.’

Nesh, *adj.* delicate; susceptible; dainty; tender: often applied to the constitution of man and beast.

“*Neishe*,” “*neshe*,” “*nesshe*.”—WYC.

‘The meer’s a *naish* feeder.’ The word is also sometimes used as a verb impersonal. ‘Shay’s a gooin’ to be married, an’ it een’t o’ noo use ’er *neshin*’ it,’ *i. e.* being coy or reluctant.

Netting, *sb.* urine.

Never-a-deal, *adv.* not much. 'Ah doon't keer *nivver-a-dale* about hevvin yew i' the aouse,' *i. e.* I wish you would turn out.

Never-the-near, or **Never-the-nigh**, *adv.* none the nearer; no forwarder.

"Poor men put up bills every day, and *never the near*."—LAT. *Serm.* XIV. p. 275.

Next-ways, or **Next-wise**, *adv.* directly; immediately; next. 'Ah shall goo Nels'n *nextus*,' *i. e.* to Nailstone.

Nib, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Knib**, *q. v.*

Nigh-again, *adv.* most likely; probably. 'It's the wet weather, *noigh-agen*,' was the cause alleged for a cow's ailment. 'Ah shall goo Shapy *noigh-gen*,' *i. e.* probably go to Sheepy.

Nigh-hand, *adv.* most likely; probably. 'Are you going to reap to-day?' 'Ah, *noigh-'and*.' 'Yo'll *noigh-'and* goo by treen?' *i. e.* by train. 'Ah *noigh-'and* shall.'

Nighest-about, *adv.* nearest; the nearest way. 'It's a del the *noighest-abaout*.'

Nim, *v. a.* and *n.* to take away; take: not necessarily to steal and carry away, which seems to be the usual meaning in Elizabethan English. 'Ah *nimmed* it off on 'im,' would be as applicable to an open as to a surreptitious taking away. Also, to go quickly, move nimbly. '*Nim* to the corner, an' see if a's a-comin.' 'Shay *nimmed* off loike a shot, soon as ivver shay set oys of 'im.' 'Coom, yo' *nim*! Skip it!' Also, to fidget. 'Doon't ye *nim* soo!' used to a person 'playing the Devil's tattoo,' tapping his foot, or swinging one leg over the other.

Nip, *v. a.* and *n.* to move quickly; slip away; make off; also, to catch up hastily; also, to pinch, on any scale, and with any instrument. 'Yew *nip* off!' 'Shay *nipped* oop'er bassket, an' off shay roon.' 'Ah should ha' ketched holt on 'im, beout a'd *nipped* threw the 'edge.' 'The whale *nipped* booth 'is fate roight off,' *i. e.* the wheel of a railway truck crushed both his feet off.

sb. a small portion of anything; a mouthful; a dram; also, a 'pet'; fit of passion or ill-temper. 'Way'll joost hev a *nip* o' bread-an'-chaze.' 'Shay goos into sooch *nips*.' 'The masster weer in a *nip*, an' all!'

Nipper, *sb.* anything excellent of its kind; a 'stunner.'

Nipping, *part.* stinging; miserly; pinching. 'Shay's the moost *nippingest* wumman ivver oi knoo.' Also, super-excellent, first-rate; 'stunning' in the slang sense.

Nirker, *sb.* a 'clencher'; a finishing stroke; a crowning effort. The word, I imagine, should be written, not 'a *nirker*,' but 'an irker,' *i. e.* something that will 'irk' or trouble any opponent to

beat, a 'botherer.' 'That's a *nirker!*' is a phrase equally applicable when the ace of trumps is laid down at whist, when a hunter clears a 'rattling bull-finch,' when a prize-fighter plants a straight blow between the eyes, or when Major Longbow relates his Eastern experiences.

Niste, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'nice.' 'As *noist* as nip,' and 'As *noist* as poy,' are the usual similes for 'niceness.'

Nitle, *adj.* neat; clever; handsome: eulogistic epithet generally. 'A's a *noitle* chap.' 'A *noist*, *noitle* body.'

Nittering, *part. adj.* captious; fault-finding; querulous. 'The missus 'll bay ivver so *nitterin'* ovver it.'

Noan, *v. n.* to toll; 'knoll.' 'The bell *noans*, the've doon choimin.'

No-but, *adv.* unless; except. Ecclus. xxxiv. 6; Mat. v. 20.—WYC. 'Theer weean't a sool i' th' aouse, *nobbut* the doog.'

Noddle, *sb.* the part of the head covered by the hair.

Cotg. has "*occipital*, belonging to the *noddle* or hinder part of the head."

Noddy, *adj.* sleepy. 'You're gittin' quoite *noddy*, my dear!'

sb. a noodle; simpleton.

"Soft fellows, stark *noddies*."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 4.

No end of, *phr.* a great number or quantity; in a very high degree. 'No end o' wannuts this yeea.' 'Noo end o' wook to dew.'

Noggin, *sb.* "A small mug," says Johnson. In Leicestershire, however, the word means any small drinking-vessel, except perhaps a wine-glass. I have heard, however, a request for 'a *noggin* o' gin in a woin-glass,' and from the general use of the word it is difficult to say whether it means an indefinitely small quantity of liquor or the vessel which holds it.

No-how, and **No-hows**, *adv.* and *adj.* in no manner; by no means; also, adjectively, without order or arrangement; unsettled; decomposed.

Noils, *sb.* coarse locks of wool; 'dag-locks.'

" . . . put flockes and thrummes, and also *noyles* and haieres, and other deceivable things into . . . the broad woollen clothes." —21 *Jac.* I. c. 18.

Nointed, *p. p.*, *var.* of 'anoointed,' *i. e.* by the Devil. Very nearly equivalent to 'gallows' adjectively used. 'A's a '*nineted* 'un, a is.'

Noist, and **Noistish**, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'nice' and 'nicish.'

"Sich a *niste* man," and "the gals is *noicetish* lasses."—*Round Preacher*, pp. 89, 90.

None, *adv.* not; not at all. "'Teen't *non* so nassty.' The *pron.* of this word is well-shown in the following stanza from 'The single eye, highly beneficial:'

“ In poverty and great distress
 A firm reliance on
 God’s goodness makes our troubles less
 Likewise the many none.”

WRIGHT’S *Poems*, p. 32.

Nor, *adv.* than. I once quoted the proverb: ‘A plenty’s better *nur* a flush,’ to a farm-labourer, who answered me with: ‘Ah, sure! that’s what o’d Bendigo Bilson said when the yoong masster gen ‘im a chaarge o’ rabbit-shot i’ the leg.’

Nor-word, *sb.* by-word or nick-name.

Nother, or **Nouther**, *conj.* neither.

“*Nother*,” “*nothir*,” “*nouther*.”—WYC.

These forms are not uncommon, but the normal *pron.* is ‘*nayther*’ or ‘*noyther*.’

Not-no-more, *adv.* no more.

“Yet now nearehand cannot resist *no more*.”

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 5.

Not-well, *adv.* and *adj.* unwell; *ill.* ‘How are you to-day?’ ‘Well, ah’ve very *not-well*.’

Notch, *sb.* a ‘run’ at cricket. It is still not unusual for the scorer to keep account by cutting a notch on a stick,—hazel-stick for choice—for every run made.

Nout, or **Nowght**, *sb.* nought; nothing. The word is sometimes *pron.* ‘note.’

No-ways, or **No-wise**, *adv.* not at all; in no manner.

Nub, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘knob,’ a lump: often applied to coal.

Nubbin, *sb.* the stump or stock of a tree left after it has been cut down: applied also to the wood or piece when used for fire-wood.

Nubbly, *adj.* knobby; lumpy; full of lumps.

Nudgeling, *part. adj.* hearty; robust; tough in constitution. ‘Shay’s a moor *noojlin*’ caow *nur* to’other.’ ‘What do you mean by *nudgeling*?’ ‘Moor ‘aardy, loike, ‘ull ate anythink, an’ too’n the weather,’ *i. e.* turn the weather, stand the rain.

Nudging, *part.*, *var.* of ‘nesting,’ birds’-nesting. ‘Ah’m gooin’ a-*noodgin*.’

Nuncheon, *sb.* luncheon.

Nunkle, *v. a.* to cheat; impose on. ‘Yo’ shain’t *noonkle* may.’ It seems doubtful whether this use of the word is referable to the ‘*Nunkle* pays for I’ story of Foote and the highwayman (*Joe Miller*, p. 45), or to the character of the dealings of mine uncle at the sign of ‘the three gilt pills of the Medici.’

Nunty, *adj.* trim; dapper; ‘perky.’ ‘A *nunty* little man.’ ‘A *nunty* cap.’

Oaf, *sb.* a fool ; blockhead.

“Though he be an *aufe*, a ninny, a monster, a goos-cap.”—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 6.

Oast, *v. n.* to incline ; lean ; tend ; push or thrust in any direction. ‘A *oos’ses* to this soide,’ said of a horse: also, of the same, ‘A *oosts* so loungeous,’ when violently tugging. ‘Let it *ost* this wee,’ giving directions to a carpenter carrying a large packing-case. ‘The top o’ the wall *osts* ovver welly a foot.’

Oat-brush, *sb.* oat-stubble.

Oaths and Exclamations. The following list includes most of those in common use, but is necessarily incomplete:—

Blame	}	My	}	Aunt!
Blow				Eyes!
Consarn				Eyes and limbs!
Consound				Gad!
Contrive				Gock!
Dal				Golly!
Dang				Gom!
Dash				Gorry!
Drobbit				Gosh!
Drot				Goy!
Gosh dock				Gum!
Jigger				Heart!
Rabbit				Hide!
Rot	Hide and limbs!			
Sink	Sirs!			
	Stars!			
	Word!			

‘My eyes and limbs’ is often accompanied by ‘Says Mrs. Timms,’ by way of avoiding any responsibility incurred by the ejaculation. ‘Gad,’ &c., are also used in adjuration, ‘By Gad,’ &c. ‘By George,’ ‘By Jiggers,’ and ‘By Jingo’ are also very common. ‘By Leddy!’ and ‘By mess!’ I remember at least as late as 1845.

Among simple exclamations, the commonest are:—

Bless my (his, her, or its) heart! Dash (dal, &c.) my wig, or my hide! Gorrामussy! Hoity toity, Gorrामoity! Heart-alive! Lokamussy! Mussy’pon us! O Croips! O, good night! Sirs! or Sirs alive! Strike me ugly!

Among interrogative exclamations, are:—

What the name in patience . . . ? What the name o’ God . . . ?
What the O’d un . . . ? What the hell . . . ?

The usual localities to which obnoxious persons are bidden to resort, are here, as elsewhere, generally, ‘Bath,’ ‘Blazes,’ ‘Hell,’ or ‘Jericho.’ The ordinary epithets in the rare cases in which ‘bloody’ is not used, are ‘blamed’ or ‘nation.’ ‘Wowndy’ is sometimes, but seldom heard.

Obligate, *v. a.* and *n.* to oblige ; also, to place one’s self under an obligation.

“Fulfil your present obligations, then
Think wisely ere you *obligate* again.”

Choice of a Wife, p. 23.

Occasionally, *adv.* upon occasion arising; if necessary. 'There, now! It's packed as it'll goo Coventry, or Birnigam, or Liverpule, *ockasionally*.' The master of a large school made this announcement at harvest-time:—'I shall not permit any boys to go harvest-ing this year without a note from their parents to say that it is *occasionally*.'

Odd, *adj.* and *adv.* different; differently.

"How earnest bent are men as now
to heare the worde of God?
I meane professors of the trueth,
How far yet live they *od*!"

News out of P. C., Sat. 6.

"On Monday next after St. Peter's day, the owner ought to lay his fleeces ready wound by tens, and then first to choose one fleece out of every such ten, and then the Vicar is to choose one fleece out of the residue of every such ten for his tythe. Item, at the same time and in the same manner, lambs are tytheable; and if the *odd* fleeces and the *odd* lambs together amount together to the number of seven or more, the Vicar is to have one out of the major *odds*, allowing so many half-pence as those *odds* together do want of the number of ten; and if the *odd* fleeces and the *odd* lambs amount not together to the number of seven, the owner is to pay an half-penny for every such *odd* fleece and *odd* lamb in lieu of the tythe thereof."—*Remembrance of the customs and manners of tything in the Parish of Claybrook, 1623.* MACAULAY'S *Hist. of Claybrook*, p. 91.

Odd-house, *sb.* a house standing alone, at some distance from any town or village. It is also applied to a detached residence as distinguished from one in a row.

Oddling, or **Oddlings**, *sb.* one alone; a separate piece; an odd bit or lot. It is often said with reference to the propensity of parents to spoil an only child,—'the *oddlin*'s allays the *dillin*.' Both forms are often used to denote an 'odd-house.' 'They live at an *oddlins*.' 'Stuck about wi' *oddlins*' was the description of a cap decorated with odd scraps of ribbon.

Oddments, *sb.* scraps; odds and ends.

Odds, *sb.* difference; the reverse; the opposite.

"There is no great *odds* or difference, at the least-wise in the number of the words."—LAT. *Serm. XIV.* p. 238.

'Are ye stiff an' toired?' 'Noo!' 'Then ye're the *odds* o' may.'

O'er-by-yon, *adv.* yonder. 'Ah'n lived *o'er-by-yon* foor an' forty year come Michaelmas.'

O'er-wart, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'over-thwart'; opposite; on the other side. 'A lives joost *o'er-wart* the wee.'

Of, *prep.* and *adv.* on; for: often superfluous after 'off.'

"Barton waited *of* Farmer Elborough."—*M.S. penes Ed.*

'Ah shain't be theer *of* a dee or tew.'

Off, *prep.* of: generally followed by a superfluous 'of' or 'on.' 'Ah bought it *off* 'im.' 'Off of 'im' and 'off on 'im' are forms equally common.

Off-the-hooks, or **Off-of-the-hooks**, *phr.* shabby; 'seedy;' worn out; ailing.

"My waste-band's wasted, and my doublet looks
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' th' hooks*."

CLEVELAND, *Revised*, p. 52.

Offal-work, *sb.* dirty menial work; coarse drudgery.

"I'll ne'er want to do aught but th' *offal work* as she wanna like t' do."—*Adam Bede*, c. 35.

Old, *adj., pec.* an intensitive used with other adjectives. 'Theer wur a noist o'd nize when shay 'eerd on it.' 'Foin o'd dewins.'

Old-ancient, *adj.* old; antiquated.

"My house it is built in a rock,
It is built in an *old ancient* style;
And a view I've got from the top
Of a wilderness barren and wild."

The Gamekeeper of Charnwood Forest, by
W. STOCKHAM, *M.S. penes Ed.*

Old stick, *phr.* as usual. 'How's your wife, Martin?' 'Whoy, shay's much about the *o'd stick*, ther een't much odds in 'er.' 'Why, how's that? I thought she had the fever very badly?' 'Faiver? Shay een't got no faiver! It's oon'y her darned temper!' At any rate, she died within a few days, and a few days later still, Mr. Martin consoled himself with a fourth wife.

On, *prep.* and *adv.* at work; in operation. Everywhere, I believe, applied to steam or water-power, &c., but only provincially to human beings in such phrases as 'shay's *on*!' implying that the person referred to is energizing in her normal manner, ferreting about, bargaining, scolding, or the like. This general formula is changed into a particular one by the addition of 'to' with the object. 'Shay's *on to* the gel,' implies that 'she' is scolding, or possibly beating the maid-servant. 'With' is frequently used in the same way. 'Shay's *ollus on wi*' may!' Cf. **Hard on**.

One-how, or **One-hows**, *adv.* somehow. 'Wan-aow, or oother,' 'Wan-aows, or anoother,' are both very common.

One o' clock, *phr.* 'To go at a thing like *one o' clock*,' is to set to work with renewed earnestness and vigour: like labourers after their twelve o'clock repast and rest.

Opiniated, *adj., var.* of 'opinionated,' obstinate.

Organs, *sb.* an organ. *Vide* **Pair of organs**. 'Theer wur o'd John Goadby, him as had use 'to plee o' the *horgins*, as the Doctor had use to sey: "John," a says, "gie us noomber noine, an' tek keer o' the toime, John, this turn. When yo' coom to a bit as yo' loike, John," a says, "yo' goo raoun' an' raoun' as sloo as if yo' wur

a-poompin' a cool-pit," a says, "an' as sune as ivver yo' coom to a bit as yo' dunna keer fur, yo' sets to wook an twizzle the 'andle as if yo' couldn' churm it aout fasst enew."

Orts, *sb.* scraps; fragments. 'Shay'd use to gi' me 'er *orts* and sups.'

Ost, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Aust**, *q. v.*, and **Oast**, *q. v.*

Ought, *v. n.*, *pec.* *Ought* always takes a superfluous 'had' or 'did' before it. 'I'd ought,' 'he'd ought,' &c. The 'd in phrases of this kind may represent either 'did' or 'had,' as is shown when the word becomes emphatic, or when a negative intervenes. 'Well, now, I *did* ought to ha' thought o' that!' 'Yo' *hadn't* ought to talk a-that'n.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Oudacious, *adj.* and *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'audacious,' frequently employed as an intensitive by those who have not yet learnt the modern use of the words 'awful' and 'awfully.' '*Oudacious* coold it is, sure-loy!'

Our, *pr.*, *pec.* always used by members of the same household in speaking of one another. '*Our* missus,' '*Our* Joo,' &c. And of a servant, '*Our* chap,' or '*Our* wench,' '*Ar* gel.' This use of the word is, I believe, universally recognized in commercial English. '*Our* Mr. Smith will have the honor of waiting upon you with samples,' is a common prelude to a request for a continuance of 'esteemed favors.'

Urn, and sometimes **Ourns**, *pr.* ours. *Vide* 'Introd.'

"*Ourn*," "*ourun*," "*ourens*," and "*ourns*," are all *Wyc.* forms. 'Teen't non o' *aourns*.'

Ousen, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'housen,' *pl.* of 'house.'

Out, *adj.* mistaken; deceived.

"And yet all miserably *out*, perplexed, doting, and besides themselves for religions sake."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 4, 1, 1.

Out-and-out, *adv.*, *phr.* entirely; far away.

Also, *adj.* excellent; first-rate.

Out-and-outer, *sb.* one that surpasses all others of the same kind, '*out and out*.'

Out-asked, or **Out-axed**, *p. p.* a betrothed couple are said to be *out-axed* when their banns of marriage have been three times published.

Out of sorts, *adv.* indisposed; out of health or temper.

Outside, *adj.* extreme; excessive. 'He gave an *outside* price for the horse.'

Over, *adj.* upper. 'A's oop i' the *uvver* furlong.' Sometimes used as a term of distinction between adjacent villages of the same name, in which case the lower-lying one is called 'Nether,' as in Overseal and Netherseal, now generally written Over Seile and Nether Seile.

adv. very much; particularly. 'They weren't *over* pleased wi' it.' 'Ah doon't loike it *over* an' aboov.'

- Over-catch**, *v. a.* overtake. 'Ah couldn' o'er*ketch* 'im.'
- Over-frost**, *sb.* a hoar-frost, or rather a surface frost which does not penetrate far into the soil.
- Over-get**, *v. a.* to get over. 'A's allus thinkin' o' his woife's death. A cain't *over-get* it.'
- Over-go**, *v. a.* run away from; desert. 'A's *over-gon* his childern an' woife.'
- Over-hand**, *sb.* the upper hand; mastery.
 "We in our foolishness and mother-wits esteem them blessed that can use the matter so that the law may go with them that they may have the *over-hand*."—*LAT. Serm. XXVI. p. 483.*
 4 Kings iii. 26.—*Wyc.*
- Over-live**, *v. n.* to out-live; survive.
- Over-maul**, *v. a.* to over-fatigue; over-strain. 'Th' o'd 'os got casst i' the steeble, an' a *over-mauled* his-sen agen the wall as way wur obloiged to kill him.'
- Over-rated**, *p. p.* a place where the assessment of rates is exceptionally heavy is said to be '*over-rated*.'
 Cotg. gives '*surtaxé*' as the meaning of the word.
 'It's a terrible *over-reeted* pleece is Earl-Shilton' (about 1850).
- Over-run**, *v. a.* run away from.
 "I shall *over-run* these doings before long, I've stood enough of them."—*Adam Bede.*
- Over-thwart**, or **Over-thwarts**, *adv.* across; opposite; over the way.
 "Ovyrtwart and endelang
 With strenges of wyr the stones hang."
R. Cœur De Lion, 2649.
Vide a number of references in *Gl. to Havelok.*
- Own to**, *v. a.* own; confess. 'A nivver would *own tew* it.'
- Pack**, *sb.* the whole number of persons in any category.
 "We may all say, yea, all the *pack* of us, '*peccavimus cum patribus nostris*.'"—*LAT. Serm. XIII. p. 216.*
- Pack-man**, *sb.* a pedlar; hawker.
- Pack-staff**, *sb.* the stick used by the 'packman' for carrying his pack over his shoulder. The common proverbial simile, 'as plain as a pike-staff,' is here generally, 'as plain as a *pack-staff*.'
 "But *packe-staffe plaine*, uttring what thing they ment."
HALL, Sat. Prol. to B. III.
- Pad**, *sb., var.* of 'path.'
v. a. and *n.* to tread down into a path. 'The snow is well *padded*.'

Pad it, *v. imp.* to travel on foot: precisely equivalent to 'hoof it.'

Padge, *sb.* the common barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; also, any large moth or butterfly, the colours of which are variegated with white without being brilliant. 'Padge' and 'Peggy,' both of them forms of endearment or familiarity for 'Margaret,' seem to have acquired their provincial significance from the embroidered garments of the popular saint of pearls and daisies, and to belong to the same category of words as 'tawdry,' 'tantony,' &c.

Padgel, *v. a.* to patch, of which it is the frequentative form.

Padge-moth, and **Padge-owl**, *sb., i. q. Padge, q. v.*

Pair-of-organs, *sb.* an organ. I take it that the *phr.* originated in the undisguised two-handed bellows which supplied the wind to the instrument in its earlier form. I have heard it applied to a barrel-organ in a church, and a hurdy-gurdy in the street.

Palm, and **Palm-willow**, *sb.* the sallow, *Salix caprea*.

Pamper, *v. a.* to indulge. 'The've niver bin *pompered*,' said a farmer selling some exceptionally lean kine.

Pancheon, *sb.* a large circular pan, sometimes made of tin, brass, or copper, but generally of coarse red or brown earthenware, glazed black or rusty yellow in the inside. The bottom is about six inches, the top from fifteen inches to two feet or more in diameter, and the height from about six inches to a foot. The *pancheon* is in use for every purpose to which such a vessel can be applied.

"Bowls, buckets, *pancheons*, bread and all
That to the lot of dairies fall."

Will of Sir W. Dixie, Bart.

Pancheon-rack, *sb.* a rack on which *pancheons* are set to drain after being washed.

Pane, *v. a.* to panel. Half-timbered houses are said to be *paned* with brick, plaster, &c.

"The house is timber building, one half is rough-cast, the other *pained* with brick."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe, 1708.*

Paraget, *v. a.* to white-wash. I am told that the word is also used for to plaster or rough-cast, in which sense it is employed by *Wyc.* and other writers old and new, but I do not remember ever hearing it in this sense.

Pargeting (*pron.* 'g' soft, and accent on first *syl.*), *sb.* whitewash.

Parson (*pron.* *paason*), *sb.* a large black beetle of any kind; a cockroach.

Partly, *adv., pec.* an expletive used much in the same way as 'like,' though not so commonly. Both are nearly equivalent to 'in a manner o' speakin',' and other phrases intended to round the angles of a too explicit statement. 'Well, ah thenk a'd a coom if his woife 'ud a let him, *paartly.*'

Passer (*a pron.* as in 'hat'), *sb., i. q. Nail-passer*, a gimlet.

Pass the time of day, *phr.* to exchange a few words of greeting; to be on speaking terms with. 'Did you know him?' 'Well, oon'y joost to *pass the toime o' dee*, or the loike o' that.'

Paste-pin, *sb.* a rolling-pin for pastry.

Pax-wax, *sb.* parts of the *ligamentum nuchae*, left in joints of beef, &c., when the carcass is cut up by the butcher.

Peak, *v. n.* to waste and dwindle in flesh (*Mac.*, I. iii.; *Ham.*, II. ii.); also, to cry like a young bird; squeak like a mouse, &c.; also, to peep or pry.

Peaked, *part. adj.* wasted; emaciated by disease, or pinched by cold.

Peaking, *part. adj.* pining; wasting; also, sneaking; pitiful. In the last sense it is used in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. v.

Peark (*pron.* peerk), *adj.*, *var.* of **Peart**, *q. v.*

"Peark as a peacock."—SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 2.

Peart (*pron.* peert), *adj.* lively; vigorous; brisk; 'perky'; impudent.

Cotg. has "*Peart, godinet, mignard, mignardelet.*" "A pretty *peart lass, godinette.*" "To make *peart, accointer.*"

'How are you?' 'Much as usual, thank ye, poor an' *peart.*' The word is often applied to vegetation. 'Them onions look *peart.*'

Peck-o'-dirt, *prov.* here, as elsewhere, 'way mut all ate a *peck-o'-durt* afore way doy,' is very commonly current, and almost equally common is the rider, 'but non on us wants it all at woonst.'

Peckish, *adj.* hungry; having a good appetite.

Peckled, *part. adj.*, *var.* of 'speckled,' mottled; spotted; parti-coloured.

"Jacob the Patriark, by force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* rods before his sheep."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 2.

"*Peckled, grivoté.*"—COTG.

Pedgel, *v. n.* and *a.* to pick over and examine. 'Shay wur a-*pedgellin* i' the doost-'ool all mornin' fur it.' 'The corn is so *pedgelled* by the birds.' Also, to chaffer; higgler; peddle.

Pedgeler, or **Pedgeley**, *sb.*, *var.* of 'pedlar,' a hucksterer; higgler; petty dealer.

Peek, *v. n.* to peep; pry; peer about.

"In euery corner he wyll *peke.*"

SKELTON, *Magnificence*, 667.

On which passage Dyce notes: "I *peke* or *prie.*"—PALSG., fo. cccxvii. (Table of verbs.)

Peeping and tooting, *phr.* prying and spying. *Vide Toot.*

Pee-wit, *sb.* the lapwing or plover, *Tringa vanellus*, L.

Peg, *custom.* The custom of 'pegging' calves or yearlings 'for the

black leg,' which in my remembrance was so common as to be almost universal, is now rapidly dying out. It was performed either in the ear or the dewlap. In the former case a hole was either punched or burnt with a hot iron through the ear, generally on the first Friday after the birth of the calf. In the latter, a hole was burnt through both skins of the dewlap when the animal was a year, or sometimes two years old. In both cases, a twist of horsehair about five inches long was inserted through the hole and secured with a wooden *peg* at each end. This twist was moved backwards and forwards once a week like a seton, and occasional dressings were applied. The disease itself, called in Sussex a 'pook,' is a congestion of the blood-vessels of the leg, which entirely discolours the flesh and is incurable. An animal attacked by it is called 'a black-leg,' a term often metaphorically applied to the victim of moral disease.

Peggy, *sb.* a name given to the garden warbler, the black-cap, both the whitethroats, the sedge-warbler, and probably others of the family. In Warwickshire the same birds are called 'mollies.' The greater whitethroat is sometimes distinguished as 'great *peggy*,' and the lesser whitethroat, or nettle-creeper, as 'little *peggy*.' *Vide* **Padge**.

Pelf, *sb.* refuse; rubbish.

Pelver, *v. a., var.* of 'pilfer.'

Penance, *custom.* I well remember one of the last instances in which public penance was performed at the church-door. St. Margaret's Stoke Golding was repaired in 184—, and free seats were substituted for the former high pews. The landlady of the principal inn, a Mrs. Frith, had been the owner of a pew, and coming to the church after the restoration found a man sitting in what she still considered her own peculiar seat. She thereupon attacked the intruder—'lugged him and gowged him,' as one of the witnesses expressed it at the trial, which took place at Leicester—in such style that she was summoned before the ecclesiastical court for brawling in church, and sentenced to stand wrapped in a sheet and holding a candle for three successive Sundays at the church-door while the congregation were coming to church, a sentence duly carried out to the edification of the multitudes assembled to witness its execution.

Penbook, **Penbouk**, or **Penbuck**, *sb.* a small wooden pail with a lid.

Pennyworth, *sb.* a bargain, good or bad.

"To get hard *peny-worths* with so bootlesse paine."

HALL, *Sat.* II. 2.

Pent-house (*pron.* pentus), *sb.* any shed with a lean-to roof, but more particularly the shed adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod.

Pep, and **Pept**, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'peep.'

Perish, *v. a.* and *n., pcc.* to chill through; to frost-bite; 'give one

one's death of cold;' to shiver with cold. 'Coom in, an' doon't stan' *perishin'* theer!' 'It's anew to *perish* ye to death.' 'It's fraizin' fit to *perish* the nooze off o' yer feace.'

Perished, *part. adj.* chilled through; frost-bitten.

Perk, *v. n.* to bridle up; give one's self airs; to make brisk or lively; to prune the feathers as a bird.

"There be amongst us a great number of these proud Pharisees . . . which will *perk* and presume to sit by Christ in the church."

—LAT. *Serm.* I. p. 16.

Perky, *adj.* 'peart;' brisk; animated; having an air of lively self-assertion. 'How is Dolly this morning?' 'Oo, shay's as *perky* as a poll-parrot.'

Pervet, *v. n., var.* of 'brevet,' to rummage; ransack. 'I didn't wish her to think as I'd been *pervetting* about in the pantry.'

Pescod, *sb.* a pease-cod or pea-shell.

Pester, *v. a., pec.* to crowd upon; inconvenience by crowding and squeezing.

"That on the stationer's stall who passing lookes

To see the multiplicity of bookes

That *pester* it."—DRAYTON, *Moone-calfe*.

'Doon't ye *pester* soo' is a common exclamation in a crush.

Peter-stone, *sb.* a fragment of fossil encrinite, *Pentacrinus Briareus*.

"Some of the fossils called *astroites*, or vulgarly, *Peter-stones*, are found in the parish."—WHITE'S *Gaz. of Leic.*, s. v. *Lubbenham*.

Peth, *sb., var. pron.* of 'pith.'

Phrenzy, *adj.* hasty; passionate. 'A's so *phrenzy*.' An instance of a *sb.* found adjectively. *Vide* **Franzy**.

Pibble, *sb., var. pron.* of 'pebble.'

"Thy face washed as clean as the smooth white *pibble*."—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Pick, *v. a. and n., var.* of 'pitch.'

"I'll *pick* you o'er the pales else."—*Hen. VIII.*, V. iii.

"As high as I could *pick* my lance."—*Coriol.*, I. i.

'Ah wur sa feared a'd *pick* in.'

Picker, *sb.* a pitcher in the sense of one who pitches; a pitcher of hay on to a waggon, &c.

Pick out, *v. a. or n.* find out; make out. 'Ah couldn' joostly *pick aout* wheer a coom frum.'

Pick up, *v. n.* to mend in health. 'Shay's a *pickin'* oop noistly.'

Piddle, *v. n.* to trifle with one's food; eat daintily without appetite.

'Thank you, I'll just *piddle* with a biscuit.'

Pidgeler, *sb., var. pron.* of **Pedgeler**, *q. v.*

- Pie**, *sb.*, *plur.* 'As noist as *poy*' is a favourite simile for anything toothsome, convenient, comfortable, or appropriate. 'It fits 'im as noist as *poy*,' I heard said of a coat.
- Piece**, *plur.* 'to fall to pieces' = to give birth to a child. 'Anybody can say what's the matter wi' yew wi' 'af a oy. Ye'r a-gooiin' to *fall to paces*.' A '*piece*' of turnips, potatoes, &c., is the parcel of ground on which they are growing. 'A noist *pace o' 'tatus* next the lean.'
- Pie-finch**, *sb.* the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, L. 'Spink' is a commoner synonym.
- Piercer**, *sb.* a gimlet.
Cotg. has "*Vrille*, a gimblett or *piercer*."
- Piffing**, *part. adj.* employed in little trifling occupations. Synonymous with '*tiffing*,' with which it is often used in conjunction. 'He'd use to be *piffing* about the farm-yard.'
- Pig together**, *v. n.*, *plur.* to lie or sleep together. 'Teddy can come to daddà's bed, an' you an' Sam can *pig together*.'
- Piggle**, *v. a.* frequentative of '*pick*,' to pull off by degrees; touch from time to time. '*Pigging* off a corn' is a well-known surgical operation.
- Pig-pudding**, or **Pig's-pudding**, *sb.* a black-pudding; hog's pudding.
- Pike** (generally *pron.* *poike*), *v. a.*, *var.* of '*pick*,' to glean after harvest.
sb. a 'land' or 'ley' running to a point; also, called a 'gore.'
"Three lands and a *pike* ley on Basil furlong."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.
Also, a turnpike gate.
- Pikelet**, *sb.* a common tea-table delicacy occupying a position almost exactly intermediate between the popular pan-cake and the ordinary crumpet of commerce. On the Warwickshire side the word is sometimes written and pronounced '*pyflet*.'
- Pikelet-stone**, *sb.* a flat piece of iron on which to bake pikelets. It is placed on the '*lazy-back*' when in use.
- Pikle**, *sb.* a pitch-fork or hay-fork. Common on the Warwickshire and Staffordshire border, but not, I believe, in other parts of the county.
- Pill**, *v. a.*, *var.* of '*peel*' (Gen. xxx. 37, 38).
"More than a *pilled* stick can stand in stead."
HALL, *Sat.* V. 3.
Also, *sb.* peel; bark; rind.
"I have now ript the matter to the *pill*."—LAT. *Serm.* VIII. p. 117.
- Pillings**, *sb.*, *var.* of '*peelings*,' parings. 'Breens? A een't got no breens! oon'y a 'at-full o' *tato-pillins*.'

Pinch, *v. a., pec.* to pilfer; steal. ‘Shay oon’y joost *pinched* a bit o’ cool from the bank.’

Pinchers, *sb., var.* of ‘pincers.’

Pin-cloth, or **Pin-clout**, *sb.* a pinafore.

Pine, *v. a. and n.* to starve; kill by starvation.

“When shivering cold and sickness *pin*s the clime.”
Rich. II., V. i.

‘They besieged the town in hope to *pine* ’em.’

Pined, *part.* starved; famishing.

Pin-fallow, *sb. and v. a., i. q.* ‘bastard-fallow.’ When lea-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be *pin-fallowed*.

Pin-feathered, *part. adj.* half-fledged.

“A Diurnall is a punie Chronicle, scarce *pin-feather’d* with the wings of time.”—CLEAVELAND, *Char. of a Diurnall*, p. 181.

Pinfold, *sb.* an enclosure for sheep; also, a pound for stray cattle.

“You mistake, I mean the pound,—a *pinfold*.”
Two Gent. of Verona, I. i.

Pingle, *sb.* a small enclosure of land.

Pink, *sb., var.* of ‘spink,’ the chaffinch; also, the minnow: so called from the colour of the belly during the breeding-season.

Pink o’ my John, *sb.* the pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

Pinner, and **Pinny**, *sb.* a pinafore. **Pinbefore** is another *var.*

“Now then, Totty, hold out your *pinny*.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Pin-rowed, *adj.* having streaks formed by a quantity of small holes: applied to badly-made butter.

Pinshot, *sb.* the fine payable for redeeming an animal from the pin-fold or pound.

Pip, *sb.* The detached blossoms of the cowslip used for making wine are called ‘*pips*,’ as are also the spots on playing cards. I once heard a patient describe to a doctor what are called in medical language ‘*muscæ volitantes*,’ as ‘a koind o’ *pips*, loike.’

Pipes, *sb.* blood-vessels; veins; arteries.

Pipkin, *sb.* a glazed earthenware saucepan.

“The pure extract of sanctified Emmanuel parboyl’d there in a *pipkin* of predestination.”—CLEAVELAND, *Letters*, p. 211.

Pit, *sb.* a pond.

“Any ponds, pooles, motes, stagnes, stews, or seuerall *pits* wherein fish are.”—5 *Eliz.* cap. 21.

“And in odd scatter’d *pits* the flags and reeds beneath.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXV.

“There’s nothing seems to give her a turn i’ th’ inside, not even when we thought Totty had tumbled into the *pit*.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 15.

Pitch, *v. a.* “to load hay or corn on a waggon with a fork.”—*Blk.*

“With a face a shade redder than usual from the exertion of ‘*pitching*.’”—*Adam Bede*, c. 32.

Pitcher, *sb.* one who pitches hay, &c. *Vide Hay.*

Pitch-fork, *sb.* the fork used in ‘pitching.’

Pit-hole, *sb.* a pit; a grave.

Plack, *sb.*, *var.* of ‘pleck,’ a plot of ground of uncertain size, seldom less than about five yards square, and seldom more than half an acre. ‘A *plack* ’ll be enough for you to grow Brussels sprouts for the winter.’

adv. slap, with a smack.

Placket-hole, *sb.* the slit in a gown or petticoat, before or behind, which enables the wearer to put it on.

Plan, *sb.*, and **Planned**, *p. p.* In the Methodist connexion the annual arrangements for providing preachers on the several circuits are called the *plan*, and to be *planned* is to be appointed to preach.

“Mr. Sleekface gave me a *plan* of the circuit. I conned it over, and found that I was *planned* in the circuit-town once in three weeks.”—*Round Preacher*, p. 29.

Planets, *phr.* ‘To rain by *planets*,’ said of rain that comes down partially, wetting one field and leaving another close adjoining quite dry. ‘But why by *planets*, my friend?’ asked I (A. B. E.). ‘Why, don’t you know,’ said my informant, ‘it’s all along o’ the *planets*!’ *Vide RAY, Prov.* p. 51.

Plant, *v. a.* to beat with a stick. The ash-plant in general use for corrective purposes no doubt supplied the term.

Planting, *sb.* a beating with a stick.

Plash, *v. a.* to trim a hedge, lopping off the shoots and interweaving the branches; also, to lop or trim trees generally. Synonymous with ‘splash’ and ‘trash.’

“For neither, as Chrysostom well adds, those boughs and leaves of trees which are *plash’d* for cattle to stand under in the heat of the day,” &c.—*An. Mel.*, 2, 2, 4, p. 282.

sb. a small pool or pond. A ‘*plash*’ is often made for washing sheep or horses by placing two fences across a brook, between which the animals are driven from one side to the other.

“Which in fat Holland lurk among the queachy *plashes*.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XX.

Plashy, *adj.* splashy; watery.

Play, *sb.* The following lines illustrate a very common use of this word, as well as the pronunciation:—

“Such a treat in Twycross before I never see,
There was dancing and horse-racing, besides a foot-ball *play*.”
WM. SMITH, on ‘The Prince his Wedding Day,’
Leicester Journal.

Plazen, *sb.*, *pl.* of ‘place.’

Pleach, *v. a.*, to ‘plash’ or ‘lay’ a hedge without plaiting the branches in.

Pleck, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Plack**, *q. v.*

Plim, *v. n.*, *var.* of to ‘plump,’ fill out.

“I remember being asked by one Mrs. Butwell, who gave me a basin of milk, ‘if our bread *plimmed* (soaked) in the milk-porridge’ (made of milk, water, and an onion). I said, ‘No, Mrs.; it was tough.’ We had but little bread that would steep in milk in those days.”—*Autobiography of George Field*, p. 12.

“For a minute or two” the full-fledged butterfly “stands and waits till the air it breathes has filled out its wings, for the wings are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be *plimmed* by the air before the insect can take to flight.”—*Butterfly Psychology*, *St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 11, 1880.

Plough-bullocks, or **Plough-bullockers**, *sb.* On Plough-Monday it was the custom for some of the villagers to dress in grotesque masquerade and perform morris-dances before all the houses where they were likely to get money or drink. Sometimes they were accompanied by a gang of lads with raddled faces, half-hidden under paper masks, who dragged a plough, but this was unusual. Some of the performers, generally four, had on white women’s dresses and tall hats. One of these was called Maid Marian. Of the other performers, one was the Fool, who always carried the money-box, and generally a bladder with peas in it on a string at the end of a stick, with which he laid lustily about him. Another was Beelzebub, in a dress made up of narrow strips of flannel, cloth, &c., with the ends hanging loose, yellow, red, black, and white being the predominant colours. The rest were simply grotesques. The dance they performed was merely a travesty of a quadrille, with *ad lib.* stamping and shuffling of feet. On one occasion, when I was very little, the Fool came up and asked me to ‘remember the Fool;’ adding, in case I might not have recognised him through his disguise, ‘I’m Curly.’ ‘Yes,’ I said, ‘I see you are; and I shall remember you, Curly, as long as I live.’ ‘Tell ‘im the *bullocks* is thusty an’ wants some beer,’ said one of the performers; ‘a doon’t knoo what yo mane.’ From that Plough-Monday I date my knowledge of what ‘remembrance’ means in the mouth of a son of the soil.

Plough-Monday, *sb.* the first Monday after Twelfth-day.

Plough-money, *sb.* the money given to the **Plough-bullocks**, *q. v.*

Pluck-pasty, *sb.* nearly identical with **Lights-pie**, *q. v.*

Pluff, *v. n.* to swell; puff up, as from a sting, &c.

sb. flue; ‘fluff;’ soft fur or down.

- Pluffy**, *adj.* puffy; swollen; fat. 'The monks at the Tin-meadows say they live on nothing but vegetables; how come they to be so *pluffy*, then?'
- Pocky**, *sb.* a name given to a particular kind of granular limestone occurring at Hoton and elsewhere in the county; so called from its blotchy appearance.
- Pod**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'pad,' to go; to go softly. 'Ah *poddeed* oop-steers wi' my shews off.' 'Coom, do you *pod* into the parlour.'
sb. a 'pod' is when the pool at cards is empty, and each player has to pay something towards filling it again. *Vide Pod-up.*
- Podder**, *sb.* the holder of the pool at cards. 'You don't play fair; I'll be *podder* myself,' explained by the speaker as 'pod-gatherer.'
- Poddywig**, *sb.* a tadpole.
- Podge**, *sb.* the 'tot,' a disease in rabbits from constipation.
- Pod-up**, *v. n.* to pay up at cards into the pool, kidney-beans having formerly been in common use for counters. Also, to pay up generally. 'Ah'll Caounty Coort ye, an' mak ye *pod up*.' The metaphor is identical with the one conveyed in the slang phrase 'shell out.'
- Poike**, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'pike' and 'pick,' to glean.
- Poiking**, *v. sb.* a gleaning.
- Poke**, *v. n.* to hang the head forward in walking or standing: said of man or beast. 'A *pooks* sadly.'
sb., *phr.* 'A *poke* in the eye wi' a boont stick,' is a phrase used in precisely the same sense as 'a thump in the back with a stone.'
Vide Thump.
- Poking**, *part. adj.* petty; paltry; insignificant. 'There was only a *poking* little inn there.'
- Pokit**, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'porket.' To '*pokit*' a pig is to make a porket of it, to fatten it for pork, which is always pronounced 'poke.'
- Poky**, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Poking**, *q. v.*
- Pollards**, *sb.* *Vide Meal.*
- Pollywig**, *or Pollywiggles*, *sb.* a tadpole. 'Poddywig' is, I think, the commoner form.
- Pomfer**, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'pilfer.'
- Pomper**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'pamper.' 'The beast look rayther poor, Mister.' 'An' the' dew! The'll dew well wi' yew; the' een't bin *pompered*.'
- Poor**, *adj.* There are a number of proverbs and proverbial phrases in which this word occurs in a sense implying more or less moral disparagement.

"It would be a *poor* look-out if folks didn't remember what they did and said when they were lads."—*Adam Bede*, c. 16.

"It's a *poor* tale you couldn't come to see the pudding when it was whole."—*Ib.*, c. 53.

'It's *poor* doin's you can't keep out o' the house (*i. e.* workhouse) in hay-harvest.' 'It's a *poor* heart that never gives nature a fillip,' *i. e.* 'man, being reasonable, must get drunk.' 'It's *poor* lights as they set to the parish,' *i. e.* a bad example.

Pop, *sb.* a non-alcoholic, effervescent beverage, closely related to ginger-beer. There are, nominally at least, three varieties—'*pop*,' 'imperial *pop*,' and 'ginger *pop*;' but I believe the two former are only 'ginger *pop*' without the ginger.

"Just step in and take a chair,
You'll find imperial *pop* sold here."

Board outside a Belgrave Cottage (C. E.).

Poppet, *sb.* a term of endearment for a child. 'Come, my little *poppet*.'

Porket, *sb.* a young pig fattened for eating fresh or 'green,' not for curing as bacon.

Porwiggle, *sb., var.* of 'poddiwig,' &c., a tadpole.

Posh, *v. a. and n., var.* of 'pash,' to smash to pieces; also, to vomit with violence.

adv. with a splash, pop, slap. 'A went *posh* into the water.'

Possibility, *sb.* the extent of one's means. The citizen . . .

"Doth closely search the yong mans state,
And learns the whole extent
Of all his *possibilitie*."—*Newes out of P. C.*, Sat. 5.

'It een't in our *possibility* to dew no more.'

Pot, *sb.* earthenware; pottery; terra-cotta. *Vide Marls.*

"*Pott*" (Dan. ii. 35).—WYC.

'Yo'll say a *pot* man i' the windo', *i. e.* you will see a plaster bust of Hahnemann in a homœopathic chemist's window.

Also, a disease in rabbits, *i. q.* **Podge**, *q. v.*

Pot-set, *part.* When in heating anything over a fire in a saucepan, &c., a portion sticks to the sides or bottom and gets burnt, it is said to be *pot-set*. When milk is *pot-set* it is usual to say that 'the bishop has had his paw' (or 'set his foot') 'in it,' for an explanation of which *vide Brand, Pop. Ant.*, 'Bishop in the Pan.'

Pottered, *part. adj.* disturbed; perplexed.

Pot-valiant, *adj.* made bold by drink.

Poult, *v. a. and sb.* to thump, and a thump.

Power, *sb.* a number; a quantity. 'A *power* o' folk.'

Prig, *sb.* a conceited person; also, a thief.

v. a. to steal.

Print, *sb.*, *phr.* 'As neat as *print*' is a phrase often applied to anything set in proper order or tidily arranged. 'The house is as neat as *print*.' 'In *print*' is used almost in the same way. 'Shay kips all 'er plazes in *print*,' is high praise for a servant who keeps her own part of the house neat and clean.

Prizeable, *adj.* valuable ; precious.

Prod, *v. a.* to poke ; poke about ; stir up with a stick, &c.

"How *prodde* our Papists privily!"

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 6.

Prockle, *v. a.* and *n.*, *i. q.* **Proggie**, *q. v.* 'To *prockle* a pin in a wart' is an approved method of removing it.

Prog, *v. a.* and *n.* to poke ; poke after or about for.

"I heare so much deceat
Of theirs in *progging* after gaine
A tongue can not repeat."

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 3.

Proggie, *v. a.* and *n.*, frequentative of 'prog' or 'proke,' to poke, goad, or grope with a stick or other instrument ; to stick anything in and turn it about. 'The' was *progglin'* about i' the mud fur't (an eel) best paart o' haf a hour.'

sb. a drover's goad ; anything used to poke or 'proggie' with.

Proke, *v. a.* to poke or stir the fire ; also, to poke generally. 'A *prooked* it daown my throat.'

Proker, *sb.* a poker ; generally a poker for the fire. 'Tek the *prooker* tew 'im, wumman !' was the advice tendered by a neighbour to a woman whose husband attacked her with the shovel.

Proking-iron, *sb.* a poker for the fire. Hall uses "*proking-spit*" for a Bilboa or Toledo blade.

"With a broad Scot or *proking spit* of Spain."

Sat. IV. 4.

Prokle (the 'o' *pron.* long), *v. a.* and *n.*, *i. q.* **Prockle** and **Proggie**, *q. v.*

Proper, *adj.* and *adv.* 'regular,' in the slang sense. 'A *proper* bad un.' Also, thoroughly ; soundly. 'A did let 'im 'ave it *proper*.'

Proud, *adj.* projecting ; strutting out ; swollen ; puffed up. 'That lock's a del *prouder* o' wan soide nur t'ooother,' *i. e.* a lock of hair. 'Yo dew leuk *praoud*,' said to a person with a swelled face.

Proud flesh, *sb.* unhealthy flesh round a wound or sore.

Proud tailor (*pron.* praoud-teeler), *sb.* the goldfinch, *Fringilla carduelis*.

Proxy, *adj.* frolicsome ; skittish : almost always applied to a horse.

Puck, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'pick.' This form, I believe, belongs almost

exclusively to the Warwickshire border. 'Has onybody *pook* oop a poomp?' was an enquiry addressed to the company by the father of a damsel who had lost one of her dancing-shoes at a ball.

"The little doog there, as I *puck* up on the road a fortnit agoo."
— *Adam Bede*, c. 36.

Pudding-pie, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'toad-in-a-hole,' a bit of meat baked in batter.

"Did ever John of Leyden prophecy
Of such an Antichrist as *pudding-pye*?"

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 105.

Puddle, *sb.* puddle-water. 'As thick as *puddle*.' Also, a muddler; a bungler; one who dawdles about, making believe to be at work.

v. n. to dawdle; work helplessly; bungle over anything.

Puddler, *sb.* a bungler; muddler.

Pudgy, *adj.*, *var.* of 'podgy,' short and fat; thick-set.

Puff, *sb.* breath; wind. 'Ah'm all out o' *puff*.' 'A's a good *puffed* un,' was an encomium I heard passed on Captain Webb.

Also, a small pasty made by laying preserve on one half of an oblong piece of paste, and folding the other half over till the edges meet.

Also, *v. a.* to put out of breath.

Pug, *v. a.* and *sb.* to offend, and offence. *Vide Bug*. 'Yew'n *pooged* 'im.' 'Shay took *poog*, ah suppose.'

Also, a dirty person, male or female.

Puggy, *adj.* dirty; grimy; sweaty; also, touchy; apt to take offence.

Pull, *v. a.*, *phr.* 'To *pull* faces' is 'to make faces;' grimace. 'Ah'll mek ye *pull a feace* sure's ivver ye coom anoigh.'

Pull-back, *sb.* draw-back; disadvantage. 'It's a gret *pull-back* tew 'er, 'er bein' as shay doon't have no fingers o' the roight 'and, loike, oon'y 'er thoomb; as shay got 'em into the rools, loike, or some'at o' that, an' nipped 'em off.'

Pullen, *sb.* poultry.

"His swine beneath, his *pullen* ore the beame."

HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

Very rarely used, but not quite extinct.

Pumptial, *adj.*, *var.* of 'punctual.'

Pun, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'pound.' *Troilus and Cressida*, II. i.

Also, *sb.*, *var.* of 'pound.' The plural is the same as the singular.

Punish, *v. n.* and *a.* to pain; to hurt. 'A said as 'is ankles *poonished* 'im a good del.'

Push, *sb.* 'a pimple; boil; pustule. The commoner synonym is 'quat.' *COTG.* renders the word by "*empoule, salidure.*"

Put, *v. a.* to apprentice; to engage or bind any one as servant to another. 'She was *put* to the dress-making.'

" You have got a letter
To *put* you to me, that has power enough
To place mine enemy here."

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, *A K. and no K.*, II. i.

Put about, *v. a.* to vex; harass; annoy. 'I don't know when I've been so *put about*.'

Puther, *sb.* steam; smoke; dust; a cloud of smoke, &c.

" And suddainly untyes the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke
As ready was them all to choke,
So greevous was the *pothor*."

DRAYTON, *Nymphidia*.

Also, *v. n.* to smoke; reek; roll in volumes like smoke or dust.

Put to, *v. a.* to close; also, to harness horses to a waggon, carriage, &c. '*Put* the door to.' 'Let's *put to*, an' be off.'

Put-up, *v. n.* to bait; seek refreshment and entertainment at an inn.

Put upon, *v. a.* to treat unfairly; impose upon; oppress. 'Ah've noo roights to be *put upon* a-this'ns.'

Pyflet, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Pikelet**, *q. v.*

Quail, *v. n.* to 'turn' or curdle; go flat or sour: applied to milk, beer, &c.

sb. the land-rail or corn-crake, *Rallus crex*, L.

Quality, *sb.* gentry; great people; 'company.' 'Ats off! 'ere's *quality* coommin', as Ned Checkley said to the gyardians when a sould his penny whistle for a farden, an' went to the wook'us.' 'Wheer's your *quality* manners?'

Quarr, *sb.* a quarry; stone-pit.

" Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarrs* they stand."

DRAYTON, *Pol. I.*

" The millstones from the *quarrs* with sharpened picks could get."

ib., XXVI.

Quat, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Quot**, *q. v.* Also, *v. n.*, *var.* of to 'squat.'

Quawk, *v. n.* to caw; cry out loudly but inarticulately; to rumble internally with flatulence. 'It (a parrot) kept on *quawkin'* after I'd got it in my pocket.'

Quawking, *sb.* a cawing; loud noise; internal rumbling. 'Ah've got a sooch a *quawkin'* i' my insoide.'

Queechy, *adj.* ailing; sickly; feeble. Also, *i. q.* **Quoggy**, *q. v.*

" They're poor *queechy* things, gells is; I allays wanted to ha' lads as could fend for their-sens."—*Adam Bede*.

Queegle, *v. n.* to swing backwards, crouching down on the heels in a sitting posture.

Queel, *v. a., var.* of 'quell,' to quench; extinguish. 'A couldn' *queel* the foire.' Also, *i. q.* **Quail**, *q. v.*

Queen-cake, *sb.* a small heart-shaped sweet cake.

Queer, *adj.* This word, so common in such phrases as 'a *queer* stick,' 'a *queer* customer,' &c., is more nearly equivalent to 'questionable,' 'equivocal,' or 'inscrutable,' than to 'odd.'

"How many *Queer*-religions?"

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 143.

Queeverly, *adj.* fawning; hypocritical.

Quick-sticks, *adv.* quickly; at once. 'Yo be off *quick-sticks*, or ah'll gie ye some'at for your-sen.'

Quiddle, *v. a.* to suck, as a child does its thumbs.

Quigger, *sb.* next to nothing. 'How fur is't to Peckleton?' 'It's foive moile, as near as a *quigger*.'

Quilt, *v. a.* to beat or thrash. 'Ah mane to *quilt* 'im.'

Quilting, *sb.* a beating; a 'hiding.' The metaphor, I imagine, is from the many colours of a patch-work quilt.

Quitch, and **Quitch-grass**, *sb.* couch-grass, *Triticum repens*. *Vide* **Squitch** and **Twitch**.

Quob, *v. n.* to throb; palpitate.

"How *quops* the spirit?"

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 144.

Also, *sb.* a throb; palpitation. 'My tooth gave such a *quob*.'

Quocken, *v. a. and n.* to suffocate; choke. Cotg. gives "to *whirken*, *noyer*, *suffoquer*," as well as "*whirkened*" and "*whirkening*."

'My cuff (cough) is so bad it welly *quockens* me; it moithers me to death.' 'The wind wur so hoigh as ah coom aloon ah wur welly *quockened*.' Two girls struggling for the possession of an infant, one said, 'Yo'll *quocken* the babby,' to which the other retorted, 'Yo'll *dead* it.'

Quoggy, *adj., var. pron.* of 'quaggy,' boggy or soft; of the nature of a quagmire.

Quoil, *sb., var. pron.* of 'coil,' a haycock. 'Have you put the hee in *quoils*?'

Quop, *sb.* and *v. n., var.* of **Quob**, *q. v.*

Quot, *sb.* an inflammatory pustule or suppurating pimple. 'My arm's covered wi' *quots*.' 'He was rubbing his throat, and broke the head of his *quot*.'

Quot-a-bobbing, *adj.* I never heard more than one person use this

word, and she, though she frequently employs it, never does so in any definable sense. 'I like the looks o' that cap; it looks so *quot-a-bobbing*.' '*Quot-a-bobbing!* what's that?' 'Oh, stuck about wi' oddlin's, like.' 'Quatting and bobbing,' however, is a phrase I have heard, and also find inserted by my father in his interleaved copy of the Glossary. It means squatting down one minute and bobbing up again the next, too restless to sit quiet.

Race, *sb.* 'Calf's *race*' is the same as 'calf's view,' the heart, liver, and lights.

Rack, and **Rack up**, *v. a.* to break up. 'Whoy didn' ye get at it an' *rack* it oop?'

Racketty, and **Rackettying**, *adj.* noisy; pleasure-seeking; roystering.

Raddle, *sb.* red ochre or oxide of iron.

Raddleman, *sb.* a digger of 'raddle,' or dealer in it.

"And little Rutlandshire is termed *Raddleman*."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXIII.

Raff, *sb.* a dissolute vagabond.

Raffish, *adj.* low; blackguardly.

Raffle, *sb.* refuse; rubbish; trash. 'I ha' cut the hedge; what shall I do wi' the *raffle*?'

v. a. to push or stir about; to disturb. 'If you *raffle* her (a heifer) in her place, she don't seem to mind it.'

Raffling, *adj.* loose and worthless; dissolute. 'He's a *rafflin'* bad fellow.' '*Rafflin'* company.'

Rain-bird, *sb.* the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*, L.

Raisty, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'reasty,' which is the form of the word in Johnson, rancid. 'That 'ere ile's as *raisty* as *raisty*.'

Rake, *v. n.* to move about restlessly; to rove. 'The cow didn't eat much, for she was *raking* about all day.'

Also, *v. a.* to cover up a fire with cinders, &c., to keep it from burning quickly.

Raker, or **Raking-coal**, *sb.* a large lump of coal left on the fire at night to be broken up in the morning, so as to save the trouble of lighting the fire.

Ramp, *v. a.* and *n.* and *sb.* a technical term used to describe the slanting or curved shoulder between the higher and lower parts of a wall when the top is not continued at the same level. On slopes, the wall is generally *ramped* or *ramped off* at intervals.

Rampage, *v. n.* to run riot; to royster; to rage.

Also, *sb.* 'On the *rampage*' is equivalent to the slang 'on the spree.' The accent is evenly divided between the two syllables.

Rampageous, *adj.* riotous ; boisterous ; 'lungeous.'

Ramper, *sb.* the high road ; a turnpike road. 'I saw him o' the *ramper*.'

Ramshackle, *adj.* loose ; out of repair ; shabby-looking ; ricketty.

Randy, *adj.* wanton ; lecherous.

Ranter, *v. a.* to darn. *Cf.* Fr. *rentrer*.

Rapps, *sb.* the small intestines of a pig.

Rap-stick, *sb.* a strop, sometimes of wood only, sometimes covered with leather, occasionally used after the 'slick-stone' in whetting a scythe.

Rash out, *v. n.* to break out in a sweat : generally applied to horses.

Rasp, *sb.* a raspberry—both the fruit and the tree. 'They dug the land as had bin down in gress ivver sin' anybody knoo'd it, an' it coom oop all ovver woid *rasps*' (somewhere near Kirkby Becks).

Ratchet, *sb.* a rat-hole. 'I stopped all the *ratchets* into the barn.' (A. B. E.)

Ratchetty. This is a word in Mr. Gresley's list. I do not know it any more than the last word, with which it may be connected. It is possibly, however, merely a *var. pron.* of 'racketty.'

Rathes, and **Rathing** ('a' *pron.* as in 'bathe'), *sb.* the movable side-spars or ladders attached to a cart or waggon for the purpose of increasing the width. The whole complement of such appurtenances is called the *rathing* or 'gearing.'

Rattle-traps, *sb.* small chattels ; movables.

Raum, *v. n.* to reach with an effort after a thing ; to stretch after.

"for neuer mycht be sen
His suerd to rest, that in the gret rout
He *rowmyth* all the compas hyme about."

Launcelot, 3388.

'What a *rawmin*' gel that is,' said of a maid-servant who stretched her arms over the table for something. 'What are ye *a-raumin*' affter?' said to a child stretching out its hands.

Raupick, *part. adj.* bare of bark or flesh, looking as if pecked by ravens.

"Only the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croking to sit upon some *raupick* tree."

DRAYTON, *Moone-calf*.

Rave, *v. n.* to scream or cry out ; make a noise. 'That sow's always *raving* and revelling so.'

Raves, and **Raving**, *sb., i. q.* **Rathes** and **Rathing**, *q. v.*

Ready, *v. a.* to make ready. "*Rediede*" = made ready. Apoc. xvi. 12.—WYC.

'Way'll get we weshed an' *ready* we-sens.'

Rear, *v. n.* to vomit or expectorate. 'The' sey a's a-gooin', poo' thing! A cain't *rear* nothink at all, an' it all settles of 'is loights.'

Reasy, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Raisty**, *q. v.*

Reaves, *and* **Reaving**, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Rathes** and **Bathing**, *q. v.*

Reckling, *sb.* the youngest or least in a litter or brood.

Red, *adj.* neat; trim.

"And Mary's locks are like a crow,
Her eyes like diamonds glances,
She's ay sae clean *redd* up and braw,
She kills whene'er she dances."

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

Also, *v. a.* to comb; arrange the hair. 'As I was *reddin'* out my hair.'

Redder, *sb.* one who separates contending parties; one who parts combatants; an umpire; finisher of debate; a 'settler.'

Red out, *v. a.* *Vide* **Red**.

Ree, *v. a.* "to cleanse corn which has been winnowed, by working it round into an eddy in a sieve, thereby bringing the chaff and 'sids' (seeds) into the centre of the sieve, so that they may be readily gathered together and removed by the hand."—*Bk.*

Reed, *sb.* the stomach of a calf, eaten as a delicate variety of tripe, or salted and dried for rennet; also, the rectum. 'A's shot his *reed*,' *i. e.* he is suffering from *prolapsus recti*.

Reed-shotten, *part.* *Vide* **Reed**.

Reen-sieve, *sb.*, *var.* of 'reeing-sieve.' *Vide* **Ree**. A fine sieve for 'reeing' corn.

Reeve, *sb.* of onions = a rope.

Reezed, *and* **Reezy**, *adj.*, *vars.* of **Raisty**, *q. v.*

"*Reez'd* Bacon soords shall feast his familie."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 2.

Refusal, *sb.* option of refusal or acceptance. 'I have the *refusal* of that house till to-morrow.'

Rench, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'rinse.' *Vide* 'Introd.'

Render-down, *v. a.* to melt. 'After you have *rendered-down* the leaf (the *Omentum majus*) of a pig, then what remains is the scratchings.'

Ret, *sb.* the growth of weeds in a pond or river. 'Yo' mut moo the *ret*,' *i. e.* mow the weeds.

Revel, *v. n.* to ramble; roam; stray. 'To *revel* about the fields.'
'The pigs will *revel* now finely.'

Riddle, *sb.* a coarse wire sieve.

Also, *v. a.* to sift through a riddle, often figuratively used.
'When I've paid my rent and my frame and my carriage, I'm welly *riddled*,' i. e. when I have paid my rent, the rent of my stocking frame, and the carriage of the worsted from Hinckley to Bosworth and the stockings from Bosworth to Hinckley, I have hardly a farthing left.

Ride and tie, *phr.* When two travellers have only one horse between them and agree to *ride and tie*, A rides the horse part of the distance, leaves him *tied* up, and walks on. B walks till he comes to the horse, mounts and rides on past A, leaving the horse *tied* up for A in turn, so that by the end of the journey, each has ridden half, and each walked half.

Riders, *sb.* the performers at a circus; a circus; an 'equestrian company.' 'Ere's the *roiders*!'

Riding, *sb.* a green road through a wood.

Riff-raff, *sb.* low, rascally blackguards; the residuum. I do not know in what sense the word is used in R. Stanyhurst's version of Virgil which Hall satirizes:—

"If Iove speake English in a thundering cloud,
Thwick-thwack and *Riffe raff* rores he out aloud."

HALL, *Sat.* I. 6.

Rift, and **Rift wind**, *v. n.* to belch; to cause eructation. 'The wind meets the cough, and I'm in great pain till I can *rift* it.' 'You should ollus tek a nip o' some'at short affter eysters, joost to kip 'em from *rifftin*', loike.'

Rig, *sb.* a trick. 'Some o' his *rigs* an' schames.' Also, *var. pron.* of 'ridge.'

Rig, **Rig-balk**, **Rig-piece**, or **Rig-tree**, *sb.* the ridge-beam of a roof.

Rig-and-balk, *sb.* *Vide Land.*

Rig-and-furrow, or **Rig-and-thurrow**, *sb.* and *adj.* *Vide Land* for the distinction between '*rig-and-balk*' and '*rig-and-thurrow*.' As applied to woven fabrics, '*rig-and-thurrow*' means 'ribbed.' Ribbed stockings are '*rig-an'-thurrow* stockings.' Corduroy trousers '*rig-an'-thurrow* slops,' &c.

"The *ridge and furrow* shows that once the crooked plough
Turned up the grassy turf where oaks are rooted now."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIX.

Rigget, *sb.* a small water-furrow or surface drain.

Right, *sb., pec.* In asserting a right, or complaining of its violation, the proposition stated is generally the precise converse of the one intended. Thus, 'you have a *right* to pay me that debt' means,

'you have no right to with-hold payment.' 'The man at the bar (toll-bar) has a *right* to give him a ticket' means, 'he has no right to refuse one.' 'Oi een't noo *roights* to be sarved soo' means, 'I have a right not to be subjected to such treatment.'

"And you've a *right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and thoughtless as if you were beholding to nobody."—*Adam Bede*.

Right-down, *adv.* downright. 'A *roight daown* bad un.'

Right on, *adv.* straightway; immediately; positively.

Right-on-end, *adv.* upright; also, immediately.

Right-out, *adv.* outright; completely. 'A broke his thoomb *roight out*.'

Rights, *sb.* right. 'Yo' een't noo *roights* to ba 'ere.' 'To *rights*' generally means soundly, thoroughly. 'Did the missus blow you up, John?' 'And shay did! To *roights* an' all!'

Rile, *v. a.* to irritate; vex; make angry. This is not an imported Yankeeism. I remember it habitual in the mouths of men who were old before American slang became current in England.

Rindles, *sb.* rennet. 'The chaze tas'es o' the *rindles*.'

Rine, *sb.*, *var.* of 'rind.'

Rine tabberer, *sb.* the wood-pecker, *Picus*.

Ring, and **Ring-o'-bells**, *sb.* a peal of bells.

"And having in his ears the deep and solemn *rings*
Which sound him all the way unto the learned springs."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XV.

On which Drayton notes: "famous *rings of bells* in Oxfordshire, called the Cross-ring."

"Whilst some the *rings of bells* and some the bagpipes ply."
Ib., XXV.

'The *ring of bells*' is a not uncommon sign for an inn.

Rip, *sb.* a profligate rascal; or, as applied to a horse, a worthless 'screw.' Also, a bundle of corn, as much corn as is *reaped* at one stroke of the sickle.

Also, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'reap.'

"Way've plaoughed, way've soo'n,
Way've *ripped*, way've moo'n,"

is part of an old harvest-song. Also, to rush, run violently. 'A *ripped* aout o' th' aouse loike smook.'

Riz, *p.* and *p. p.*, *var.* of 'raised' and 'risen.' 'The bread's *riz* agen.'

Road, *sb.*, *pec.* way. Of setting a dislocated wrist, said the patient, 'The doctor, a set it the wroong *road* daown.' And a child remarked of a book which a servant was pretending to read: 'Whoy, you'n got it the wroong *road* oop.' 'Out o' my *road*!' 'Leuk this *road*.'

'Ye're stannin' joost o' my *rood*.' 'Is this the right *road* to Leicester?' 'Aah, it's the roight *rood*, sure enoof, oon'y yo've a-gooin' the wroong *rood* on it!'

Roaded, *part. adj.* rowed; streaky: almost exclusively applied to bacon.

Robble, *sb.* frivolous nonsense; indecent levity. 'She was full of *robble* and vain talk.'

Robin, *sb., phr.* 'As wet as a *robin*' is a common synonym for wet through. 'It reened all the wee, an' ah'm as *wet's a Robin*.'

Robin's Pincushion, or **Pincush**, *sb.* the bedeguar, a reddish fibrous excrescence on the branches of the dog-rose. It is a morbid growth resulting from the puncture of the plant by certain insects, notably, *Cynips Rosæ* and *C. Brandtii*.

Rocksy, *adj., i. q.* **Roxy**, *q. v.*

Rod, *sb.* as a measure of length for hedging, ditching, and draining a *rod* is eight yards, and four *rods* make an 'acre' of thirty-two yards in length.

Roddle, *sb., var.* of 'raddle' and 'ruddle.'

Roffing, *adj., var. pron.* of **Raffing**, *q. v.*

Roil, *v. a., var. pron.* of **Rile**, *q. v.*

Roin-tabberer, *sb., var. pron.* of **Rine-tabberer**, *q. v.*

Rollocking, *part. adj.* and *sb., var. pron.* of 'rollicking,' jovial, 'devil-may-care;' also, merrymaking, 'larking.'

Roomth, *sb., var.* of 'room.'

"Not finding fitter *roomth* upon the rising side."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* VI.

Roomthy, *adj., var.* of 'roomy.'

"In Tamer's *roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* I.

Root, *v. n., i. q.* **Rootle**, *q. v.*

Rootle, *v. n.* to tear and turn up the ground like a pig.

Roozle, *v. a., freq.* of 'rouse,' to rouse violently. 'He *roozled* him out of his sleep.'

Rost, *sb.* hurry; bustle. 'Doon't ye ba in sooch a *rost*.'

Rost, or **Rosty**, *adj.* impatient; hasty; restive, of which last it is apparently a variation.

Rough music, *sb.* When a well-known scold had been exercising her vocation too aggressively for toleration, or when any scandal, particularly a matrimonial scandal, had been bruited abroad in such a manner as to call for an expression of popular indignation,

the delinquents were frequently visited with punishment in the shape of *rough music*. Pokers and tongs, marrow-bones and cleavers, warming-pans and tin kettles, cherry-clacks and whistles, constable's rattles, and bladders with peas in them, cow's-horns and tea-trays were all pressed into the service, and the programme generally included a choice selection of recitative with choruses of yells and hisses. The treatment was frequently successful in driving the offender from the neighbourhood, but it is now seldom resorted to in Leicestershire. During this year, however (1878), I have found that the practice is still in full force within half-a-dozen miles of Charing Cross.

Rounce, *v. n.* to bounce; move uneasily or angrily. 'He *rounced* in his chair.' 'He sat *rouncing* about.'

Roundly, *adv.* soundly; thoroughly. 'I gen it him *raoundly*.'

Rout, *v. n.* to snore; grunt; moo or bellow.

Rove, *v. n.* and *a.* Any knitted or woven fabric is said to *rove* when it becomes partially unknitted or unwoven, to unravel. 'If you breek a thread, it all *roves* out.' 'She *roved* it all out, because she'd forgotten to pearl a row.'

Rovings, *sb.* ravellings, in the sense of threads coming loose from a knitted or woven fabric.

Rox, *v. n.* to decay; to become spongy or soft. 'It *roxes* at the end, loike:' said of a gate-post.

Roxy, *adj.* rotten; soft. 'As *roxy* as a pear.'

Rubbage, *sb.*, *var.* of 'rubbish.'

Rubber, *sb.* "A coarse sandstone whet-stone for a scythe."—*Bk.*

Rubble, *sb.* rough stones; small lumps of building stone unheewn.

Ruck, *sb.* a crease or fold; also, a crowd; throng; congregation of men or things; a covey of partridges. 'To run in the *ruck*' is to go undistinguished amongst a number of others of the same kind. 'Ah wouldn' for sheame to shute at the *ruck*.' 'All of a *ruck*.' 'Rucks' in the *pl.* is synonymous with 'heaps' in such phrases as 'rucks o' money,' 'rucks o' pears,' &c.

v. n. to run into 'rucks' or creases.

Ruck together, *v. n.* to gather together in a 'ruck.'

Ruddle, *sb.*, *var.* of **Raddle**, *q. v.* and **Roddle**.

Ruddleman, *sb.*, *var.* of **Raddleman**, *q. v.*

"Besmeared like a *ruddleman*."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 2, 2.

Ruff, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'roof.'

Rum, *adj.* strange; eccentric; unaccountable. 'A *rum* start,' 'a *rum* un,' 'a *rum* stick.'

Rumbustical, *adj.* boisterous; obstreperous.

Rummle, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Rubble**, *q. v.*

Run, *v. a.* and *n.*, *pec.* to make run by running after. 'A (a ram) roon me roight across the clus.' Also, to melt; to cast in a mould.

Runaway Statutes, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Mop**, *q. v.*

Run down, *v. a.* to disparage.

Rungel (*g pron.* soft), *sb.* a lout; rough, stupid boy.

Rungeling, *adj.* random; restive: generally applied to a horse.

Runnet, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'rennet.'

Running, *adv.* consecutively; continuously. 'A wur gon thray dees roonin'.'

sb. rennet.

Running-hook, *sb.* an appliance used by butchers. It is a hook suspended from the centre of the lower spar of a square iron frame formed to slide with a roller for its top along the upper surface and two sides of a beam. It is fixed in any particular position by two pins inserted into the beam itself through the iron framework. It is used to bear a side of beef or other large piece of meat, suspended out of the way for convenience.

Runt, *sb.* a breed of short-legged oxen, Scotch and Welsh, hence, a short, stout, or stunted person.

"Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *Runts* even of her Churches breed."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 74.

Runtling, *and* **Rutling**, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Reckling**, *q. v.*

Sack, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *phr.* to 'sack,' or 'give the sack,' is to discharge, and to 'get the sack' to be discharged from any function, office, or situation. As stonemasons, bricklayers, and workmen in many other trades generally carried their own tools and appliances in a bag or *sack*, either to their employer's yard or to the place where the work was being carried on, whenever the employer gave a workman his *sack*, it was an obvious hint to him to pack up his 'alls' and be off. An old Birmingham artizan told me that in one factory in which he had worked, the bag of each workman employed was hung up in the time-keeper's lodge, and the only notice ever given to a workman that his services were no longer required was conveyed by the time-keeper giving him his bag on a Saturday morning before the wages were paid.

"But death will soon give him the sack."

Broadside Ballad by J. F. YATES.

As a measure of potatoes, &c., a *sack* is four bushels, a 'bag' being only equal to three.

Sad, *adj.* heavy; close; solid: applied to bread not properly

leavened, stiff, heavy soil, &c. 'As *sad* as liver' is the usual simile for anything to which the word is applied. Wycliffe affords a number of instances of this sense of the word.

Sadden, *v. a.* to make heavy or close. 'You should put some clec (clay) round them roses, to *sadden* the sile a bit.'

Sad-iron, *sb.* the common flat iron for ironing clothes, &c.

Sadly-badly, and **Sadly-surrily**, *adj.* very ill. The former is generally used partly in jest, the latter in earnest.

Sadness, *sb.* heaviness; solidity.

Safe, *adj.* certain. 'A's *seaf* to coom agen.' 'Seaf? ah, as *seaf* as a chooch toid to a 'edge,' is a *phr.* implying that superfluous precaution has been used, as if one should secure a church-tower from being blown away by fastening it to a hedge with a rope.

Sagg, *v. n.* to hang over in any direction; sway or incline on one side; bend with weight. 'Coom, yo' get off that theer yeat, or yo'll mek it *sagg* woose.' 'Yo'll hev the hee all over! Cain't ye say aow it *saggs*?'

"This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XVI.

Saggs, *sb., var. pron.* of 'seggs' and 'sedges,' reeds; rank grass, &c., by the water side.

Saggy, *adj.* said of anything drawn or bent down by weight. 'That gate wants knocking up at the thimbles, it hangs so *saggy*.' Also, *var.* of 'sedgy,' reedy, &c.

Salve, *v. a.* to flatter. 'A keam *saa'vin*' oop to me.'

Sam, *sb., phr.* 'to stand *Sam*' is to treat; pay expenses. 'Well, sir, ther een't no chaarge, but a real gen'leman ollus *stan's Sam* all raound, at least'us moostly.'

Sam-cast, *adj.* or *sb.* "two ridges of land ploughed together."—*Bk.*

Sap, *sb.* the soft part of timber.

"*Sap*, or softest part of wood, *oubier*."—*COTG.*

Sapid ('a' *pron.* as in 'hate,' or as 'ea' in 'heat'), *adj.* high, as applied to meat; tainted. 'It smells woose nur any *seapid* mate.'

Sappy, *adj.* as applied to meat, tainted. Also, soft, apt to rot like the 'sap' of timber, hence, inferior in quality generally.

Sapy, *adj., i. q.* **Sapid**, *q. v.*

Sarch, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'search.'

"March will *sarch*
An' Epril troy,
But Mee will see
If ye live or doy."

Sarpent, *sb., var. pron.* of 'serpent,' the firework called a 'squib.'

- Sarve**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'serve.' 'A *sarved* me a nasty trick.'
- Sarve out**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'serve out,' to retaliate; punish. Like 'punish,' it is also used in the sense of hurting or giving pain without connecting with it any idea of retribution. 'Ah'll *sarve* him *about*.' 'Theer een't noothink *sarves* ye *about* so bad as a peen i' yer ear-'ool.'
- Sarver**, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Server**, *q. v.*
- Sauce**, *v. a.* to answer impertinently; abuse. 'I didn' *sauce* her—I on'y called her a old beast, an' you know she's that.'
Also, *sb.* impertinence; abuse.
- Saucy**, *adj.* 'It's *saucy* walking to-day, miss.' (A. B. E.)
- Savation**, *sb.* saving; economy.
- Sawney**, or **Sawney-gawney**, *sb.* a simpleton; nincompoop.
- Say**, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *i. q.* **Y**, *q. v.*
v. n., *phr.* 'Who *says*?' almost always takes the place of 'Who *says* so?' 'But ye mut!' 'Mut oi?' *Ew says?* 'Who, hoy dew!' 'An' ew's "hoy?" dal your hoys!'
- Scabble**, *v. a.* to rough-dress stone with an axe for the purpose, called a 'scabbling-axe.'
- Scabbling-axe**, *sb.* *Vide Scabble.*
- Scabblings**, *sb.* the chips or refuse of stone made in 'scabbling' it. 'That een't proper slayvin, that een't! It een't no better than *scabblings*,' i. e. it is the chippings of soft stone instead of hard, and unfit for making garden-walks.
- Scabby**, *adj.* shabby; mean; dirty.
- Scaggle**, *v. a.* to choke; strangle; suffocate.
- Scaly**, *adj.* stingy; shabby; dirty.
- Scant**, *adv.* scarcely. 'Ah cain't git noo slape (sleep) *scant*.'
- Scantish**, *adj.* scanty.
- Scantling**, *sb.* light wood; quarterings; thin joists. 'Much of a *scantling*' is equivalent to 'much of a muchness,' little to choose.
'His face of arms is like his coat, partie per pale, souldier and gentleman, *much of a scantling*.'—CLEAVELAND, *Char. of a Committee-man*, p. 193.
- Scarce**, *adj.* difficult to obtain a sight of. 'Shay meks her-sen very *scaace*.' 'Mek your-sen *scaace*.'
- Scarifier**, *sb.* an implement for scarifying the soil.
- Scarify**, *v. a.* to 'scuffle' the soil superficially.
- Schollard**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'scholar,' one who can read and write.

School ('oo' *pron.* either as in 'foot' or as in 'fool'), *sb.* a shoal of fish; hence, a troop of lads; an assemblage of any kind.

"The comorant then comes; . . . when from his wings at full
As though he shot himself into the thickened skull,
He under water goes and so the shoal pursues."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXV.

"My silver-scaled skulls."—*Ib.*, XXVI.

Schooling, *sb.* education at school. 'Ah nivver hed mooch *skewlin*.'

Scithers, *sb.*, *var.* of 'scissors.'

Scotch, *v. a.* to stop; stay; hinder; also, to dock or curtail. 'Doon't *scotch* me naow!' 'Shay *scotched* me o' my dinner-beer.'

Scouch ('ou' *pron.* as in 'loud'), *v. a.* to stoop. 'I fear I shall hit my head against the roof.' 'Whoy dunna ye *scouch* then?'

Scrabble, *v. n.* to scribble (1 Sam. xxi. 13); also, to scratch like a dog at a rabbit or rat-hole; to scramble.

sb. a scribbling; also, a scratching; a scrambling.

Scrace, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'graze,' to scratch slightly by rubbing against. 'Ah worn't mooch hoort, but ah *screezed* my 'ands.'

Scranny, *adj.* lanky; lean; gaunt; also, crazy; distracted. 'It's enew to droive wan *scranny*.' 'If shay knood tew it, it 'ud mek 'er *scranny*.'

Scrat, *v. a.* and *n.* to scratch; make a shift; struggle or scramble on.

"And bite my nails and *scrat* my dullard head."

HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

"Seeing a crow *scrat* upon the muck-hill."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 12.

"*Scrats* at his bit o' garden, and makes two potatoes grow i'stead o' one."—*Adam Bede*.

'A wur a o'd *scrattin*' fella, as had got a good bit o' money together.' 'How do you ever hope to get to Heaven?' asked the curate. 'Oo, ah'll get theer by *scrattin*, nivver yo' fear!' answered the bad old woman.

Scratchings, *sb.* the residue of cellular substance left after rendering the 'leaf' of a pig for lard. The poor eat them with vegetables when taken from the pan in which the lard is melted.

"She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchin*'s run through."—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

Scrattle, *v. a.* and *n.*, *freq.* of 'scratch' or 'scrat,' and used in the same senses. 'Theer's that doog a *scrattlin*' at the door.' 'The' manage to *scrattle* on.'

Sraunch, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'crunch,' crush up with a grinding noise.

sb. the noise produced by 'sraunching' anything. 'It (a tooth) coom aout wi' a sooch a *sraunch*!'

Scrawk, *v. n.* to scream; make a loud noise. 'Ye little *scrawkin*' thing! wha'dgee *scrawk* fur?'

Scrawl, *sb.* a brawl. 'It wur doon in a droonken *scrawl*, ah reckon.'

Scrawm, *v. a.* and *n.* to sprawl; stretch; straggle; scramble; also, to throw to be scrambled for. 'What are ye *a-scrawmin'* affter?'
'*Scrawm* us a few marls,' *i. e.* marbles.

sb. a scramble; *fracas*; 'shindy.'

Scraze, *v. a.*, *i. q.* **Scrace**, *q. v.*

Screwle, *v. a.*, *freq.* of 'screw,' to insinuate into a narrow aperture. 'A (a sweep) *screwld* his-sen oop the chimly.' A corpulent lady 'couldn' 'aardly *screwle* her-sen into the booz,' *i. e.* omnibus.

Scribbling-lark, *sb.* the yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*, L., only used when the bird is spoken of in connection with its eggs, which are covered with marks something like rude scribbling. Out of the breeding-season, the bird is always the **Goldfinch**, *q. v.*

Srike, *sb.*, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'shriek.' 'A heerd a sooch a *sroiike*.'

Srinch, *sb.* a little bit; a morsel. 'Gie's a *srinch*.'

Scrinching, *adj.* little; puny; insignificant. 'A *scrinchin'* little thing.'

Scringe, *v. n.*, *var.* of 'scringe,' shrink with pain or cold; flinch.

Scrobble, *v. n.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Scrabble**, *q. v.*

Scrouge ('ou' *pron.* either 'oo' or 'ow,' as in 'cow'), *v. n.* and *a.* to crowd; squeeze; crush.

sb. a crush; dense crowd; a squeeze.

Scrow, *v. n.*, *var.* of 'scroll' and 'scrawl,' to mark; scribble; scratch; 'score' as pork, &c. To *scrow* a cheese, tree, &c., is to mark it with a scribing-iron or other instrument for the purpose.

sb. a mark or scratch placed on cheeses, chests, &c.; or on trees to mark which are to be sold or felled; a scratch or mark of any kind.

Scuff, or **Scruft** ('u' *pron.* as in 'bull'), *sb.* the nape of the neck; the collar of a coat, &c., at the nape.

Scrunge, *v. n.*, *var.* of **Scringe**, *q. v.* and 'cringe.' 'When I touched the place, he *scrunged*.'

Scuff, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'cuff,' to strike.

"The gentleman, astead o' bein' thankful to him for his kindness, *scuffed* and kicked him."—*Round Preacher*, p. 40.

sb. the nape of the neck; also, a cuff or blow; also, the cuff of a coat, &c.

Scuffle, *sb.* hurry; bustle. 'Ah wur in a *scooffle*.' Also, a kind of heavy harrow with curved prongs.

v. a. and *n.* to grub the soil deeply with a 'scuffle;' also, to shuffle the feet in walking; also, to hurry along at a great pace; also, to fight one's way.

known me all my life, and they call me "Old *Shack*." Well, you know, they couldn't say more in two words, could they?'

Shackling, *part.* 'shacking; ' shirking work; idling. 'A *shacklin'* good-for-nothing fellow.'

Shaffling, *part. adj.* awkward in movement; shuffling; hobbling.

Shain't, *v. aux.* shall not.

Shalves, *sb., var.* of 'shafts.'

Shamble, *v. n.* to shuffle; walk awkwardly and helplessly.

Sham-thack, *sb.* a temporary thatching of a rick, &c., in case of rain.
v. a. to thatch temporarily.

Shanks's-mare, **Shanks's-nag**, **Shanks's-pony**, *phr.*, to 'ride' any of these fabulous creatures is to trudge on foot.

Sharp (*pron.* shaap), *adj.* having one's wits about one. It is generally used with a negative in such phrases as, 'not haaf *shaap*,' 'not so *shaap* as a should ba,' &c., which mean that the person spoken of is deficient in intellect, partly or wholly idiotic. A mother who had an idiot son always spoke of him as 'the wan as een't quite so *shaap* as the rest.'

v. a. to sharpen, or make sharp. "*Sharpe*."—WYC.
'*Sharping* saw, 4d.' *Vide* 'Bills delivered,' *Introd.*

Sharps, *sb.* a kind of meal. *Vide* **Meal**.

Sharrog, *sb., var. pron.* of **Shear-hog**, *q. v.*

Shaver, *sb.* a keen bargainer; a huckster: when used with 'young,' &c., a stripling generally.

"A shaving fellow or *shaver*, *frerot*."—COTG.
'A good-lookin' yoong *sheaver*.'

Shear-grass, *sb.* long, coarse grass; twitch or couch-grass.

Shear-hog, *sb.* a 'teg' after its first shearing. *Vide* **Sheep**.

Shearling, *sb., id.*

Sheary, *adj.* full of twitch or couch-grass. 'That theer land's very *sheary*.'

Sheed, *v. n., var. pron.* of 'shed,' to shed the leaves or seed. Corn is said to '*sheed*' when it ripens so as to shed the grain before being cut.

"To *shed*, or *sheed*, *espondre*, *repandre*."—COTG.
'The prettiest flowers always *sheed* the first.' 'These self-sown oats have *sheeded*.'

Sheedings, *sb.* shed corn; the grain which drops from the over-ripe ears.

Sheep. The names given to sheep at various ages in Leicestershire are as follows:—*Lambs* retain that name until the time of 'going

to turnips' in the autumn, about Michaelmas. From this time until their first shearing in the following spring they are called *tegs*. After their first shearing they still retain the name of *tegs*, but are also called *hogs*, *hoggets*, *hoggreys*, *shear-hogs*, or *shearlings*, the females having in addition the distinctive name of *theaves*. After the second shearing they lose the name of *teg* and acquire that of *two-shears*. The other names are retained, except that the females are sometimes distinguished as *double-theaves*. After the third shearing the males are called *wethers* and the females *ewes*. When the sex is not indicated by the name itself, it is distinguished by prefixing *tup*, *wether*, or *eve*, as the case may be, e. g. a *wether lamb*, a *eve teg*, &c.

Sherrog, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'shear-hog.' *Vide Sheep.*

Shift, *v. n.* to provide for one's self. Often used absolutely. 'Well, they mut *shift*.' Also, to move from one house to another.

sb. a day's work: particularly applied to colliery work. Also, removal from one house to another. 'Thray *shifts* are as bad as a foire,' is the Leicestershire form of the common proverb.

Shiftiness, *sb.* restlessness.

Shifty, *adj.* restless: often applied to a sick person. 'A wur very *shifty* all night.'

Shig-shog, *sb.* a 'shog-trot.' *Vide Shog.* The word is often used adverbially: 'To go *shig-shog*, like.'

Ship, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sheep.' In universal use.

Ship-tick, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sheep-tick.'

"Mrs. B. will thank Mr. Hubbard to call at the Hill this morning. I want to see you very perticular. I beleive I have swallowed a *ship tick*, and it is working all over me; it is now got to my head and neck. I was very ill last night, I quite thought I should lose my sences. I thought if I sent you word you praps could bring some thing with you. I got very little rest in the night. It was put in the glass, a very silley trick, and forgot; and I apened to take the glass and draw a little bear in it. I knew as soon as I had done it. I recalected it, Mr. B put it there. I am very much affraid it will be of serious consequence. It has been to both ears and made them very painfull. I hope you will come as soon as you can. It is against the left ear now. I remain, yours respectfully."
—MS. *penes Ed.*

Shirk, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'shrug.' 'A *shirked* his showlders.'

Shither, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'shiver.' '*Shitherin*' and *ditherin*' is a very frequent collocation of words.

Shive, *sb.* a slice.

"He would have allowed four *shives* of bread at a meal to his meat, every *shive* containing eight bits or morsels; not that the whole four *shives* should contain but eight morsels, as the critics expound it; for how absurd is it to imagine a *shive* of bread but two bits? and how pinching a diet it were for an able ploughman."
—GEORGE CHAPMAN, *Note on*:

known me all my life, and they call me "Old *Shack*." Well, you know, they couldn't say more in two words, could they?'

Shackling, *part.* 'shacking;' shirking work; idling. 'A *shacklin*' good-for-nothing fellow.'

Shuffling, *part. adj.* awkward in movement; shuffling; hobbling.

Shain't, *v. aux.* shall not.

Shalves, *sb., var.* of 'shafts.'

Shamble, *v. n.* to shuffle; walk awkwardly and helplessly.

Sham-thack, *sb.* a temporary thatching of a rick, &c., in case of rain.
v. a. to thatch temporarily.

Shanks's-mare, **Shanks's-nag**, **Shanks's-pony**, *phr.*, to 'ride' any of these fabulous creatures is to trudge on foot.

Sharp (*pron.* shaap), *adj.* having one's wits about one. It is generally used with a negative in such phrases as, 'not haaf *shaap*,' 'not so *shaap* as a should ba,' &c., which mean that the person spoken of is deficient in intellect, partly or wholly idiotic. A mother who had an idiot son always spoke of him as 'the wan as een't quoite so *shaap* as the rest.'

v. a. to sharpen, or make sharp. "*Sharpe*."—WYC.
'*Sharping* saw, 4d.' *Vide* 'Bills delivered,' *Introd.*

Sharps, *sb.* a kind of meal. *Vide* **Meal**.

Sharrog, *sb., var. pron.* of **Shear-hog**, *q. v.*

Shaver, *sb.* a keen bargainer; a huckster: when used with 'young,' &c., a stripling generally.

"A shaving fellow or *shaver*, *frerot*."—COTG.
'A good-lookin' yong *sheaver*.'

Shear-grass, *sb.* long, coarse grass; twitch or couch-grass.

Shear-hog, *sb.* a 'teg' after its first shearing. *Vide* **Sheep**.

Shearling, *sb., id.*

Sheary, *adj.* full of twitch or couch-grass. 'That theer land's very *sheary*.'

Sheed, *v. n., var. pron.* of 'shed,' to shed the leaves or seed. Corn is said to 'sheed' when it ripens so as to shed the grain before being cut.

"To *shed*, or *sheed*, *espadre*, *repandre*."—COTG.

'The prettiest flowers always *sheed* the first.' 'These self-sown oats have *sheeded*.'

Sheedings, *sb.* shed corn; the grain which drops from the over-ripe ears.

Sheep. The names given to sheep at various ages in Leicestershire are as follows:—*Lambs* retain that name until the time of 'going

to turnips' in the autumn, about Michaelmas. From this time until their first shearing in the following spring they are called *tegs*. After their first shearing they still retain the name of *tegs*, but are also called *hogs*, *hoggets*, *hoggreles*, *shear-hogs*, or *shearlings*, the females having in addition the distinctive name of *theaves*. After the second shearing they lose the name of *teg* and acquire that of *two-shears*. The other names are retained, except that the females are sometimes distinguished as *double-theaves*. After the third shearing the males are called *wethers* and the females *ewes*. When the sex is not indicated by the name itself, it is distinguished by prefixing *tup*, *wether*, or *ewe*, as the case may be, e. g. a *wether lamb*, a *ewe teg*, &c.

Sherrog, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'shear-hog.' *Vide Sheep.*

Shift, *v. n.* to provide for one's self. Often used absolutely. 'Well, they mut *shift*.' Also, to move from one house to another.

sb. a day's work: particularly applied to colliery work. Also, removal from one house to another. 'Thray *shifts* are as bad as a foire,' is the Leicestershire form of the common proverb.

Shiftiness, *sb.* restlessness.

Shifty, *adj.* restless: often applied to a sick person. 'A wur very *shifty* all night.'

Shig-shog, *sb.* a 'shog-trot.' *Vide Shog.* The word is often used adverbially: 'To go *shig-shog*, like.'

Ship, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sheep.' In universal use.

Ship-tick, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sheep-tick.'

"Mrs. B. will thank Mr. Hubbard to call at the Hill this morning. I want to see you very perticular. I beleive I have swallowed a *ship tick*, and it is working all over me; it is now got to my head and neck. I was very ill last night, I quite thought I should lose my sences. I thought if I sent you word you praps could bring some thing with you. I got very little rest in the night. It was put in the glass, a very silley trick, and forgot; and I apened to take the glass and draw a little bear in it. I knew as soon as I had done it. I recalected it, Mr. B put it there. I am very much affraid it will be of serious consequence. It has been to both ears and made them very painfull. I hope you will come as soon as you can. It is against the left ear now. I remain, yours respectfully."

—*MS. penes Ed.*

Shirk, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'shrug.' 'A *shirked* his showlders.'

Shither, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'shiver.' 'Shitherin' and ditherin' is a very frequent collocation of words.

Shive, *sb.* a slice.

"He would have allowed four *shives* of bread at a meal to his meat, every *shive* containing eight bits or morsels; not that the whole four *shives* should contain but eight morsels, as the critics expound it; for how absurd is it to imagine a *shive* of bread but two bits? and how pinching a diet it were for an able ploughman."

—GEORGE CHAPMAN, *Note on:*

“Whose bread at meals in four good *shivers* cut,
Eight bits in every *shive*.”

Hesiod. Georg. II. 98.

Shockle, *v. a. and n., var. pron.* of ‘shoggle,’ to shake out of its place; to be loose in a handle, &c.

Shoddy, *sb.* waste from worsted spinning mills.

Shog, *v. n. and a., var. pron.* of ‘jog,’ to shake slightly; to rock; also, to trot slowly; go a jog-trot; also, to ride at a trot without rising in the stirrups. ‘A can goo a shaap trot wi’out shooin’ leam, but a limps when ye coom to *shog* ‘im.’ ‘*Shog* the meer aalong, man!’ ‘You *shog* off!’

sb., var. pron. of ‘jog,’ a jog-trot; a slight shake.

Shoggle, *v. a. and n., freq.* of ‘shog,’ to shake out of its place; also used by masons as a *var. pron.* of ‘joggle,’ to fit one stone to another by a zig-zag joint.

sb., var. pron. of ‘joggle.’

Shook, *p. p.* of ‘shake,’ very frequently applied to persons after an illness, &c. As applied to timber, cracked; split; full of cracks and ‘shakes.’ ‘A wur very much *shook* by bein’ so loong abed.’

Shoot, *sb.* a shot with a gun, &c.

“One underneath his horse to get a *shoot* doth stalk.”

DRAYTON, *Pol. XXV.*

COTG. gives “a *shoot, traict*.”

Shooters, *sb.* round pieces of wood made to fit the ‘chesford’ or cheese-vat, and inserted between the cheese itself and the vat.

Short, *adj., pec.* hasty. ‘Shay’s very *short*-tempered.’ ‘Shay were that *short* wi’ me, ah wished her good shut an’ coom back.’

Shortening, *sb.* anything put into pie-crust to make it light.

Short of, *adj.* deficient in. ‘Way’ve so *short o’* water.’

Shot-free, *adj., var.* of ‘scot-free,’ free from payment; not called on to pay ‘shot.’

“Chooses much rather be his *shot-free* guest.”

HALL, *Sat. III. 7.*

Shouting-bottle, *sb.* the reapers’ or haymakers’ beer-keg. When emptied by the last drinker, he is expected to *shout* for more to be fetched.

Showelling, *part. adj., var. pron.* of ‘shovelling,’ shuffling; slipshod; slovenly: said more especially of farm-servants moving about with their boots unlaced.

“Without any *shovelling* of feet, or walking up and down.”—
LAT. *Serm. XII. p. 204.*

Showl, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘shovel.’

“I, says the Owl,
With my spade and *showl*.”

Ballad of Cock Robin.

Shug, *v. a.* and *n.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Shog**, *q. v.*

Shut, *part. adj.* rid; clear. ‘Ah cain’t get *shoot* o’ my cuff.’

sb. a riddance. A. ‘Well, good afternune.’ B. ‘Good afternune. (*Exit A.*) An’ good *shut*! A good *shut* o’ bad rubbidge, bleam ’er!’

Also, a shutter. ‘Ah seen the *shuts* up as ah coom boy.’

Shuther, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of ‘shudder;’ also, to slip or slide. ‘A *shoothered* daown looser an’ looser.’

Shy, *v. a.* to throw; fling; hurl.

sb. a throw. ‘Hev a *shoy*, if you loase yer stick!’

Siblet, *sb.* the sower’s basket from which he flings the corn.

Sich, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of ‘such.’ Not so common as ‘sooch.’

Sidder, *adj.* light; loose; friable; mealy: applied to soil that breaks up readily, peas that boil to a flour, yeast dumplings that are properly swelled, &c.

“Long ago it (Lindley) has had the praise for good *sydowe* pease, as they term them.”—BURTON, *Hist. of Leic.*, p. 158.

‘A little rain on the barley after it is cut does it good and makes it *sidder*.’

Side, *sb.* In conjunction with the name of a place, or with an adjective of locality, ‘*side*’ means neighbourhood or district. ‘Hinckley-*soide*,’ ‘Leicester-*soide*,’ ‘t’oother *soide*,’ *i. e.* the other side of the county.

Side-hook, *sb.* a hook used by the butcher in ‘dressing,’ or setting his meat in the form required.

Sidened, *adj.* on one side; crooked. ‘I’ve dressed you all *sidened*.’

Sids, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Seeds**, *q. v.*

Sight, *sb.* a great number or quantity.

“There is in this realm, thanks be to God, a great *sight* of laymen well-learned in the Scriptures, and of virtuous and godly conversation, better learned than a great *sight* of us of the clergy.”—LAT. *Serm.* VIII. p. 122.

Sike, *v. n.*, *var.* of ‘sigh,’ to sigh; to gasp. ‘*Sikin*’ an’ sobbin.’

sb. a sigh or gasp; also, a gutter or small watercourse. *Vide* ‘Local Nomenclature.’ Tho Dor-*sike* is the name of a small watercourse, or rather of a hill approaching it, at Glenfield.

Sile, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Sey**, *q. v.* Also, to faint away.

Silly, *adv.* foolishly. ‘How can you talk so *silly*?’

Simples, *phr.* ‘A’d ought to be coot for the *simples*’ is a phrase

implying that the person spoken of is a fool. The metaphor, probably incorrectly, regards folly as a curable disease, and suggests that the patient should be 'cut,' *i. e.* lanced, so as to allow the 'perilous stuff' to escape. *Vide Cut.*

Sin, *adv.* and *prep.*, *var.* of 'since.'

Sing rovings, *v. n.* to purr as a cat. 'Rovings' are ravellings or loose ends, and I suspect that the metaphor relates to the music of the stocking-frame. 'Aark at the kitlin; shay's *a-singgin' roovin's.*'

Sirs! *excl.* 'Sirs!' 'Moy Sirs!' and 'Sirs aloive!' are among the commonest exclamations of surprise.

Sit, *v. n.* said of the moon during the *interlunium*, when she is invisible. 'The moon *sits*; it will be dark to-night.'

Sithe, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var.* of **Sey**, *q. v.* Also, *var.* of 'sigh.'

Size, and **Sizes**, *sb.* assize and assizes.

"Each honest calling towards Lawe,
So pressed is from *Size*,
That hardly can an honest man
With honesty aryse."

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 2.

"If brabling Make-fray at each Fayre and *Sise*
Picks quarrels for to show his valiantise."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 4.

Skeen, *v. n.* to squint.

Skelp, *v. n.* to skip along; hurry; go nimbly. 'The mear doon't go near the ground now; she *skelped* along uncommon.' 'Naow then, yew theer, *skelp!* yew!'

Skelper, *sb.* a tall, lanky youth. 'Oh my! what a *skelper* you are!'

Skep, *sb.* a wicker basket, wider at the top than the bottom, and holding about a bushel; also, the cage in which colliers ascend and descend the pit.

Skerrid, **Skerrig**, **Skerrig-stone**, or **Skerry**, *sb.* the thin, grey, partially laminated bands occurring in the red brick earth near Bosworth are called by these names. The marly clay of which they are composed bakes into bricks of peculiar hardness.

Skew-bald, *adj.* piebald. When a circus visited Bosworth I was told by a lad that 'the roiders' had a lot of piebalds and *skew-balds*. When I asked the difference, I was told that the piebalds were bay and white, and the *skew-balds* black and white and mottled. I suppose the word is really 'sky-balled,' *i. e.* clouded, and is equally applicable to either.

"Th' Apparitour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse."

CLEAVELAND, *Poems*, p. 38.

Skew-whiff, **Skew-whift**, or **Skew-whifted**, *adj.* and *adv.* askew; aslant.

Skid, or **Skid-pan**, *sb.* a drag; an iron slide attached to a vehicle by a chain to put under the wheels when going down hill.

v. a. to put the 'skid' on.

Skillet, *sb.* a small metal pot or saucepan with a long handle and no lid.

Skilly, *sb.* a drink made of oatmeal and water with a little salt. The oatmeal is first 'mashed' with a little cold water, and boiling water is then added.

Skimping, or **Skimpy**, *adj.* small; scanty; insufficient; mean; stingy. 'What *skimpy* sleeves!'

Skip, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Skep**, *q. v.*

Skittywitting. This is another word in Mr. Gresley's list unknown to me. It is probably a near relation of the Cheshire 'skitter-wit,' a harum-scarum ne'er-do-weel.

Skrike, *v. n.* and *sb.*, *i. q.* **Srike**, *q. v.*

"Many *skreeks* and fearful cries are continually heard thereabouts."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 1, 2.

Skulk, *sb.* one who shirks work.

"My employer, after he had discharged me, met me in public company, and called me a lazy, idle *sculk*. I, in return, called him a scamp, on which he wrung my nose."—*MS. Letter, penes Ed.*

v. a. to shirk work.

Skull, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Scull**, *q. v.*

"Worse than a *skull* of Halberds in the night."

CLEAVELAND, *Poems*, p. 134.

Sky, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Shy**, *q. v.* 'Skoy 'er oop!'

Slab, *sb.* "the piece that is sawn from a tree in squaring it."—*Bk.* In Leicestershire any large flat piece of timber is a *slab*.

Slack, *sb.* small coal; small refuse coal used for 'backening' the fire. A Leicestershire servant coming to London was told to 'put some coal on.' After a long and fruitless search for any large lumps among the best Wallsend, she returned with 'Pleas'm, theer een't non: it's all *sleek*!'

v. a., *var. pron.* of 'slake,' to quench the thirst; also, to cool, as hot iron in water; to 'backen' a fire by putting 'slack' or cinders on it. 'Ah gin 'im a sup o' brandy-an'-wa'r to *slack* 'im.'

"And rocks by instinct so resent this Fact,
They'ld into Springs of easie teares be *slack'd*."

CLEAVELAND, *Poems*, p. 86.

Slack-jaw, *sb.* vulgar abuse.

Slack-trough, or **Slacking-trough**, *sb.* the water-trough in a blacksmith's shop in which the hot iron is cooled.

Slade, *sb.* a green road through a wood; a 'riding.'

Slam, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *pec.* to ring all the bells in a peal at one moment so as to produce a general crash, the number of times the *slamming* is repeated depending on the importance of the occasion, twenty-one being a favourite number. This method of ringing is also called 'firing' or 'shooting' the bells, and each crash is called a *slam* or 'volley,' the bells on the occasion being considered equivalent to artillery firing a salute.

Slang, *sb.* a slip or narrow length of land running up between other and larger divisions of ground; any long strip of land.

Slap, *adv.* at once; straightway. 'Yo tell 'im as a mutn't, an' a'll goo dew it *slap*.'

Slasher, *sb.* a hook on a long handle for trimming hedges, &c.

Slat, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'slate,' a thin, narrow strip of wood; a slate; anything thin, flat, and rigid, about the size of an ordinary slate. The thin pieces of wood between the rafters of a roof to support the slates are as much *slats* as the slates themselves.

"As slatters do their *slatts*, do they degrees and families."—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 6, 5.

'1 *slat* for winder blind.' *Vide* 'Bills delivered,' 'Introd.'

v. a. and *n.* to slate; to nail or fasten 'slats' of any kind; also, to drip or run down, as off the roof of a house. 'Whoy, the water's *slattin'* off o' your head on to your collar.'

Slate, *v. n.* to 'fur'; become encrusted, as a boiler.

Slate-ribs, *sb.* the short-ribs of beef, between the 'top-ribs' and the brisket.

Slatter, *sb.* one who 'slats' generally, but more particularly a slater. *Vide Slat*.

Slaty, *adj.* incrustated inside, like a kettle after long using. The cook at Leicester Infirmary told me (A. B. E.) she used the soft water because the hard made the copper so *slaty*.

Slaum, *v. a.*, *var.* of 'slime,' to make dirty; daub. *Vide Bawm*.

Slaun, *sb.* a sloe.

Slaun-bush, or **Slaun-tree**, *sb.* a sloe-bush, white-thorn, *Prunus spinosa*, L.

Sleck, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Slack**, *q. v.*

"And Froom for her disgrace
Since scarcely ever washed the coal-*slack* from her face."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* III.

Sleer, *v. a.* to swill or sluice out carelessly or sluttishly.

Slender, *adj.*, *phr.* 'as *slender* in the middle as a cow in the waste.' This periphrasis to describe obesity, quoted in *An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 4, 1, is still in use.

Slick, *v. a.* to sharpen a scythe or other large edge-tool with a 'slick-stone.' *Vide Hay*. Also, to run away.

Slick-stone, *sb.* a stone for sharpening scythes, &c. Instead of a stone, a flat piece of wood with sand or emery glued on both sides is sometimes used, and is known by the same name.

Slidder, *v. n.* to slide. 'Slither' is the more usual form.

Sliddery, *adj.* slippery.

"Slideri," "slidery," "slydery," "sledery," "slidir."—WYD.

Slim, *v. n.* to slink. 'I just *slimmed* by the window this morning.'

Slipper, *sb.* a drag; a **Skid**, *q. v.*

Slippy, *adj.* slippery; quick. 'Be *slippy*,' *i. e.* look sharp.

Slip-side, *adv.* the near side. 'A's gone to live o' the *slip-soide* Leicester,' *i. e.* from Bosworth, on the Bosworth side.

Slither, *v. n.* to slide on ice; to slip.

Slithering, *part. adj.* indolent; uncertain; untrustworthy. 'He's always been an idle, loitering man, and *slithering*, like.'

Slithery, *adj.* slippery; unstable; unsteady.

Slive, *sb.* a slice.

v. a. to slice; cut a slice.

Sliver (*pron.* either *slivver* or *sloiver*), *sb.* a slice; generally a large slice.

"And instant cuts
A *sliver* longitudinal, enough
To startle invalid."

WOTY'S *Poems*, p. 125.

v. a. to slice; cut a slice.

Sliving, *adj.* sneaking; skulking; mean.

Slobber, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'slubber' and 'slaver.'

Slobbery, *adj.*, *pec.* sloppy; muddy; also, carelessly done; unworkmanlike. 'The streets are so *slobbery*.' 'A very *slobbery* job, John—a bit o' real best Bos'orth bodgin.'

Slommaking, *adj.* slatternly; trolloping.

Slon, **Slon-bush**, and **Slon-tree**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Slaun**, &c., *q. v.* 'Slon-root' is used as a drug in cases of diarrhœa, &c.

Slop, or **Slop-jacket**, *sb.* a short smock-frock, or loose open jacket.

Slop-frock, *sb.* a smock-frock.

Slop-house (*pron.* *sloppus*), *sb.* a scullery.

Slops, *sb.* trousers.

Slorp, *v. n.* to make a noise in eating with a spoon.

Slosh, *adv.* 'Keep *slosh*' or 'stand *slosh*' are equivalent to 'stand clear,' 'out of the way.' Often used by boys sliding.

sb. plashy mire; snow half thawed; 'snow-broth.'

Sloshy, *adj.* plashy; muddy.

Slotch, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'slouch,' to carry one's self in a slovenly, idle, lumpish manner. 'Ah 'eet sooch *slotchin*' wees.'

Slubber, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'slobber' and 'slaver,' to daub; to kiss coarsely; flatter basely; also, to do work in an unworkmanlike way; to 'scamp' it.

sb. slaver; slobber; mud.

Slubbery, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Slobbery**, *q. v.*

Sludge, *sb.* mud; plashy mire.

Sludge-guts, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'slouch-guts,' a person distinguished by a pendulous abdomen.

Slun, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Slaun**, *q. v.*

Slur, *v. n.* to slide on ice; to slip.

sb. a slide on the ice; a slip.

Slurrer, *sb.* a slider on the ice.

Slush, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Slosh**, *q. v.* 'Sludge' is *slush* of a rather thicker consistency.

Slut-grate, *sb.* a grating in the hearth through which the ashes fall, leaving the cinders for use. It has the name from saving Cinderella the trouble of sifting the cinders.

Slynes, *sb.* the faces of the peculiar 'jointing' found in the coal-beds are known as *slynes* among the colliery population.

Smack, *adv.* completely; 'slap,' in such phrases as 'slap through,' &c.

Smack-smooth, *adj.* completely smooth.

Smart, *adj.* considerable in number or size.

Smartish, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Smart**, *q. v.* 'Yew'n a *smad'tish* lot o' reuts this year, Mister.'

Smatch, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'smack,' a taste; flavour; relish; 'tang' or 'twang.'

Smithers, or **Smithereens**, *sb.* fragments; splinters; atoms. 'Knocked all to *smithers*.'

Smithy, *sb.* a smith's shop: often used as a familiar word for dwelling-house or home. 'Ah'm still at th' o'd *smithy*.'

Smoor, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Smother**, *q. v.*

Smother, *v. n.* and *a.* to smut; spot; splash with mud, snow, soot, &c.; also, to smoulder.

“And can deepe skill lie *smothering* within
Whiles neither smoke nor flame discerned bin?”

HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.

‘*Smothered* wi’ sludge.’ Cf. CHAUCER:

“Al to be *smottred* was his habergeon.”

Cant. Tales, Prol.

When a room is said to be ‘*smothered* wi’ smook,’ it means that everything in it is covered with *smuts*, though the idea is also associated with choking.

sb. smut, including the flakes of soot known in London as ‘blacks,’ ‘smut’ in wheat, blight on roses, &c.

Smother-fly, *sb.* *Aphis vastator*. *Vide* last word.

Smouch, *v. a.* to kiss grossly.

“I’ll *smouch* thee every morn.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXI.

Smudge, *sb.*, *var.* of ‘mud,’ ‘sludge.’

v. a. to cover with dirt or mud; to daub or smear. ‘He has had a fall from his horse, and is all *smudged*,’ *i. e.* muddied.

Smutch, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Smudge**, *q. v.*

Snaffing and gurning, *part.* These words I find together in Mr. Gresley’s list. I infer that they are equivalent to ‘snaffling and girning,’ *i. e.* sniffing and grinning in derision.

Snaffle, *v. n.* to snivel; snuffle; speak through the nose; to sniff.

Snag, *sb.* any sharp excrescence; a jag; any angular tear or rent; also, a snail.

v. a. and *n.* to tear an angular rent; to ‘nag’; to chide pettishly. ‘Jane snarls an’ *snags* at Lizzy.’

Snaggy, *adj.* having jags or sharp protuberances; full of angular rents; also, abounding in snails.

Snags, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘snacks.’ To ‘go *snags*’ is to go shares. When any one desires to claim his share in anything found by one of the party, or to be divided among them, he cries ‘*Snags!*’ which is supposed to convey a kind of *primâ facie* right to participate. ‘Wha’d yew want? Yew nivver croyed “*Snags!*”’

Snaid, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Snead**, *q. v.*

Snail-horn (*pron.* sneel-orn or urn), *sb.* a snail-shell.

Snaith, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Snead**, *q. v.*

Snake-stone, *sb.* an ammonite.

Snap, *sb.* a ‘snack’ or snatch; a light, hasty repast.

v. a. to speak sharply; rebuke; 'sneap'; 'snub'; interrupt with scolding.

Snap up, *v. a., i. q.* **Snap**, *q. v.*

Snap-dog, *sb.* a dog employed by poachers in driving game.

"They perceived some nets by the side of the plantation; three men were near them, and two others with a *snap dog* in the field, driving the game" (near Walton).—*Leicester Advertiser*, April 18, 1874.

Snarl, *sb.* a knot; a tangle; a gnarl or knot in wood.

"The *snarles* of overtwisted thread, *grippets*."—*COTG.*

v. a. and *n.* to knot or tangle; become knotted or entangled; to kink; also, to catch in a knot; to snare.

"To *snarl* or trap him in his words . . . to *snarl* or tangle him in his words—*ut illaquearent eum in sermone*."—*LAT. Serm. XV.* p. 288.

Snarled, *part. adj.* gnarled; knotted, as applied to timber, &c.

Snasling, *part. adj.* snarling; snapping.

Snatch, *sb., var. pron.* of **Snack**, *q. v.*

Snatchy, *adj.* touchy; irritable; snappish.

Snead, *sb.* the long crooked handle or shank of a scythe.

Sneath, *sb., id.*

Sneck, *v. n.* and *a., var. pron.* of 'sneak,' to sneak; also, to pilfer.

Sneck-i'-the-gress, *sb.* a sneak; a traitor; treacherous deceiver.

Sneck-up, *v. a.* to speak sharply to; 'sneap,' 'snap,' or 'snub.' 'A *snecked* me oop ivver soo shaa'p, an' says what had Oi to dew wit'?"

Sned, *sb., var. pron.* of **Snead**, *q. v.*

Sneel-orn, *sb., var. pron.* of **Snail-horn**, *q. v.*

Sneer, *sb.* contumely expressed or implied.

"John felt indignant, for he could not bear
To see her treated with such scorn and *sneer*."

Choice of a Wife, p. 45.

Snep, *v. a., var. pron.* of **Snap**, *q. v.*

"That on a time he cast him to scold,
And *sneb* the good oak for he was old."

SPENSER, Sh. K. Æg. 2.

Snew, *p.* of 'to snow.'

Snib, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'snub,' to rebuke; scold; reprimand.

"As at the stok the here
Snybbith the hardy houndis that ar ken."

Launcelot, 3387.

"*Snybbe*" and "*snybbing*."—*WYC. Vide Snap.*

Snick, *sb.*, var. pron. of **Sneck**, *q. v.*, and of 'nick.' 'Ah joost *snicked* it roight,' *i. e.* I was just in the nick of time.

v. a., *id.*

Snickle, *sb.* and *v. a.*, var. pron. of **Sniggle**, *q. v.*

Snift, *v. n.* to sniff; scent as a hound.

Snifter, *v. n.* to sniff; snivel; to snuff up as a dog on the scent.

"To *snifter* or snuff up, snivel, *nifler*, *renifler*."—*Corg.*

Snig, *sb.* a little eel.

v. n. to wriggle through or away.

Sniggle, *sb.* a noose; a snare; also, a snail or snail-shell.

v. a. and *n.* to snare: applied more particularly to snaring eels. Often used figuratively. Also, to wriggle away.

Snipes, *sb.* icicles. A metaphor from the appearance of snipes hung up by the legs with the long bills hanging down.

Snipper-snapper, *sb.*, var. of 'whipper-snapper,' an impertinent youth. The suggestion that the person to whom the word is applied follows the profession of a tailor is lost in the common form.

Sniter, *sb.* *Vide Buge.* I do not know the word, but have no doubt that it is equivalent to **Strickle**, *q. v.*

Sniters, *sb.* a pair of snuffers.

Snithe, *sb.*, var. pron. of **Snead**, *q. v.*

Snithing, *adj.* nipping; cutting: as applied to weather. 'A blushing and *snithing* day.'

Snivel, *v. n.*, var. pron. of 'shrivel.'

Sniving, and **Snivy**, *adj.*, var. pron. of **Snithing**, *q. v.*, rimy; raw and foggy with rime; sleety. 'It's very raw and *snivy*.'

Snuffle, *v. n.*, var. pron. of **Snaffle**, *q. v.*, and 'snuffle.'

Snooze, *sb.* 'forty winks;' a nap; doze.

v. n. to doze; slumber.

Snoozy, *adj.* sleepy; inclined to doze.

Snorter, *sb.* a pig.

"And that no varlet may repine,
To labourer Tom I give the swine:
Snorters collected with great pains,
And all the store of swill and grains."

Will of Sir W. Dixie, Bart.

Snow-in-harvest, *phr.* a simile for any person or thing especially unwelcome. 'Ah woonder aow ivver a could for sheame to coom anoigh; a knoos well enew a's as welcome as *snoo-in-'aarvest* i' this aouse.'

Also, *sb.* a flower, *Cerastium tomentosum*.

Snozy, *adj.* comfortable. 'How's your husband to-day?' 'Well, now, thankye, ma'am, he's very *snozy* to-day' (A. B. E.).

Snuffing, *part. adj.* shuffling; underhand; sneaking.

Snuft, *sb., var. pron.* of 'snout,' applied to the snuff of a candle, the tuft on apples, pears, gooseberries, and other fruit, formed from the remains of the calyx of the flower, &c.

v. a. and n. When gooseberries set and begin to swell, and the calyx begins to wither, they are said to *snuft* or be *snufted*, one term being as common as the other; also, to remove the 'snuft' of fruit for cooking, preserving, &c.; also, to snuff a candle; also, to sniff or scent as a hound. 'The gooseberries wur *snoofted* a wik ago.'

Snuffy, *adj.* touchy; apt to take offence; also, contentious; angry. 'We got to very high *snuffy* words.'

Snurl, *v. n. and a. and sb., var. pron. of Snarl, q. v.*

Snurled, *part. adj., var. pron. of Snarled, q. v.*

So, *adv.* something like; somewhere about; more or less. 'Appen a moile or *soo*,' is an expression implying a distance of not less than two, and seldom more than three miles. 'Sure, Ah tho't it had bin wan o' the lads or *so*,' was a farmer's wife's apology for not opening the door when I knocked.

Sob, *v. n., var.* of 'sup' and 'sop,' to soak up.

"Yet still they and the flood do brimmers vye,
At last it *sobs*, and thus they drink him dry."

CLEAVELAND, *Revived*, p. 9.

Sobby, *adj., var. pron.* of 'soppy,' soaked: applied more particularly to wet land.

Society, *sb., phr.* In the Methodist Connexion 'to be in *society*' is equivalent to being a Wesleyan. The phrase is not dialectal, but it is one which often puzzles the unconverted wayfarer.

"Mrs. Stroker is a member of *society*, but her husband is a worldly-minded man." "We have been in *society* five years."—*Round Preacher*, pp. 52, 53.

Sock, *phr.* To 'gi'e *sock*' is to beat, thrash, punish. The metaphor is ironical, to 'gi'e *sock*' being merely a *var. pron.* of to 'give suck.' 'Ah'll gin yo *sock*.'

"*Sok*." Is. xi. 8.—WYC.

v. a. to beat; thrash; punish; also, to throw. 'Theer a goos! Why doon't 'e *sock* at un?' *i. e.* a water-rat.

Sod, *sb.* a clod: not necessarily turf.

Sodden, *part. adj.* saturated; made thick or heavy with moisture. 'My butes are all *sodden*.'

Soddened, *part. adj., id.* I take this to be a *var. pron.* of 'saddened,' *p. p.* of **Sadden**, *q. v.*, and 'sodden' to be an incorrect form of the

same word. 'Sodden,' for 'boiled,' the *p. p.* of 'seethe,' is in occasional use, but is not nearly so common. 'Yo cain't git on to the land whoile it's soo *soddened.*'

Soft, *adj.* as applied to the human subject, silly; foolish; as applied to weather, moist and mild; 'muggy;' as applied to walking, muddy; 'sloshy;' slippery.

"Your greatest students are commonly no better, silly, *soft* fellows in their outward behaviour."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 16.

'It's *soft* walkin' i' the Mill-meadow.'

Softy, *sb.* a ninny; a fool.

Sog, *sb.* a mass of earth; any solid bulk. *Vide Cauve.*

v. n., *var. pron.* of 'soak.' 'The summer wet doon't *sog* in deep.'

Soggy, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'soaky,' wet; boggy; swampy.

Soil, *v. a.* To *soil* a horse is to give him green meat in the stable.

Also, *var. pron.* of **Sey**, *q. v.* (?).

Solid, *adj.* grave; earnest. 'A wur as *solid* as *solid* ovver it.'

adv. in earnest; really; actually. 'Ah'm a gooin' oop to your faather's, Ah am, *solid.*'

Solidly, *adv.*, *id.*

Somehow-nohow, *adv.* To feel 'somehow-nohow' is to be in a state of 'all-overishness,' which both patient and glossarist find it difficult to define.

Sooner, *adv.* rather. 'Shay's *sooner* better nur woose.'

Soop ('oo' as in 'foot'), *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Sup**, *q. v.*
'Way've had a good *soop* o' reen to-noight.'

Soople, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'supple,' to make supple or pliant. 'Ah'll *soople* ye, ye little stiff-necked baggar.'

adj., *var. pron.* of 'supple.'

Soord, *sb.* the rind of bacon, &c.

"The *sward* of bacon, *la peau de lard.*"—COTG.

Soorey ('oo' as in 'foot'), *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sirrah.' In universal use among boys addressing one another. Said one, kicking about a hedge-hog in the street, 'Shuddee loike to hae this 'ere, *soorey?*'
'Dade shuddy, *soorey,*' was the answer, *i. e.* 'Indeed I should.'

Sorrily (*pron.* *surrily* or *soorily*, 'oo' as in 'foot'), *adj.* and *adv.* poorly; out of health; ill. 'Ah've very *surrily* to-dee.'

Sosh, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* of **Soss**, *q. v.*, to toss a liquid; to dash or plunge anything into water; to douse.

Soss, *v. a.* and *n.*, *id.* 'A cain't swim: *soss* 'im in!'

Sot, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'sit.' 'The eggs was all *sot* on.'

Sough (*pron. suf or soof*), *sb.* a covered drain.

“Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her through his watry *saugh*.”
DRAYTON, *Pol.* IV.

Drayton has a note on the word “*saugh*” in this passage, and defines it “a kind of trench.”

v. a. to drain by ‘soughs.’

Soughing-tiles, or Sough-tiles, *sb.* tiles used for making ‘soughs.’

Sound, *sb.* a swoon; fainting-fit.

v. n. to swoon; faint. ‘Shay *saounded* roight awee.’

Sound as a roach, *phr.* a common simile, but it is by no means obvious why fish in general, and the roach in particular, should be considered typical of soundness.

“Straight way *Fish-whole* shall thy sicke liver be.”
HALL, *Sat.* II. 6.

Sour, *adj.* as applied to animals, coarse and gross; as applied to herbage, rank and bitter; as applied to land, cold and thankless. ‘Shay’s dip (deep) i’ the brisket, but too *saour* i’ the neck.’

Souse, *sb.* a slap; a blow; a dab. ‘Ah’ll ketch ye a *saouse* oonder yer ear-’ool.’

v. a. to slap, dab, or dash. Also, *var. pron.* of **Soss**, *q. v.*

Sow, *sb.* a wood-louse; millipede: generally qualified as an ‘old *sow*.’

Sowter, *sb.* a wooden lid, fitting inside the cheese-pan, large enough for two persons to kneel on, and used for crushing the whey out of the curds.

Spacked, or Spact, *adj.* ‘Not *spact*’ is not quite in his right wits.

Spade-bone, *sb.* the blade-bone.

“The shoulder of a ram from off the right-side pared,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bared.”
DRAYTON, *Pol.* V.

Spangs, *sb.* spurs or out-growing root-fibres; the fangs of a tooth, &c. ‘The *spangs* of a carrot.’

Spank, *v. a.* and *n.* to slap or strike with the open hand; to smack; also, to go freely and rapidly. ‘Shay wur a *spankin*’ mear, an’ shay *spanked* aalong at a *spankin*’ bat an’ all.’

Spanker, *sb.* a ‘strapper,’ male or female; a ‘whopper.’

Spanking, *part. adj.* going freely and rapidly; also, large and fine of its kind.

Span-new, *adj.* quite new; ‘brand-new;’ unused.

Spar, *v. n.* and *sb.* to box, with or without gloves. Very frequently used in a figurative sense for fighting with the tongue instead of the fists. A boxing-match.

Sparrables, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'sparrow-bills,' short nails without heads used by shoemakers. Technical rather than dialectal.

Spell, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'spill,' a thin splinter of soft wood or a piece of paper rolled up for lighting candles, &c. "*Speel*" is used for splinter. 4 Kings xxviii. 21.—Wyc.

Sperity, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'spirity,' spirited; animated; courageous.

Spet, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'spit.' "*Spete*."—Wyc. Milton seems to have preferred this form.

Spick-and-span, *phr.* often used without 'new,' and applied especially to a well-dressed person.

Spiff, Spiffing, or Spiffy, *adj.* fine; gay; first-rate; dapper; dandified.

Spill, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Spell**, *q. v.*

"Their siluer spurs or *spils* of booken speares."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 3.

Spink, *sb.* the 'pink,' 'pye-finch,' or chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*, L.

Spinney, *sb.* a small plantation of trees; grove or coppice. Probably the equivalent of the Domesday "*spinetum*."

Spires, *sb.* "young trees that shoot up a considerable height before they branch out and form a head."—*Bk.*

Spirity, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Sperity**, *q. v.*

Spartle, *v. a.* to sprinkle; splash.

"The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall."

DRAYTON, *Pol.*

sb. a splash; a sprinkling; a jet or spray.

Spit, *sb.* the depth of a spade; a spade-full.

Spitter, *sb.* a scud; passing shower; also, a 'pea-shooter' or 'pea-spit'; a tin tube for blowing peas through; a schoolboy weapon of offence; now generally superseded by the equally obnoxious 'catapult.'

Splash, *v. a.* To '*splash*' a hedge, in the neighbourhood of Bosworth, is to cut off the top straight about three feet from the ground without 'plashing' or 'laying' it. On the Northamptonshire border, and perhaps in other parts of the county, it is "to cut away the rough wood by the side of the ditch and lay in the smooth, trimming it on the ditch side."—*Bk.*

Splasher, *sb.* the hook with a long handle used for 'splashing' hedges.

Splat, *sb.*, *var.* of 'slat' (?), any thinnish, flat piece of wood a foot or two long and six inches or a foot wide.

Splatheradab, *sb.* a chatterer; gossip; scandal-monger.

Splatter-dashes, *sb.* galligaskins; leggings; 'antigropeloes'—if this

be the correct spelling of the last word. Its inventor, it is to be feared, regarded it as a Greek compound, signifying a defence 'against wet mud,' just as the other gentlemen who have gone beyond their last to evolve 'pannus-corium' and 'mollis-corium' evidently labour under the hallucination that the words are Latin for 'cloth-leather' and 'soft-leather' respectively.

Splea-footed, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'splay-footed.'

"She stoops, is lame, *splea-footed*," &c.—*An. Mel.*, 3, 2, 4, 1.

Splirt, *v. a.* to spirt or squirt.

Splish-splosh, *sb.* the noise made by the feet in walking through wet; a splash generally. A common rhyme, usually considered an effective rebuke to dealers in fanciful hypotheses, runs thus:

"If all the waters was wan sea,
And all the trees was wan tree,
And this here tree was to fall into that there sea,
Moy surs! What a *splish-splosh* there'd be!"

Spluther, *sb.* uproar; confusion; fuss; 'sputter;' nonsense. 'Wull columns o' *splותר*,' *i. e.* newspaper reports of the Tichborne case.

v. n. to sputter; talk inarticulately from drink, fury, or having the mouth full; also, to make a fuss or uproar.

Spluthery, *adj.* nonsensical; making much ado about nothing.

Spole, *sb.* a reel for cotton, &c.

Spong, *sb.* a narrow strip of land.

"One cottage and *spong* of ground in Desford aforesaid."—*Deed*, *penes Ed.*

Spool, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Spole**, *q. v.*

Spoon, or **Spooney**, *sb.* a simpleton; noodle.

Spottle, *v. a.* and *n.*, *freq.* of to 'spot,' to mark with spots; to rain slightly in large drops.

Spottled, *part.* spotted.

Spreckled, *part. adj.*, *var.* of 'speckled,' not so common as 'peckled.'

Sprig, *sb.* the 'rose' of a watering-can, &c.; also, a small nail with a narrow flange projecting at one side to form the head; also, a youth.

Spring, *adj.* springy; supple.

"The lissom'st, *springest* fellow i' the country."—*Adam Bede*, c. 25.

sb. "the first and second years' growth of underwood in a coppice after it has been cut."—*Bk.* Also, a snare; springe.

v. n. to warp as wood: to 'cast' is the more usual term.

Springe, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'spring,' a snare.

Spring-wood, *sb.* a wood of young trees. *Vide Spring.*

- Sprittle**, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* of **Spirtle**, *q. v.*, to sprinkle; also, to tingle. 'The sore frets and *sprittles*.'
- Spud**, *sb.* a very small spade three or four inches wide, with a 'stail' four or five feet long, for digging up weeds, &c.
- Squab**, *v. n.* to slop; splash the liquid in a vessel over the sides; also, to squat. 'A *squabbed* his-sen oop i' the corner.'
- Squalch**, *v. a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.*, *var. pron.* of **Squelch**, *q. v.*
- Squandering**, *part. adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'wandering,' straggling: especially applied to plants, trees, &c.
- Square**, *v. n.* to put one's self into an attitude for boxing. To 'square up' to a person is to approach him in a fighting attitude. As applied to the fist, it means to clench. Like 'spar,' it is often used metaphorically, as in *M. N. D.*, II. i. 'If yo nootice, a wench doon't *squeer* 'er fisses as shay'd ought. Shay ollus laves 'er thoomb street aout, loike.' This remark was made to me in the presence of two female combatants, who both illustrated its accuracy.
- Squash**, *sb.* anything 'squashed;' a crush or crowd.
v. a., *var. pron.* of 'quash,' "to crush to a pulp" (JOHNSON); to squeeze; burst by pressure; also, to 'quash' in its legal sense.
- Squawk**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Quawk**, *q. v.*, to clamour; cry out; caw.
- Squelch**, *v. n.* to squash; smash anything soft. 'Ee-ee-ee! Dunna ye set theer! Yo'll *squelch* the babby!'
sb. and *adv.* To 'go *squelch*' or 'go a *squelch*' is used to express the usual result to a soft body when coming into violent collision with a hard one. 'A coom *squelch* o' the belfry flure, an' onybody'd 'a tho't as a'd 'a bin 'urt bad; but a joost shaks his-sen together a bit, an' a says, "Gorm the flure," a says, "it's a good un!"'
- Squelt**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of **Quilt**, *q. v.*, to beat or thrash.
- Squench**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'quench.' When a person is stung by a nettle, the approved remedy is to beat the part affected with a dock-leaf. One formula to be used is given under **Dock**, *q. v.* Another is: 'Dock, dock, *squench* nettle,' *ad lib.*
- Squib**, *sb.* a squirt; syringe; a small jet of water. The common firework generally called a 'squib' is almost always a 'sarpent.'
v. a. and *n.* to squirt; sprinkle; splash.
- Squilker**, *v. n.* to make a noise indicative of having liquid inside: applied to wet boots, barrels of beer, persons afflicted with dropsy, &c. 'Empty! Not it! Whoy yo can 'ear it *squilker*!'
- Squilkering**, *sb.* the noise made by anything that 'squilkers.' 'Ah've got a sooch a *squilkerin*' insoide.'
- Squine**, *v. n.* to squint; look askance; peer; pry.
sb. a squint; glance; sly look.

Squinny, or **Squiny**, *sb.* a squint; a sly glance; a look. 'What 'a ye got theer? Let's 'ave a *squinny*.'

v. n. to squint; look askance; peer and pry.

adj. weakly; undersized; 'dwinged;' shrivelled.

Squinnying, or **Squinying**, *part. adj., i. q.* 'squinny.'

adj. 'squinnying eyes,' narrow, contracted, like those of a very short-sighted person trying to make out something at a distance.

Squish-squash, *sb. and adv., i. q.* **Splich-splosh**, *q. v.*

Squitch, *v. a. and sb., var. pron.* of 'switch.'

Squitch, or **Squitch-grass**, *sb.* one of the many *var. prons.* of 'quitch' or 'couch-grass,' *Triticum repens*.

Squoine, and **Squoiny**, *sb. and v. n., var. prons.* of **Squine** and **Squinny**, *q. v.*

Squosh, *v. a. and sb., i. q.* **Squash**, *q. v.*

Squoze, and **Squozen**, *p. and p. p.* of 'squeeze.'

Stabber, *sb.* a stitther of the upper-leathers of boots and shoes, so called from the holes for the stitches being *stabbed* by an awl. The work was formerly done mostly by boys; it is now done wholesale by the sewing-machine, but the name survives.

Stabbing, *sb.* the process carried on by the **Stabber**, *q. v.* 'Stabbing hands wanted' is a notice which may frequently be seen in a factory window.

Stack-frame, *sb., i. q.* 'hovel-frame,' the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Staddle, *sb.* When hay-cocks are spread out and turned, the hay is said to be thrown into *staddle*. *Vide Hay*.

Also, a **Stack-frame** or **Hovel-frame**, *q. v.*

Staddle-stones, *sb.* stones to support the **Stack-frame**, *q. v.*, of corn-ricks. The stones are generally cylindrical, tapering towards the top, with a cap of considerably larger diameter, the height to the top of the cap being generally between two and three feet from the ground. The use of the stones is to raise the rick above the wet soil, and the use of the projecting caps to keep out rats and other vermin.

Stafe, *sb., var. pron.* of 'staff,' a spar; step; rung or round of a ladder. The *stafe* of a chair is the front spar which joins the legs.

Stag, *sb., var. pron.* of 'stake.' This variety of the word, by no means obsolete in ordinary parlance, is preserved in the couplet and refrain:

"A stig and a stag,
And a very fine flag,
And a Mee-pole!"

which is sung, or rather recited, by children on May 29, which

does duty for May-day, when they go about from house to house with sticks stuck about with flowers and streamers among any available greenery of the season. When they come round begging for a bonfire on the 5th of November, the formula restores the word to its more usually accepted pronunciation :

“ A stick and a *stake*,
For King James's sake,
And a bonfire, O ! ”

A '*stag*' is also one set to watch while his fellows are engaged in anything in which they wish not to be caught.

v. n. to keep watch as a '*stag*.' 'Yo *stag*, an' way'll goo daown the bruke whoilst !'

v. a. to '*splash*' a hedge, in the sense of cutting it off level at the top, leaving the stems or *stags* upright.

Stag-headed, *adj.* said of a tree the upper branches of which are decayed, the bare boughs having a fanciful resemblance to antlers.

Stail, *sb., var. pron.* of '*tail*,' a handle ; stalk of fruit, &c. : often used in composition, '*mop-stail*,' '*broom-stail*,' &c. '*Handle*' is confined to such handles as have holes in them for the hand. A spade or shovel has a handle, a knife has a haft, and a hatchet a helve, a scythe has a snead and a plough stilts, but a hammer, a besom, and a cherry have *stails*.

“ Like a broad shak-fork with a slender *steale*.”

HALL, *Sat.* III. 7.

Stainchion, *sb., var. pron.* of '*stanchion*,' an iron upright for securing leaded windows.

Stair-hole, *sb.* a recess for a workman to receive material from workmen below to pass on to workmen above, or *vice versâ*. In setting up a high rick or digging a deep trench, it is necessary to leave or construct a *stair-hole*.

Stale, *sb.* urine.

v. n. to make water.

“ The Diurnall casts the water of the State ever since it *staled* blood.”—CLEAVELAND, *Char. of a Diurnall*, p. 182.

Stall, *v. n.* to founder or come to a stand ; to bring to a stand ; also, to clog ; satiate ; pall.

Stallded, *p.* and *p. p.* of **Stall**, *q. v.* 'The roods wur so bad i' the paak, that the waggon wur welly *stallded*.' 'No moor, Ah've *stallded* a'ready.'

Stammer, *v. n., freq.* of **Stamp**. *Vide Clommer and Stommer.*

Stand, *sb.* a small table.

v. a. to set ; put ; place. '*Stan*' it agen the door.'

Stand in, *v. imp* to cost. 'It'll *stan*' 'im in a del o' money.'

Stand Sam, *phr.* *Vide Sam.*

Stank, *sb.* a dam across a stream ; also, the pool formed by placing a dam across a stream ; also, a flood-gate, and any small pool with a sluice or flood-gate.

“ If some *stancks*

Show their emergent heads.”

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 108.

v. a., *var. pron.* of ‘staunch,’ to dam ; to put up flood-gates or sluices.

Stanking, *sb.* a damming up ; also, materials for damming. ‘ You’ve got plenty of *stanking* there.’

Stannel, *sb.* the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*, L. (*Twelfth Night*, II. v.)

Stare, *sb.* the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, L.

Stark, *adv.* and *adj.* entirely ; altogether. ‘ *Staa*k daak’ is stone-blind. ‘ *Staa*k oogly,’ irredeemably hideous, &c. It is not unfrequently used absolutely for ‘naked.’ ‘As *staa*k as ivver a wur born.’

Starkaragious, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of ‘stark outrageous.’ ‘If that cloover’s oonly fenced off wi’ poss’es an’ reels, the caows’ll ba *stark-aregious* to git at it.’

Starm, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘storm,’ sometimes applied to a fall of snow lying on the ground. ‘The *starm* wur on the graound a mainy wiks.’

Starnel, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘starling,’ *Sturnus vulgaris*, L.

Stars, *phr.* A saying is current for the disparagement of ambition : ‘Him as looked at the *staa*s fell i’ the doyke, but him as looked at the graound foon’ a poose.’

Start, *sb.* exactly equivalent to the slang ‘go,’ in such phrases as ‘a rum *start*,’ ‘ah nivver see a sooch a *staa*t,’ &c. To ‘take a start’ out of anyone is to startle him.

Start-ups, *sb.* gaiters. ‘A peer o’ *staa*tups.’

Starve, *v. n.* to be chilled through ; perished with cold : never used for perishing of hunger. *Vide Pine.*

“The splendid lot of deer in the park are *starving*, or rather pined, and several have died during this severe frost.”—*Extract from Letter*, 1879.

Statties, or **Statutes**, *sb.* a statute fair. The full account given of statute-fairs in *Bk.* is in all respects applicable to Leicestershire. I will only add that 5. *Eliz.* c. 4, a master-piece of legislation which codified all the numerous statutes then in force with regard to the employment of labourers and artizans, and introduced a number of new provisions, invested these institutions with increased importance as indispensable parts of the machinery for the social government of the country.

Stave, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Stafe**, *q. v.* a step, round or rung of a ladder.

Stead, *v. a.* to supply. 'Way can *stead* ye wi' a bit o' poke-poy.'
'Ah'm *steaded* a'ready' is a stock answer to servants applying for a situation already filled.

Steads, *adv.* instead. 'Yo' goo *steads* o' may.'

Steady, *sb., var. pron.* of 'stiddy,' an anvil.

Steal, *sb., var. pron.* of **Stail**, *q. v.* in general use.

"And festinit in the *stell*
The sperithis poynt, that bitith scharp and well."

Launcelot, 809.

'Hamer *steal* 3d.' *Vide* 'Bills delivered,' 'Introd.'

Sted-stafe, *sb.* the piece of wood which keeps open the chain-traces which attach a draught-horse in a team to the one behind.

Steer, *sb.* *Vide* **Horned cattle**.

"Or spotted kid, or some more forward *Steere*."

HALL, *Defiance to Envy*.

v. a., var. pron. of 'stare;' also, to bewilder; confuse; make dizzy. 'Don't yorp so, or you'll *steer* us all.' 'You talk so quick you quite *steer* me.'

adj. steep; high-pitched, as applied to a roof.

Stell, *sb.* a stand or frame to support barrels.

"Like swelling Buts of lively Wine
Upon their ivory *stells* did shine."

CLEAVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 157.

Stem, *v. a., pec.* often used in a sense slightly different from the ordinary one. 'Can you *stem* the cut nigh the brig?' *i. e.* can you wade across the canal near the bridge without getting out of your depth?

Stent, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'stint,' to leave off; stop; curtail. 'Yo' *stent* yer nize!'

sb. a day's work, or other term of continuous work; a **Bout**, *q. v.*

Step-and-fetch-it, *phr.* a favourite nick-name for a tall girl, quick and decisive in her movements.

Stetch, *sb., var. pron.* of 'stitch,' that which is done at a single application of an instrument or implement. Thus, the *stetch* of a plough is the single furrow and the soil turned up in making it. In a ploughed field, therefore, the spaces between each line drawn by the plough are called *stetches*. In thatching, sewing, and, indeed, in every kind of work which is done bit by bit with each bit similar, the bit is called a *stetch*. The most frequent use of the word, however, is in connection with ploughed land.

"*Selio*, a ridge of ploughed land, or as much as lies between two furrows. In O.E. a *selion* of land and a *stitch* of land."—KENNET.

"Nor will these contend
With skittish tricks when they the *stitch* should end."

CHAPMAN, *Hes. Georg.*, II. 94.

“That man, put
To his fit task will see it done past talk
With any fellow, nor will ever balk
In any *stitch* he makes, but give his mind
With care t' his labour.”—*Ib.*, 99.

Stick, *sb.* a disparaging term for a person. ‘A poor *stick*,’ ‘a queer old *stick*,’ &c. ‘The old *stick* is as usual.’ ‘How are you to-day, Jonathan?’ ‘Abaout th’ o’ d *stick*, mester!’ Also, the stem or trunk of a tree of any size.

v. a. to decorate with evergreens, &c., as a church at Christmas.

Sticking, *sb.* the evergreens, sprigs, &c., used in decorating.

Stickings, *sb.* the neck or throat of beef. ‘May? nobbudy keered for may! Oi nivver got no skulin’, oi didn’! Nobbudy nivver gen may noothink but ash-plant an’ *stickins* o’ bif for moy hedi-keetion, as ye call it! An’ naow yo’ want to mek may pee to larn iv’ry lop-lolly little gallus-bood i’ the caounty to wroite upon iv’ry bit o’ paa’getin’ as a cooms anoigh.’—*Reflections on the modern System of Education, by a Carcass-butcher, 1878.*

I met the orator the other day in London, and congratulated him on his healthy appearance. ‘Yoi, lad!’ he said, ‘that theer ash-plant an’ *stickins* o’ bif for a yoong un, theer’s nowt loike it,—nowt loike it!’

Stiddy, *sb.* an anvil; also, sometimes used for a smith’s shop or ‘smithy.’

Stig, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘stick.’ *Vide Stag.*

Stilts, *sb.* the handles of a plough.

Stinge, *v. a.* to mend a thatched roof by pushing in new straw or haulm under the old.

Stinger (*g pron.* soft), *sb.* an instrument used in ‘stingeing’ a thatched roof.

Stint, *v. a.* and *n.* to leave off; desist; stop. ‘Coom, yo’ *stint*, or oi’ll meek ye!’ *Vide Romeo and Juliet, I. iii.*

sb. a term of continuous work; ‘a four-hour *stint*’; ‘a ten-hour *stint*,’ &c., a day’s work generally, a term within which a thing must be done. *Vide Stent.*

Stirk, *sb.* The cow-calf becomes a *stirk* at the age of two years, and retains the name for a year, when it becomes a heifer. *Vide Horned cattle.* The word is synonymous with ‘twinter,’ but more commonly used.

Stirk-hay, *sb.* grass not fed down in autumn; **Fog**, *q. v.*

Stirrup-ile, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘stirrup-oil,’ used metaphorically to express a ‘leathering’ or thrashing. ‘Yo’ goo to the saddler’s, an’ ax him to let yo’ hev a pennuth o’ *stirrup-ile*,’ is one of the commonest orders issued to a raw lad on the first of April.

Stithy, *sb.*, var. *pron.* of **Stiddy**, *q. v.*

“Stithie,” Job xli. 15; Ecclus. xxxviii. 29.—WYC.

Stive, *v. a.* and *n.* to stifle or be stifled with heat, dust, smoke, &c.

Stived up, *part. adj.* penned up in a stifling atmosphere; crowded to choking.

Stob, *sb.*, var. *pron.* of ‘stab’ and of ‘stub,’ a stump or stake.

v. a., var. *pron.* of ‘stab’ and of ‘stub,’ to grub up.

Stobber, *sb.*, var. *pron.* of **Stabber**, *q. v.*

Stock, *v. a.* to cut off the branches from the trunk, or the long roots from the stump of a tree.

“The painful labourer’s hand shall *stock* the roots to burn.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIV.

sb. the trunk or stump of a tree after being ‘stocked;’ also, soup in its unmanufactured state, without vegetables, flavouring, &c. I find ‘live *stock*,’ ‘dead *stock*,’ to ‘*stock* a farm,’ &c., are occasionally considered provincialisms, but I know no part of the country where the terms are unused, and ‘to *stock* a pond,’ *i. e.* with fish, and ‘*stock*’ = young fish for the purpose, are, I believe, equally universal, though not quite so common.

Stock-axe, *sb.* the axe used in stocking trees.

Stocked, *part. adj.* stunted; stopped in growth. ‘The lambs are a’most *stocked* by the cold weather.’

Stocking-axe, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Stock-axe**, *q. v.*

Stock-up, *v. a.* to stub up; grub up. ‘The’ve *stocked-ooop* iv’ry stick i’ the o’d wood as were woo’t*h stockin*’.

Stocky, *adj.* impudent; saucy; restive; ‘rampageous.’ ‘Ye *stocky* little dog!’ ‘The hoss is fed loike a ’unter; no woonder a’s so *stocky*.’

Stodge, *v. a.* and *n.* to cram; fill to repletion.

sb. any kind of food that ‘*stodges*,’ particularly pudding of a ‘filling’ kind.

adj. crammed; stuffed; full to repletion. ‘Ah nivver see the choo’ch so *stodge*.’ ‘Ah’m quoit*e stodge*. Ah cain’t ate namoor—onless ah moight ston’ oop few it.’

Stodge-full, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Stodge**, *adj.*

Stodgy, *adj.* ‘filling,’ as applied to victuals, thick and clogging; also, as applied to persons, fat, stout, ‘podgy.’

Stomachful, *adj.* proud; haughty; imperious; resentful.

Stommer, *v. a.* and *n.*, var. *pron.* of ‘stammer,’ to hesitate; falter.

‘Wha’dgee stan’ *stommerin*’ theer fur? A’ll non ’urt ye!’ said to a lad afraid to pass by a dog. Also, *freq.* of ‘stomp’ = ‘stamp, to make a noise with the feet.’ *Vide Clommer.*

Ston, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'stone.'

Stone-chat, *sb.* the wheat-ear, *Motacilla oenanthe*, L., and the chick-stone, *Motacilla rubicola*, L.

Stook, *sb.* a shock of corn, twelve sheaves.

Stool, *sb.* a cluster of stems arising from one root.

v. n. a tree or plant is said to 'stool' when two or more stems rise from the same root.

Store, *sb.* and *v. a.* to store a pond and store fish are the same as to **Stock**, *q. v.* 'To set store by' is to prize, value highly.

"Dost think I don't set store by Dinah?"—*Adam Bede*, c. 51.

p. and *p. p.* of 'stare.' 'A stoor loike a stook pig.'

Stover, *sb.* hay made from the second mowing of clover; haulm; stubble.

"To draw out sedge and reed, for match and stover fit."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXV.

"Anglis, stover, pabulum."—*Du Cange*, s. v. 'stoc.'

Stovin, *sb.* a stump or stake; the part of a hawthorn left in a hedge after 'splashing' or 'laying it.' 'He hurt his back, fallin' upon a stovin.'

Straddle, *v. n.* to stride; swagger.

"To proud Sartorio that goes stradling by."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 2.

Straightaway (*pron.* streetawee), *adv.*, *var.* of 'straightway,' immediately.

Strap, *v. a.* to drain the last milk from the udder by a peculiar motion of the thumb and finger. Often metaphorically used for draining anything dry.

"A sublimated style bereft of sense

Is like a brain-strapt Justice on a bench."

Verses on CLEVELAND'S Poems, p. 178.

Also, to beat with a strap.

sb. credit; 'tick.' 'Wan as oi got on strap.'

Strap-oil, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Stirrup-oil**, *q. v.*

Strapper, *sb.* a 'spanker'; a 'bouncer': particularly a tall stalwart girl. Also, a cow nearly dry.

Strapping, *part. adj.* stout; large and lusty.

"And ye've got two o' the strappingst sons in the country."—*Adam Bede*, c. 18.

Strappings, *sb.* the last milk forced from the udder, particularly rich in quality. The milk before the 'strappings' is called the 'fore-milk.'

Straum, *v. n.* to stride; stretch out; swagger.

Streetawee, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'straightway.'

Stret, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'strait,' narrow; tight; close; 'hard up;'
short of. 'As we're so *stret* for speakers to-dee,' was the commence-
ment of an oration at an agricultural dinner. 'Ah stooffed 'im (a
bull-finch) so *stret* as it med all 'is feathers stan' oop.'

Strickle, and **Strickless**, *sb.* *Vide Strike.*

"A *strickle* used in measuring corn, *loyauté*."—CORG.

"A *stritchel*, *comme a strickle*."—*Ib.*

Strike, *sb.* The bushel was the old English standard measure, which by an Ordinance, 31 *Ed. I.* was thenceforward to consist of eight gallons 'of wine,' eight bushels making a 'quarter.' In measuring grain, &c., so as to make the bushel equal to eight gallons 'of wine,' *i. e.* of liquid,—'wine' standing as the type of commercial liquid,—it was necessary to level the top, and this was effected by heaping the measure more than full, and then passing a piece of wood with a straight edge over the top to remove the surplus. This was called *striking*; the measure so *stricked*—not 'struck'—was called a *strike*, and the piece of wood used for levelling, a *strickle*. A *strike*, therefore = a strict bushel, *i. e.* a bushel *minus* the usual surplus of 'heaped' or ordinary measure. By 25 *Ed. III.* c. 10, all corn for sale was thenceforward to be *stricked*, but other commodities might still be sold by the ordinary 'heaped' bushel, and after an infinity of legislation on the subject, this still remains the usual practice.

"And foist in false *strikes* to the measuring."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 6.

Strit, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'strut.'

"Yet for all that how stily *strits* he by."

HALL, *Sat.* III. 7.

Strite, *sb.* the part of a field where the plough turns; generally ploughed the contrary way afterwards. 'The crop here is not so good, it's the *strite*.' (A. B. E.)

Stroke, *sb.* power; influence; quantity.

"Imagination, because it hath so great a *stroke* in producing this malady."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 1.

Strokings, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Strappings**, *q. v.*

Strook, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'strike.'

"A man well *strook* in years."—DRAYTON, *Pol.* XII.

Strut, *v. a.* to bulge or project; swell; distend; puff up. 'All of a *strut*' is used as a sort of quasi *p. p.* for swollen, &c.

"And makes each udder *strut* abundantly with milk."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIII.

'Using turpentine makes my hands all of a *strut*.'

sb. a prop; support; 'spur.'

Struv, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'strive.' 'Ah'n *struv* an' *struv* to brek 'im on

it,' i. e. 'I have striven and striven to break him of his drinking habits.'

Stub, *sb.* the stump of a tree, &c.

v. a. to 'stock up;' grub up.

Stubby, *adj.* blunt in the point; short; thickset; stunted in growth.

Stud-and-mud, *sb.* earth of any kind that will 'set' tolerably hard, plastered on wattles or battens attached to a wooden framework for walls, &c. Formerly sometimes used instead of stone or brick for houses, and especially cottages, but now almost entirely discarded. The term is technical rather than dialectal.

"The hospital is an old thatched building of *stud-and-mud*."—*WHITE'S Gaz. of Leic.*

Studstafe, *sb., var. pron.* of **Steadstafe**, *q. v.*

Stuff, and **Stuff up**, *v. a.* to make a person believe a lie.

Stultitious, *adj.* sulky; ill-tempered. (A. B. E.) One person only have I ever heard use this word, and I think he meant 'absurdly suspicious,' as he applied it to his wife, who had complained of his 'goings on.'

Stunt, *sb., var. pron.* of 'stump:' applied not only to the stump of anything cut off, but to the part cut off. A boy coming in with the tail of a cow just slaughtered said, 'Well, missus, ah'n bro't ye the *stoont*.'

Sty-on-eye, *sb.* a sty in the eye.

Subtle-minded, *adj.* clever, as applied to horses, men, or dogs.
Vide Hedgy for illustration.

Such, *adj.* and *adv.* sometimes simply an expletive, as in the instance quoted in Macaulay's *Claybrook*. 'If you won't give me my price, loike, I won't stay here haggling all day and *such*.' When an article follows, the word almost invariably takes an article preceding.
Vide 'Introd.' 'A wur a *sooch* a wan to sweer.'

Suck, and **Sucket**, *sb.* a sweetmeat; 'goody.'

"And in some sixe dayes journey doth consume
Ten pounds in *suckets* and the Indian fume."

DRAYTON, *Moone-calf*.

Suck in, *v. a.* to cheat; bamboozle.

Suit, *v. n.* to adjoin; abut; fit on to.

"On Stonny Hill six lands and hades *suting* into Cowdale Slade
. . . seven lands and hades *suting* into Copwell meadow."—*Terrier of Claybrook Glebe*, 1638.

Suity, *adj.* suitable; likely to suit. 'She's very *suity* for a nursery.'
'I think she's *suity*.'

Summat, *sb., var. pron.* of 'somewhat.' '*Summat* o' that' is equivalent to 'something of the sort.' 'A wur a measoner or *summat* o' *that*,' i. e. a bricklayer or something of the kind.

Summers, *sb., i. q.* **Rathes**, *q. v.* This word is, I believe, universally used in the compound 'bressumer,' or 'breast-summer,' the beam or girder over a shop-front, &c., bearing the masonry above.

Summing, *sb.* generally used with the article, 'the *summing*,' arithmetic.

Sup, *sb.* an indefinite quantity of liquid.

"The defendant who had had a 'good *sup*' of beer, struck her several times without the slightest provocation, and she, after a scuffle, pushed him on to the settle."—*Leic. Adv.*, April 18, 1874.

"My doggie and my little kit
That held my wee *soup* whey."

The Broom o' Cowdenknous.

'A noist *soop* o' reen.'

Suppose, *v. a.* 'I *suppose*,' 'I do *suppose*,' 'So I *suppose*,' are common formulas of affirmation, equivalent to 'certainly,' 'exactly so,' &c. Sometimes they mean, 'very possibly,' 'most likely,' and occasionally they imply a doubt, 'that may be so.' They are also synonymous with 'I understand,' 'I have heard.'

"This thefe was crafty poore people to begyle,
None lyke, I *suppose*, within a dosen mile,"

Cyt. and Upl., Percy Soc. XXII. 26.

Sup up, *v. n.* to soak up; swallow up.

"That strange lake in Carniola whose waters gush so fast out of the ground that they will overtake a swift horsman, and by and by with as incredible celerity are *sopped up*."—*An. Mel.*, 2, 2, 3, p. 243.

"*Soupen*," "*soupe*."—WYC.

Also, to give supper to. 'Ha' you *sopped up* the osses?'

Sure, *adj.* 'I'm *sure*' is a universal expletive. 'Ah dunnoo, ah'm *sheu-a*.' It is also used as a kind of ironical negative. 'Won't this grow here?' 'Ah'm *sheu-a*' (*pron.* with the accent strongly marked on 'Ah'm'), *i. e.* quite certain it will not. 'For *sure*,' and 'you're *sure*,' or 'yo'v *sure*,' are equivalents of 'you may be certain.' *Learned counsel in cross-examination*: 'You say he fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom? Why, where were his legs?' *Witness*: 'Well, the' wasn't not fur off on 'im, for *sure*.'

Surrily, *adj.* and *adv.*, *var. pron.* of **Sorrily**, *q. v.*

Surry, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'Sirrah.' *Vide Soorey.*

adj., *var. pron.* of 'sorry,' paltry, worthless, &c.

Suther, *sb.*, *var.* of the North Country 'sough,' the sighing of the wind.

v. n. to sigh or 'sough,' as the wind through trees, &c. 'A's ollus a-*soothrin*' o' the horgins,' *i. e.* working the bellows and making a blowing noise when the organist is not playing.

Suthering ('u' in all these *pron.* as in 'bull'), *sb.*, *i. q.* **Suther**.

Swab, *v. n.* to sway, like boughs in the wind.

Swabble, *v. n.*, *freq.* of 'swab' (?), or *var.* of 'wabble' (?), to make a noise like a liquid when shaken. 'Ah heerd the water *swabble* in her chest.'

Swad, *sb.* a pod.

Swag, *v. n.*, *var.* of 'sag' and 'swag,' to hang down or sway to one side.

Swag-belly, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Sludge-guts**, *q. v.*

Swage, *v. a.* to cool, as hot iron in water.

"That was *swaged* and cooled with a Franciscan's cowl."—LAT. *Serm.* V. p. 50.

Swaging-trough, *sb.* the trough in which a smith cools his iron.

Swale, *v. a.* and *n.* to melt; run down; 'gutter,' as a candle, &c.; also, to dry, as hay, corn, &c., in the sun; to droop, as leaves dried by heat. The word always involves the idea of some effect produced by heat. 'There was plenty o' matches i' the house, an' shay knowed it, which shay bleamed the b'y for *swealin'* the can'le,' *i. e.* lighting the candle at the fire and making the tallow run down. 'It'—the hay—'is *swaled* enow, an' way'll hack it in.' *Vide* **Hay**. "*Swalide*," dried up, withered. Jonah iv. 8. "*Swaliden*" and "*swalynge*."—WYC.

Swaler, *sb.* one who prepares oats, barley, &c., into grits, meal, &c., by 'swaling,' *i. e.* drying them by heat.

Swank, *v. n.* to swagger. 'Ah met 'im *swanking* along the road ivver so ginteel.'

Swap, *v. a.* to exchange; barter; truck.

"Or *swop* her to the paper-mill."

CLEVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 165.

Sward, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Soord**, *q. v.* In his latest work Mr. Browning uses the word for the rough hide of the god Pan.

Swarm, *v. n.* to climb a tree, &c., by clipping it with the arms and lifting one's self up. Also applied to the motion of a horse, &c., going up hill.

"To *swarm* up the huge body of any of the oaks would have been impossible."—*Bubbles from the Brunnens*, p. 263.

'You may *swarm* it up to the stool, and then clamber on,' *i. e.* up to the part where the branches fork out. 'A hoss can't *swarm* the hills so well w' a beerin'-reen.'

Swart, or **Swarth**, *sb.* the black incrustation on a kettle or pot, or black grease for cart-wheels, &c.

Swat, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'sweat.'

Swath, *sb.* the grass cut by the scythe at a blow; also, the row of cut grass or corn as it falls from the scythe. When two or more mowers are employed, each cuts his own *swath* from side to side in the field or furlong, so that one is always working a little behind, and to one side of the other. Hence, 'A's ollus i' the looest *swarth*'

means, 'he is always behind the rest,' a common metaphorical expression. *Vide Hay.*

"Whose burdened pasture bears
The most abundant *swathe*."—DRAYTON, *Pol.* XIV.

Sway, *v. n., pec.* to feel giddy. 'His head *sways* so.'

Swaying, *sb.* giddiness; vertigo. 'Ah've got a sooch a *sweein'* i' my yead as meks me fale soidlin' daown loike.'

Sweak, *sb.* a crane over a fire.

Sweeting, *sb.* a kind of early apple.

Swelker, *sb.* and *v. n., var. pron.* of **Squilker**, *q. v.*

Swelking, *part. adj.* sultry; hot.

Sweltd, *part. adj.* heated; sweltered. 'It's so warm, and Maria's very *sweltd*.'

Swelter, *v. n.* to make one's self over-poweringly hot; to sweat profusely; be overcome by heat; have a sun-stroke or fit from heat.

"Ye'n *sweltd* yoursen, I reckon, running that fool's race."—*Adam Bede*, c. 25.

"Had not Michael Holdsworth had a pair of oxen *sweltd* when he was ploughing on Good Friday?"—*Ib.*, c. 18.

Sweltery, *adj., var. pron.* of 'sultry.'

Swift, *adj., pec.* a rapidly consuming coal is always called a '*swift* coal.' 'The Snibston cool's very *swift*.'

Swiggle, *v. a., freq.* of 'swig,' to drink freely.

Swilker, *sb.* and *v. n., var. pron.* of **Squilker**, *q. v.*

Swill, *sb.* hog-wash; hence, metaphorically, beer or other drink.

v. a. to drink hugely; also, to wash with abundance of water.

Swill-tub, *sb.* a tub for 'swill' or hog-wash.

Swimmer, *sb.* a piece of wood put in a bucket to prevent the liquid splashing over when carried.

Swinge, *v. a.* to swing; also, to beat; punish.

Swinger (*g pron.* either hard or soft), *sb.* a huge one of its kind, especially of the fib kind.

Swingle, *sb., i. q.* **Swipple**, the stick of the flail which is swung round to beat out the corn.

Swingle-tree, *sb.* the splinter-bar of a plough.

Swipe, *sb.* a heavy stroke or blow.

v. a. to hit anything a heavy blow, as a cricket-ball, &c.

Swipes, *sb.* very poor beverage; small beer, &c.

- Swipple**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'swivel,' the stick of the flail which beats out the corn; also, a swivel generally.
- Swish**, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'switch.'
- Swithen**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'wizen' (*Vide Swizzen*), to shrivel. 'If yo' gather them cat's-head apples to sune, the'll goo all *swithened*; but yo' let 'em git full roipe an' the'll kip till apples cooms agin.'
- Swivel**, *v. n.* to go off askew. 'The 'oss *swivelled* off o' the rood.'
- Swizzen**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'wizen,' to wither; shrivel up. 'The pears had better goo i' the cellar or the'll get all *swizzened* else.' 'They *swizzen* oop to noothink a'most!'
- Swizzle**, *sb.* drink of any kind.
v. a. to drink freely.
- Swoipe**, and **Swoipes**, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'swipe' and 'swipes.' The words are also *vars.* of 'wipe,' a 'swipe' being a heavy 'wipe' with a bat, &c., and 'swipes,' I imagine, originally the 'wipes' or wipings of spilt liquor.
- Swop**, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* of **Swap**, *q. v.* and also of 'swoop,' to pounce down on.
- Swound** ('ou' *pron.* like 'ow' in 'cow'), *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'swoon,' a fainting fit; a trance.
"Whom they supposed fallen in some enchanted *swound*
Of beaten tinkling brass still ply'd her with the sound."
DRAYTON, *Pol. VI.*
v. n. to swoon; faint away.
- Sye**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'sey,' to strain through a sieve.
- Tab**, *sb.* any 'tag' or small flap; the 'tag' of a boot; the tongue of a shoe, &c. The word is in common use in the fashion-books for a small ornamental flap on ladies' dresses.
- Tabber**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'tabor' or 'tabour,' to tap; pat; patter; rap. 'Theer's rabbits i' this 'ool: doon't ye 'ear 'em a-*tabberin*?' 'Whoy dunna ye *tabber* at the door?'
- Tabberer**, *sb.* one who 'tabbers' or taps. The wood-pecker is generally known as the 'roin-*tabberer*.'
- Tachin-end**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'attaching-end,' 'cobbler's end,' the waxed hempen thread used for joining or attaching leather. As the sewing-machine is rapidly superseding the hand process, it may be worth while to note the old *modus operandi*. Every piece of 'tachin-end' used in joining has a hog's bristle fixed at each end so as to act like a kind of flexible needle. A series of holes is 'stabbed' with the awl through both the leathers to be joined. The workman draws his 'end' halfway through the first hole; he then passes one end of it one way through the next hole, and the

other end the reverse way through the same hole, and so on, drawing the work tight at each stitch.

Tail-board (*pron.* teel-boo'd), *sb.* the board at the back of a cart or waggon. *Vide* Teel-boo'd.

Tail-corn, Tail-ends, Tailings, Tails, or Tail-wheat, *sb.* inferior, ill-dressed grain.

"The word originally came from the use of the old 'winnowing-fan' or 'bag-fan,' so called here of old. The lighter and worse corn was blown farthest, and reserved by the farmer himself as likely to spoil the sample." (A. B. E.)

I once watched a woman preparing some 'glent-corn' for grinding. She first laid a sheet on the ground at the door, and placed some stones along the edges to prevent its blowing away. She then went into the house and laid the ears of corn, which had already been cut from the straw, on the deal table, and rubbed and beat them about with a bit of flat wood, often taking up a ear in her hand and crumbling it with her fingers. She then swept all together into a pancheon, and took her stand on the windward side of the sheet, gradually shaking out the contents of the pancheon. The chaff and dust were scattered by the wind, and the grain was left in a gradually tapering 'tail' the whole length of the sheet. In the part which fell nearest to her feet were a number of cores of ears and grains not freed from the husks. The cores she threw aside, and the grain she again rubbed in her hands into the pancheon and again shook out to the wind. 'Theer een't scaace wind enough to *teel* it roight,' she said, 'but it doon't matter for huz. We an't so naish about a bit o' *teelins*.' She then went into the house to rub another pancheon-full. It was the thrashing, winnowing, and 'reeing' of pre-historic antiquity.

"Everybody'd be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*."—*Adam Bede*.

Take, *v. n., pec.* to take a sketch or portrait. 'A's a *tekkin*' the choo'ch.'

sb. a renting or holding; a lease; called a 'Lady-Day *take*,' or a 'Michaelmas *take*,' according to the time of its commencement. In the agricultural districts, Midsummer and Christmas '*takes*' are unknown. The word is often used figuratively.

"The woman as marries him 'ull have a good *take*, be't Lady-Day or Michaelmas."—*Adam Bede*.

Take-on, *v. n.* to grieve; fret; lament.

"As a cow lowes after her calf, or a child *takes on* that goes to school after holi-days."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 7.

"They *take on* presently with sighs and tears."—*Ib.*

Take-to, *v. a.* to become attached to; adapt one's self to; to like.

'O ah! Shay's a heenjel, shay is, but ah dunna *tek tew* 'er, fur all!' Also, to scold; punish. *Vide* **Admire** for illustration.

Take-up, *v. n.* and *a.* applied to the weather, to clear up; to commence a change. 'If it doon't *tek oop* pritty sune, ther'll be noo gittin on to the land.' 'It lukes loike *tekkin oop* fur a frosst.' Also, to take into legal custody. 'Ah'll hev yew *took oop* if yew coom a-trespassin o' moy land.'

Take-up-with, *v. a.* to associate with. ‘Ah woonder as ivver yo’ can *tek up wi’* sooch a bletherum-skoite.’ In the passive, to be inordinately occupied with, fond of, or prejudiced in favour of. ‘A’s that *took up wi’* them crowlin’ things,’—hares in this instance,—‘as a woon’t hev non on ’em shot, not if it was ivver soo.’

Taking, *sb.* a fit of mental perturbation, whether from amazement, terror, or anger.

“Zounds, cries Will in a *taking*,
Who wouldn’t be crusty with half a year’s baking.”

G. COLMAN, *Broad Grins*.

part. adj. attractive; interesting; ‘fetching.’

Tan, *v. a.* to thrash; to leather. ‘Oi’ll *tan* yer hoide forry.’

Tane, *p.* and *p. p.* of ‘take,’ *var. pron.* of ‘taken.’ ‘Ah *tane* ’im.’

Tang, *v. a.* to sound a large bell or other noise-producer. To *tang* bees, is to make ‘rough music’ with a bell, warming-pan, shovel, or some such instrument when a hive of bees is swarming, for the double purpose, it is said, of asserting a claim to the ownership of the swarm and of collecting the bees together.

Tank, *v. a.* to knock; strike. ‘*Tank* at the door.’

sb. a blow or knock. ‘Shay gen ’er yead a *tank* agen the lather.’

Tantadlin-tart, *sb.* The composition of this delicacy varies considerably, but apples, onions, and fat bacon are among the most constant of its elements. Unwary enquirers into its constituents are apt to find themselves the victims of a curiously unsavoury joke.

Tantle, *v. a.* to pet; make a pet of; fondle.

Tantrum, *sb.* a freak of temper; a violent passion. In the *pl.* it is equivalent to ‘airs’ in the phrase, ‘to give one’s self airs.’

Tap-whisk, *sb., i. q.* **Batwell**, *q. v.* the wicker strainer placed at the back of the tap inside a mash-vat, &c., to prevent grains or other solid substance getting into the tap or through it.

Tarpawling, *sb.* I insert this well-known word rather for the sake of the illustration than for any dialectal significance.

“For the rest of his habit, he is perfect Seaman, a kind of *inter-pawlin*, he being hanged about with his coarse composition, these Poledavies papers.”—CLEAVELAND, *Char. of a Diurnal-maker*, p. 218.

Clarendon says of Lawson that he was a “perfect *tarpawling*,” meaning a complete sailor, and Dryden in his *An. Mir.* mentions the “strong *tarpawling* coats” of the sailors. This word may therefore fairly claim to be considered the godfather of the British ‘tar.’ The quotation from Cleaveland, however, seems to suggest that after all ‘tar’ may not be one of the original elements of the word. ‘Pawlins,’ ‘pawlings,’ or ‘purlins,’ are “the horizontal pieces of timber which rest on the principals, or main rafters, of a roof, and support the common rafters” (*Gloss. Arch. s. v.* ‘purlins’)

and the common custom of covering a roof-frame with a temporary roof of oiled or tarred canvas or sail-cloth to keep out the wet, might not unnaturally result in the name of *inter-pawlings* being transferred from the spaces between the pawlings to the material with which they were covered. On the other hand, 'pauling' seems to be used in Lincolnshire for the covering of a cart or waggon, and Halliwell gives "*palliones*, tents, Northumb.," so that *tar-pawling* perhaps may be only a *var.* of 'tarred pavilioning,' or tent-cloth.

Tartar, *sb.* a passionate, overbearing woman; an anomalous feminine form of 'a Turk.' The word is derived from the Tartar caught by the soldier, as described in *Joe Miller*, p. 45.

Tasty, *adj.*, savoury; relishing.

Taw, *v. n.* to twist; get crooked: applied more especially to woven fabrics when the threads do not lie straight. 'This collar *taws* so, I can't hardly cut it straight.'

sb., *var. pron.* of 'toe.' In 'ring-taw,' or, as it is sometimes called, 'ring-and-taw,' one of the commonest games at marbles, a ring is scratched on the ground, and at some distance from it a straight line called *taw*, 'in *taw*' being anywhere on the side of the line away from the ring. Each player places his quota of marbles in the ring, and proceeds in due rotation to shoot the marble with which he plays, also called a *taw*, at the ring. If the game be 'knuckle-up,' the player stands and shoots in that position. If the game be 'knuckle-down,' he must stoop and shoot with the knuckle of the first finger touching the ground at *taw*. In both cases, however, the player's *toe* must be on *taw*. The line was thus called *taw*, as marking the place for the *toe* of the player, and the marble a *taw* as being the one shot from the *taw* line, in contra-distinction to those placed passively in the ring, 'line,' in the one case, and 'marble,' in the other, being dropped as superfluous. In boxing and in wrestling, it is not unusual to scratch a line on the ground, which is also sometimes called a *taw*. Both combatants have to place the *toe* of the left foot on this line at the commencement of each round. We thus get the phrases 'toe the scratch,' 'come up to scratch,' and 'come up to *taw*,' all of which are common in Leicestershire and, I believe, elsewhere.

Tawer, or **Tawyer**, *sb.* one who 'taws' or dresses leather; also, "a maker of husbandry harness."—*Bk.*

"*Tawier*," "*tawer*." Deeds ix. 43.—WYC.

Tawzy, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'tazzy,' fuzzy; tangled; knotted: frequently applied to hair, and to hay, clover, &c., when it hangs in tangled masses on the fork. 'How *tawzy* 'tis!'

Tazz, *sb.* (the word of which 'tassel' is the diminutive), a tangle; a heap of knots and loose ends. Often applied to a rough head of hair. 'What a *tazz* you have! Do put it tidy!' 'All of a *tazz*.'

Tazzled, and **Tazzy**, *adj.*, *i. q.* **Tawzy**, *q. v.*

Tear, *v. n.* 'To *tear* along' and 'go *tearing* along,' &c., for 'to rush

violently,' are, I believe, in common use throughout the country, but this sense of the word *tear* is unnoticed in the dictionaries, and *Bk.* in inserting it observes that it is only found in the Devon Glossary.

Ted, *v. a.* the first operation in haymaking after mowing is *tedding*, and consists in spreading out the grass which has fallen in swaths from the scythe. *Vide Hay.*

“When *tedding* of the hay,
Bareheaded on the green.”

Lass o' Peatie's Mill.

Milton uses the word more than once.

Tedder, *sb.* one who 'teds' hay; also, *var. pron.* of 'tether.'

“They fedde within their *Tedure* still.”

News out of P. C., Sat. 6.

Teel, *sb.* and *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'tail.' *Vide Tail-corn.*

Teel-boo'd, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'tail-board,' the board at the back of a waggon or cart. 'An' Ah'll telly how a'd use to dew. A'd use to 'ev the *teel-boo'd* o' his caa't welly kivered wi' bits o' bars o' wro't oirn, 'af inch thick or moor, an' thray to foor inch woide. Well, ye knoo, when a drawed 'is caa't upof the machine to be weeghed, a'd use to slip this 'ere *teel-boo'd* on, an' after the weeght wur took a'd use to goo an' fill 'is caa't wi' cool, and fetch it back to the machine to be weeghed agin. But the caa't hadn' got this 'ere *teel-boo'd* on this turn, you're sure, for a'd use to stan' it joost raound the corner o' the machine-'us soon as ivver 'is caa't wur weeghed empty; soo as a snicked 'em out o' the weeght o' the *teel-boo'd* in cool at iv'ry caa't-lood as a fetched, an' it weean't not less nur a matter o' thray-quar's o' a 'underd at iv'ry turn.'

Teeny, and **Teeny-toiny**, *adj. vars.* of 'tiny,' very small.

Teer, *v. a.* to smear; daub; spread.

“*Teerid*” = ‘plastered.’ Amos vii. 7.—Wyc.

‘*Teer* the treacle,’ *i. e.* spread it on bread.

Teery, *adj.* sticky; smeary. ‘Handling the sugar will make your hands *teery*.’

Teg, *sb.* a lamb becomes a ‘*teg*’ about the first Michaelmas after its birth, and remains so till after the second shearing. *Vide Sheep.*

Teld, *p.* and *p. p.* of ‘tell.’ “*Telde*” and “*teld*.”—Wyc.

Tell, *v. a.* ‘I hear *tell*,’ ‘I do hear *tell*,’ or ‘I did hear *tell*,’ are phrases employed in saying anything for which the speaker wishes to be held not responsible. ‘Nivver 'eerd *tell* o' noo sooch a thing,’ means ‘I never heard anything of the kind,’ and generally implies further, ‘and I don't believe it.’

Tell to, *v. n.* to tell about; also, to speak to a thing from personal knowledge. ‘Will you *tell* the master *to* this threepence?’ ‘Had you ever seen defendant before?’ ‘Not as Ah could *tell tew*.’

Tent, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var. pron.* both of 'tend' and 'attend,' to watch; give attention to: specially applied to watching for the purpose of frightening away birds. 'Ha yo *tented* the 'osses?' 'Ah cain't *tent* to stop now, loike.'

Tenting, *sb.* tending; watching. 'The b'y can addle a bit now *croo-*tentin**,' i. e. going about the fields with a clapper or other implement, sometimes an old gun, to frighten away the rooks.

Ten-toes, *sb.*, *phr.* To 'go o' *ten-toes*' is to trudge afoot.

"Genus and Species long since barefoote went
Upon their *ten-toes* in wilde wonderment."

HALL, *Sat.* XI. 3.

Terrify, *v. a.*, *pec.* to tease; torment; annoy, as flies do cattle.

Tetchy, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'touchy,' fretful; irritable.

Thack, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thatch.' 'This 'ere *thack's* a very bad un, it lets the reen in.'

v. a. to thatch.

Thack-and-mortar, *phr.* with all one's might. 'Ah een't doon mooch woo'k to-dee, nur ah shain't dew non to-morra; but ah shall set tew next dee *thack-an'-mortar*.'

Thacker, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thatcher.' 'As 'oongry as a *thacker*,' 'A goos loike a *thacker*,' are among the commonest similes.

Thack-sparrow, *sb.* the house-sparrow, *Fringilla domestica*, L.

That, *adv.* so. In phrases where 'so' has a corresponding '*that*,' the Leicestershire '*that*' takes a corresponding 'as.' 'Ah wur *that* mad, ah wur fit to boost,' 'His butes was *that* mauled as his toos coom out atwixt the leathers.'

Thataway, *adv.* in that direction.

That'n, and **That'ns**, *pr.* that way; that fashion. 'A-*that'n*,' 'i' *that'n*,' and 'o' *that'n*,' are all common. *Vide* **Athat'n**.

That there, *pr.* that. The universal correlative and antithesis of 'this here.'

Thave, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'theave.' *Vide* **Sheep**.

Thead, *sb.* a 'tap-whisk' or **Batwell**, *q. v.*

"Spiggot and *thead*."—*Agric. Catalogue*, about 1850.

Theave, *sb.* a female yearling sheep. *Vide* **Sheep**.

Theer, *a lv.*, *var. pron.* of 'there.'

"Nor was this all—she brought her kindred *there*,
Who came in tribes and frequently to see her."

Choice of a Wife, p. 40.

Their-sels, **Their-sens**, or **Their-sen**, *pr.* themselves.

Them there, *pr.* those.

Then, *adv.* the time when. 'Ah shall ba ready by *then* a cooms back.'

There-away, *adv.* in that direction.

Thick, *adj.* intimate. 'As *thick* as thieves.' Sometimes, like 'dull,' *thick* is used absolutely for 'deaf,' but the commoner phrase is '*thick* o' 'earin.'

"I pray you, Master Latimer, speak out, I am very *thick* of hearing."—LAT. *Serm.* XV. p. 294.

Thief, *sb.* a bramble. 'Country lawyer' is another synonym, both apparently from the fleecing propensities of the genus *Rubus*.

"*Theue-thorn.*" Judg. ix. 14; Ps. lvii. 10.—WYC.

Thillanks, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thill-thongs,' "the leather thongs fastened into the hames of the thiller."—*Bk.*, s. v. 'filanks.'

Thiller, or **Thill-horse**, *sb.* the shaft-horse in a team.

Thills, *sb.* shafts.

Thimble, *sb.* the ring which receives the hook in the hinge of a gate, having two clamps or wings which clip or go round the wood. Without these last, and when the ring is only at the end of a spike which runs into the wood of the gate, it is called a 'band,' 'hooks' and 'bands,' but 'gate-hooks' and 'thimbles.'

Think to, *v. n.* to think of. 'What do you *think to* it.'

Think well, *v. a.* to approve; agree. 'A's sent wan, an' if you *think well* a'll send another.'

Third, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thread.'

Thirds, *sb.* 'seconds' with a somewhat larger proportion of bran. *Vide Meal.*

This-away, *adv.* this way; in this direction. 'Sane ivver a little doog *this-away*?'

This here, *pr.* this. The universal correlative and antithesis of 'that there.' For a good example, *vide Splish-splosh.*

Thisis, *pr.* genitive of 'this.' Tobit vii. 5.—WYC. 'Henry's cat roon off wi' her an' took to her, but shay's *thisis* kitlin.'

This'n, and **This'ns**, *pr.* this way; this fashion. 'A-*this'n*,' 'i' *this'n*,' and 'o' *this'n*,' are all common. *Vide A-this'n.*

Thomasing, *phr.* 'Goin' a-*Tummasin*' is going round begging on St. Thomas's Day, December 21, when the gifts of good cheer for Christmas were generally distributed. The 'function' is also called 'going a-gooding.' Old women are the usual performers.

Thone, and **Thony**, *adj.* damp; moist; soft, from not being thoroughly dry: applied to corn, soil, &c. 'Some on it's a good bit *thone*.' 'It's a'most to' *thone* to grind.' 'It's but a *thony* haa'-vest, ah fear.'

Thrail, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'flail.'

Thral, *sb.* a frame or stand for barrels, milk-pans, &c. ; *i. q.* 'stell,' but a commoner word.

"She'd ha left the cheeses without turning from week's end to week's end, and the dairy *thralls*, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em."—*Adam Bede*.

Thrave, *sb.* two 'stooks,' or twenty-four sheaves, of corn.

"He sends forth *thraves* of Ballads to the sale."

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 6.

Three-square, *adj.* and *adv.* triangular ; triangularly.

Thribble, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'treble,' three times as many or much. 'Yo'll pee dooble or *thribble*, an' not so good nayther.'

Thrice-cock, *sb.* the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, L.

Thrive, *v. n.*, *pec.* to swell ; grow larger. 'How's your leg, John ?' 'Whoy, Ah verily think *to throives*.' This I take to be a participial form ; at any rate, in this case it meant 'swollen.'

Throff, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'froth.' 'Shay av'n't so much *throff* o' her maouth this mornin'.'

Throice-cuk, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Thrice-cock**, *q. v.*

Throm, *prep.*, *var. pron.* of 'from.'

Throng, *adj.* crowded ; full of people ; also, crowded with work ; busily occupied. 'Nivver see the choo'ch so *throong* i' my loife afoor.'

Throstle, *sb.* the thrush, *Turdus musicus*, L.

Throughs (*pron.* thrufs), *sb.* stones or bricks set in a wall at right-angles to its direction, so that if one were removed it would leave a hole through the wall from side to side.

Throw, *v. a.* to hinder ; disarrange ; *i. q.* **Fling**, *q. v.* 'The weshin' *throos* ye soo.'

Thruffs, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Throughs**, *q. v.*

Thrum, *prep.*, *var. pron.* of 'from.'

Thrummety, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Furmety**, *q. v.*

Thrung, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Throng**, *q. v.*

Thruv, *p.* and *p. p.* of 'thrive.'

Thump, *sb.*, *phr.* 'A *thump* on the back wi' a stone,' or 'A poke i' the eye wi' a burnt stick,' is a phrase setting up a sort of standard by which to estimate the desirability of any existing or hypothetical contingency. 'Poo' curate ?' 'Poo' curate, be bleamed ! Sixty paoun' a yeea' 's a del better nur a *thoomp* i' the back wi' a stooan any dee o' the wik.'

Thunderbolt, *sb.* a belemnite; also, a lump of iron pyrites.

Thunk, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thong.' 'A whit-leather *thunk*.'

Thurrock, *sb.* a heap: chiefly applied to dirt or 'muck.'

Thurrow, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'furrow.' *Vide Land.*

Tice, *v. a.* to entice; allure; inveigle.

"*Tisiden*," "*tising*," "*tysiden*" (*p. pl.*).—WYC.

'Oi knood what shay wanted well enew—shay wanted to *toice* me into matrimoony.'

Tick, *sb.* a parasitic insect infecting sheep, dogs, &c. 'As full as a *tick*' is a common simile for repletion. *Vide Ship-tick.*

Also, a well-known game, called also 'Ticky, ticky, touchwood.' The mountain nymphs

"do give each other chase

At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison-base."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXX.

Tidd, *adj.* fond. 'The child's so *tidd* of her little brother.'

Tiddy-doll, *sb.* a silent, insipid, babyish young woman.

Tidy, *adj.* considerable in size or number.

"And trized him to a *tidi* ost of the tidezist burnes."

William of Palerne, 3556.

'A pritty *toidy* lot on 'em.'

Tiffle, *v. n.* to wrangle; dispute; 'tussle'; also, to do any small fidgetty job; also, to trifle; idle; 'potter' over a thing.

Tiffler, *sb.* one who does little odd jobs cleverly. '*Tiffler* Jack' was the nickname of a locksmith at Congerstone noted for his ingenuity in contriving and skill in constructing a number of small appliances. Also, an idler; trifler; 'potterer.'

Tiffing, *part. adj.* slightly engaged in light work; doing trifling 'odd jobs'; 'fiddle-faddling.' 'Ah'n bin a *tifflin*' about the gyaa'din a bit.' 'I wonder you didn't hit that hare while she was *tiffing* along,' *i. e.* trotting off unconcernedly among the turnips. 'A little *tifflin*' job.'

"*Tifle*," "*tiflyng*." *Ecclus.* xxxii. 149, 15.—WYC.

Tike, *sb.* a dog—hence a mischievous whelp of human parentage.

Till, *v. a.* entice; tempt; beguile. 'Ah dunna loike so much coold wotter,' said a patient who had been persuaded to try the hydro-pathic treatment at Buxton; 'Ah want a drop o' some'at shurt to *till* it down, loike.'

Till-down, *sb.* a zest or relish. 'Teen't these 'ere paytent feoods an' "mysteries" an' sooch as fattens the beast: the're oon'y a koind o' *till-daown* loike, as meks 'em ate moor vittle.'

Tine, *sb.* a prong or tooth of any implement.

Tin-gawn, *sb.* a tin vessel for lading out with. *Vide Gawn.*

Tip, *sb.* the head. 'Heels over *tip*' and another less mannerly idiom are used to express 'head over heels.'

Tistle, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'thistle.' Common on the Rutland side.

Tit, *sb.* a small horse; a nag.

Tittle, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'tickle.'

"Whom still the trots doe *tittle* so."

Newes out of P. C.

Tittlish, *adj.* ticklish.

Tittup, *sb.* a canter; a hand-gallop.

v. n. to canter; also, to shake or be unsteady; to upset.

Tittupy, *adj.* unsteady; shaky; ricketty: often applied to furniture.

To, *prep.* for. 'Oi'd tummuts *to* my dinner.'

Toad-in-a-hole, *sb.* a savoury dish consisting of meat of any kind fried in batter.

Todder, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Tother**, *q. v.*, but not so commonly used.

Toddle, *sb.* a child who can just toddle. 'G' long, ye little talkin' *toddle!*'

To-do, *sb. ado*; fuss; disturbance. The passive as well as the active verb is used as a quasi-substantive. 'Theer wur ivver so mooch *to-be-done* ovver it.'

To-gen, *prep.* and *adv.* against; near to; close to.

"*To-zen.*" Luke, Prol. i. p. 141.—Wyc.

'If yo goo *to-gen* 'im, a'll boite.'

Toggery, *sb.* clothes generally; sometimes finery; sometimes mumm-ing, masquerading, or theatrical costume.

Togs, *sb.* clothes.

Token-for, *v. n.* to indicate; betoken. 'It *tokens-for* reen.'

Toldrum, *sb.* finery; also, bombastic talk. *Vide High-toltherum.*

'Come, put your *toldrum* by,' said a mother to a daughter, whose work, part of a dress, was lying in a chair near her; 'they think o' nothing but *toldrum* now-a-days.'

Toll, and **Toll on**, *v. a.* to attract; entice; allure.

"They lay such snares by broking meanes
That thus they Nummus *towle.*"

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 4.

"To *toll on*, *attirer, mener.*"—COTG.

Toltherum, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Toldrum**, *q. v.*

Tommy, *sb.* Wherever the truck system is in force, the shop where the workmen deal is called the *Tommy* shop. Hence *Tommy* in many districts means provisions generally.

Tommy-loach, *sb.* the stone loach, a small fish.

To-morrow, *phr.* ‘*To-morrow* come never, when theer’s tew Soon-days in a wik,’ *i. e.* ‘at Latter Lammas,’ ‘*ad Græcas Kalendas.*’

Ton, *v. a.* to drink by wholesale.

“And the swolne Bezell at an Alehouse fire,
That tonnes in gallons to his bursten paunch.”

HALL, *Sat.* V. 2.

Tong, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Tang**, *q. v.* Also, *var. pron.* of ‘tongue,’ power of talking; command of abusive language. ‘Shay’s got a sich a tong!’

Tongues, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘tongs,’ fire-irons.

Tonguey, *adj.* full of ‘tongue;’ talkative; garrulous.

“*Tangy.*” *Ecclus.* viii. 4; xxv. 27.—WYC.

Tonky-pig, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘Tonquin pig.’

Tood’s-tother, *sb.* toad-spawn; frog-spawn.

Took, *p. p.* of ‘take.’

“An’ I shall be *took* bad an’ die.”—*Adam Bede*, c. 50.

Took-to, *p. p.* of **Take-to**, *q. v.*, ‘brought to book;’ called to account; reprimanded; punished. ‘Nivver wur so *took-to* in all my loife.’

Toot, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of ‘tout,’ to pry curiously; to spy; keep a look out; also, to make a noise on a horn, &c.

“*Tootere*,” a watcher; “*toot-hil*,” citadel; “*toting-place*,” watch-tower.—WYC.

“Nor *toot* in Cheap side baskets earne and late.”

HALL, *Sat.* IV. 2.

“Luke hath ‘observantes,’ marking, spying, *tooting*, watching like subtle, crafty, and sleighty fellows.”—*LAT. Serm.* XV. p. 283.

“With bow and bolts in either hand
For birds in bushes *tooting.*”

SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 3.

‘D’yo ’ear yan caow-’orn a-*teutin*?’

Tootle, *v. n.* to play more or less skilfully on the flute or other wind instrument. It is applied also to the chirping and sometimes to the song of birds.

Tootling, *sb.* a playing on a wind instrument: a chirping or singing of birds.

Top-full, *adj.* brim-full.

Topping, *part. adj.* superior; first-rate.

Tot, and **Tot up**, *v. a.* to add up; cast up accounts.

“A man shall see the same estreats sealed, and that the same which is paid be *totted.*”—42 *Ed.* III. cap. 9.

- Tother** ('o' *pron.* as in 'totter'), *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'todder,' slime; spawn; toad-spawn or frog-spawn.
- Tothery**, *adj.* slimy; gelatinous; viscous.
- Tott**, *sb.* a small drinking-vessel; also, a disease in rabbits, the **Podge**, *q. v.*
v. a. to pour out drink.
- Totter-grass**, *sb.* quaker-grass, *Briza media*.
- Totty**, *adj.* shaky; dizzy.
"Or sicker thy head very *totty* is."
SPENSER, *Sh. K. Æg.* 2.
- Touch**, *sb.* an attempt; a trial. 'Have a *touch* at it.'
- Touched**, *part. adj.* crazy; 'cracky;' in a state of mind between eccentricity and lunacy.
- Toucher**, *sb.*, *phr.* 'As nigh as a *toucher*' = as near as possible, the metaphor, probably, being from the game of bowls.
- Touzle** (generally *pron.* taowzle), *v. a.* to tangle; make in a **Tazz**, *q. v.*; to pull about; to worry as a dog.
- Touzled**, *part. adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Tazzled**, *q. v.*
- Towardly**, or **Tow'dly**, *adj.* and *adv.* promising; quiet; gentle; amenable; with their *advs.*
"Whereas I should have strokt her *towardly* head."
HALL, *Sat.* VI. 1.
"From his first youth how *tow'rdly* he begins."
DRAYTON, *Moone-culfe*.
'A noist *to'a'dly* creatur,' said of a cow.
- Town**, *sb.*, *pec.* a village. The inhabitants of the smallest hamlet will speak of 'the *taown*' or 'ar *taown*,' 'up *taown*,' 'daown *taown*,' &c.
- Town-routing**, *part. adj.* going gossiping about from house to house.
- Town-slating**, or **Town-slatering**, *part. adj.* traducing amongst the neighbours; back-biting.
- Tow-row**, *v. a.* to rout out; clear out; clean out.
- Trace**, *v. n.* to go one by one; march in Indian file. 'I've noticed the sheep always *tracing* across the field before a storm.'
- Trangle**, *sb.* luck; chance; way. 'Turn the pigs out, an' let 'em tek ther own *trangle*,' *i. e.* let them go their own gait and eat what they can get.
- Transmogrify**, *v. a.* to transform; metamorphose.
- Trap**, *sb.* a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle on springs.

Trapes (*pron.* treeps), *sb.* a trollop; a slattern on the march.

v. n. to go 'trolling' about in a slip-shod, slatternly fashion; sometimes simply to trudge; go on foot.

Traps, *sb.* effects; chattels; small goods.

Travant, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'truant.' 'Trivant' is the commoner form. 'A's pleein' *travant*.'

Tray, *or Tray-hurdle*, *sb.* a large, closely-wattled hurdle or 'fleak.'

Tree, *sb.* a wooden handle or stail. The 'trees' of a pump are the main pipe through which the water is drawn from the well. The word is often literally accurate, as the pipe is generally constructed of the whole trunks of young trees bored through lengthwise, each one above the lowest being levelled off at the end to fit into the one below. It is sometimes, however, applied when the pipe is not made of wood. *Tree* is sometimes used as an adjective. Thus, a 'tree leg' is a wooden leg, &c.

Tricksical, *adj.* full of tricks; mischievous.

Trim, *v. a.* to whip or beat as a punishment; to scold.

Trimming, *sb.* a whipping or thrashing; a scolding; reprimand.

Trivant, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'truant.'

"Thou art . . . an idiot, an ass, . . . a trifler, a *trivant*."—*An. Mel.*, p. 10.

Trivantly, *adj.* like a truant.'

"Some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 15.
Burton is here speaking of those scholars who had learnt

"How index-learning turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail,"

and were fain to crib quotations from the *Polyanthea Langii*.

Trivet, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'tripod,' a metal stand, generally about a foot high, and with three legs, on which to place a dish or plate before the fire to keep hot. Cotgrave gives *accodepot* as one of its French equivalents, an obsolete word meaning a 'stand for a seething pot.' 'As roight as a *trivet*.'

Trolly, *sb.* a hand-barrow, with two small wheels and no sides, for wheeling sacks and other goods. The universal use of *trolleys* at railway stations has made the thing and the word familiar, but both are older than railways.

Trones, *sb.* a steel-yard.

Trook, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'truck,' to give in; give way; 'knuckle under.' 'A's bin ill of a good bit, but a niver *trooked* till Thoosday.'

Trounce, *v. a.*, *i. q.* 'trim,' to beat or scold.

Trouncing, *sb.* a beating; a scolding.

Truck, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Trook**, *q. v.* It is the word of which 'truckle' is the frequentative, at least in form.

Truff, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'trough.'

Trumple, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'trample.' 'How did you lose your arm, Dick?' 'Toom'led daown an' *troompled* on it.'

Trussel, or **Trustle**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'tressel' or 'trestle.'

Tummit, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'turnip.'

Tun, *sb.* an enclosure. 'Ah've finished the *toon* raound the hovel for the ship,' *i. e.* sheep.

Tune, *v. n.* to hum or sing a tune. 'My childern could all of 'em *tune* afore they could speak.'

Tunk, *sb.* a blow; knock.

v. a. to strike; knock; rap.

Tunky, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'Tonquin,' a China pig.

Tunnel, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'funnel.'

Tunny-back, *sb.* the 'thorn-back' or stickleback, a small fish.

Turk's head, *sb.* a large, round-headed brush or broom, with a very long stail, for sweeping high walls and ceilings.

Turmoithering, *part. adj.*, *i. q.* 'moithering.' Used, so far as I know, by one individual only.

Turn, *v. a.* to keep out; resist: applied to anything for keeping out wet. When applied to living things, cattle, &c., it means that they are too hardy to be hurt by wet.

"We, whose unliquor'd hides will *turn* no wet."

CLEVELAND, *Revived*, p. 8.

Vide Nudgeling.

sb. season; time; bout. 'Any arringes to-dee?' 'Noo; not this *turn*, thanky!'

Turn-over, *sb.* a large crescent-shaped puff, generally containing apple. 'Apple-*turnover*' is the commoner form.

Turn Turk, *phr.* To *turn Turk* is to play a treacherous trick.

"He will betray his father, prince and country, *turn Turk*, forsake religion, abjure God and all."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 4, 6.

Tush (commonly used in the *pl.* **Tushes**), *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'tusk,' applied to any long teeth, particularly the canines.

Tussle, *sb.* a struggle; encounter; 'scrimmage.'

v. n. to encounter; struggle; wrestle with.

Tussock, *sb.* a tuft or lump of coarse grass.

"There should not any such *tussocks* nor tufts be seen as there

be, nor such laying out of the hair, nor braiding to have it open.”
LAT. *Serm.* XIV. p. 254.

Tussocky, *adj.* full of ‘tussocks.’

Tutt, *sb.* offence. To ‘take *tutt*’ is to ‘take huff’ or umbrage.

Tutty, *adj.* touchy; apt to ‘take **Tutt**.’

Twang, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Tang**, *q. v.*, a flavour; a taste; a taint.

Twank, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of ‘twang,’ to play on the Jew’s harp or other instrument twanged by the fingers.

Twankle, *v. a.*, *ib.* Thackeray has: “*Twankle* the light guitar.”

Tweak, *v. a.* or *n.*, *var. pron.* of ‘twitch,’ to pull with a jerk; to pinch; to wring.

sb. a pinch; a pull with a jerk; also, a ‘tantrum;’ a fit of peevishness or anger.

Twelve-o’clock, *sb.* a name given to the mid-day meal.

“I thinke she might be inoffensiuely serued with the broken Messes of our *twelue-a-clocke* hours.”—HALL, *Sat.* Postscript.

Twiddle, *v. a.* or *n.* to twist; twirl; employ the fingers idly; turn about with the tongue. ‘Hang ’em (fieldfares) afoor the foire wi’ a bit o’ wo’sted, an’ joost gin it a bit o’ a *twiddle* to begin wi’, an’ it’ll kip on *twiddlin’* till they’re roosted foine.’

sb. a slight twisting or twirling; also, anything to ‘twiddle’ with, a toothpick, pen-knife, &c.

Twig, *v. a.* to understand; notice; observe. The word is perhaps an alien, but has long since been naturalized.

Twink, *sb.* a twinkle; a wink.

Twinter, *sb.* (*i. e.* ‘two-winter’). A cow-calf is called a *twinter* or *stirk* during its third year. *Vide* **Horned cattle**.

Twist, *sb.* appetite; capacity for gormandizing.

Twitch, and **Twitch-grass**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of ‘couch-grass,’ spear-grass, *Triticum repens*. *Vide* **Quitch** and **Squitch**.

Twitch, or **Twitchel**, *sb.* “a stout stick with a strong loop of string or leather at the end, used by farriers for keeping a horse in a steady position preparatory to bleeding or any other operation.”—*Bk.* The loop is placed over the upper lip of the animal, just below the nostrils, and twisted tight, after which the stick is secured. The *twitch* is sometimes used when driving a kicking horse, the stick being made fast to the head-stall.

v. a. to make use of the ‘*twitch*.’

Twitchell, *sb.* a narrow passage or alley between houses.

Twitchy, *adj.* full of **Twitch**, *q. v.*

Twitter, *sb.* to be 'all of a *twitter*,' is to be in a state of great nervous excitement.

v. n. when any muscle twitches with rapid repetition, the part affected is said to *twitter*; *e. g.* the neck or flank of a horse *twitters* when the animal endeavours to get rid of a fly by a peculiar tremulous motion of the *platisma myoides*.

Twixt-whiles, *adv.* from time to time; in the meanwhile.

"And I
Twixt-whiles across the plain will glance my eye."
PHILLIPS *Past. II.*

Twizzle, *v. a.* to twist or turn rapidly.

sb. a twist; turn; roundabout; 'circumbendibus.' 'There be so many turns and *twizzles*!'

Two, *phr.* 'They're *tew*' means 'they are not at one,' 'they are enemies,' or at least, that former friendship has been interrupted.

Two-fisted, *adj.* a distinctive epithet of the *genus homo*.

"As poor a *two-fisted* thing as ever I saw, you know you was."
—*Adam Bede*.

Two-three, *phr.* a few. 'Ah hed oon'y a sooch a *tew-thray* on 'em, ah kep 'em all mysen.'

Tyburn tippet, *sb.* a hangman's halter.

"The Bishop of Rome sent him a Cardinal's hat. He should have had a *Tyburn tippet*, a half-penny halter, and all such proud prelates."—*LAT. Serm. VIII. p. 119.*

Ugly, *sb.* ugliness. *Vide Beauty.* '*Ugly*' used to be a common name for a dog, especially of the brindled bull-dog breed, and this circumstance has given rise to a very common bit of advice. 'Yo' goo wum an' toy oop *Oogly*!' *i. e.* go home and tie up *Ugly*,—keep your own ugly face or temper out of other folk's way.

adj. ill-tempered; angry; revengeful. '*Stroike ma oogly*!' is a very common though frequently superfluous imprecation.

Unaccountable, *adv., pec.* very; remarkably; particularly. 'It wur *oonaccaountable* coold lasst noight!'

As an *adj.* it is the equivalent of the 'awful' of polite society.

Unbeknown, or **Unbeknownst**, *part. adj.* and *adv.* unknown; without anyone's knowledge; secretly.

Unbinge, *v. a.* to loosen anything which is **Binged**, *q. v.* tubs; barrels, &c. 'The toob leaks, bein' in the hot reum *oonbinges* it soo.' 'It ollus meks ye fale *onbinged*, loike, when it gives affter frosst.'

Uncle, *phr.* 'Ah wouldn' call the king my *ooncle*' is used to express the intense satisfaction which might be felt under certain improbable contingencies. 'Better have the Quane to yer aant nur the

King to yer *ooncle*,' already quoted in the 'Introduction,' expresses the relative value of male and female influence in Leicestershire, and possibly elsewhere.

Undercumstumble, *v. a.* to understand; comprehend. 'Ah med as if ah couldn' *oonderconstoomble*.' The word is used as a facetious synonym.

Underminded, *adj.* underhand; mean; treacherous. 'A *oonderminded* nassty trick.'

Undermined, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'undermine.'

Unfettle, *v. a.* to disarrange anything previously in 'fettle,' to disorder; disturb; unsettle; put out of gear. 'Shay wur very restless an' *unfettled* all noight.' 'Ah wur in a frightful *unfettled* wob when ah wur gooin' t' America.'

Ungain, *adj.* roundabout; inconvenient; also, *i. q.* **Ungainly**; awkward; unwieldy; ill-shapen, applied to persons, potatoes, &c.

Ungive, *v. n., i. q.* **Give**, *q. v.* to thaw; soften; relax.

Unked, **Unkid**, or **Unkit**, *adj.* forlorn; solitary; desolate; dreary.

Unknobbed, *part. adj., phr.* 'Shay's as nassty as a devil *unknobbed*,' *i. e.* she is as dangerously spiteful as a devil who has either never had any knobs fastened on his horns, or else has succeeded in getting rid of them. The phrase well illustrates the bovine character of the popular 'devil.'

Unmerciful, *adj.* and *adv.* excessive and excessively. '*Onmussifle* 'ot it is shoo-loy.'

Unpossible, *adj.* impossible.

Up, *v. n.* 'Up,' I take it, is an elliptical form of any verb with which 'up' is commonly used, to come up, stand up, lift up, speak up, &c. The ballad formula: 'then up and spake,' &c., in ordinary English, I suppose, would run, 'Mr. Robert Hood then got up and said,' &c. 'Ar gel up,' would be 'our girl came up from the kitchen.'

"If we up with our cudgels and felled 'em,
We'd teach 'em good manners at once."

W. M. THACKERAY, *King Fritz*, *Corn. Mag.*, June 1874.

Up-a-daisy! *interj.* used to children when they tumble down.

Uphold, *v. n.* to affirm; warrant. 'Ah'll *upho'd*,' is precisely equivalent to 'I'll be bound.'

U. P. spells goslins, *phr.* *Bk.* gives this as "a not uncommon exclamation when anyone has completed or attained his object." I have heard it not unfrequently, but always as applied to death. 'How's Ted going on?' 'Eh, poor chap, I think it's *U. P. spells goslins* wi' him,' meaning, as I always understood, 'it is all up with him, and the *goslings* will soon feed on his grave.' *Cf.*—

“And fat be the gander that feeds on thy grave!”

New Bath Guide.

Upof (the accent is sometimes on the first, sometimes on the second syllable), *phr.* upon.

Upstir, *sb.* uproar; disturbance; commotion.

Up to the knocker, and **Up to the nines**, *phrs.* To be dressed either ‘*up to the knocker*’ or ‘*nines*’ is to be dressed in the height of fashion. It is also frequently said of festivities of any kind, at weddings, funerals, comings of age, &c., that everything was done ‘*up to the knocker*’ or the ‘*nines*,’ but the metaphor in both cases puzzles me. Both phrases, I think, are importations from the Metropolitan District.

Us, *pr., poss. our.* Vide ‘*Introd.*,’ ‘*Grammar.*’

Use, *sb.* to ‘have *use*’ is the universal form of ‘*use*’ in the sense of ‘to be accustomed.’ ‘*Ah’d use to could,*’ *i. e.* I used to be able. ‘*You hadn’t use to put ’em a-thatsn, you’d allus use to put ’em a-thisn’s.*’

Us-sen, *pr.* ourselves.

“*Us-silf*” is repeatedly used in Wycliffe.

Utic, *sb.* the whinchat, *Motacilla rubetra*, L.

Uvver, *adj., adv.* and *prep., var. pron.* of **Over**, *q. v.*

Uz, *pr., var. pron.* of ‘*us*,’ *us* or *our*. ‘*Way had uz dinners early.*’

Vail, or **Vale**, *sb.* “*Money given to servants. It is generally used in the plural.*”—JOHNSON.

Inserted here because the old word is now in Leicestershire, as elsewhere, almost superseded by the slang ‘*tip*.’

Vally, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘*value*,’ applied to measure or quantity of any kind, as well as to money. A farmer describing a steam draining-machine he had seen, told me ‘*it ’ud roon threw stiff clee-sile a vally o’ noine or ten inch dip loike noothink.*’

Varge, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘*verge*,’ the projecting ends of a roof overhanging a gable.

Varge-board, *sb.* the board or timber in front of the side of a gable, at right angles to the roof, to which it forms a kind of fringe. Vide *Gloss of Arch., s. v.* ‘*barge-board.*’

Varment, *sb., var. pron.* of ‘*vermin.*’

Varnish, *v. n., var. pron.* of **Barnish**, *q. v.* A farmer’s wife said that a ‘*gel*’ she had taken in quite thin was become ‘*fat an’ varnished.*’ ‘*That oss’ll vaa’nish i’ the spring.*’

Varsal, *adj., var. pron.* of ‘*universal.*’

- Vast**, *sb.* a great quantity; heap or number. 'A *vasst* o' people,' 'a *vasst* o' corn,' 'a *vasst* o' moock.'
- Venom**, *adj.* dry; hard and hot. 'Ah wur quite mauled wi' walkin', the graound wur that *venom*.' I rather think this is another instance of a substantive used adjectively.
- Viper**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'fibre,' in universal use.
- Wab** (*pron.* wob), *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'web,' a tangle; state of mental confusion. *Vide Unfettled.*
- Wab-footed** ('a' *pron.* either as in 'hat' or as in 'what'), *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'web-footed.'
- Wabble**, *v. n.* and *a.* to move unsteadily; oscillate; shake loosely; also, to boil.
sb. a loose shaking, as of ricketty furniture, &c.; also, a boiling. 'Why, missus, that egg has been boiling this five minutes!' 'Ne'er yo' moind! It'll beer anoother *wabble*.'
- Wade**, *v. n.* to bathe. 'A 'edn't got no cloo'es on, so ah mek caount as a wur a-*weedin'* when a got draounded.'
- Wadge**, *sb.* a lump; bundle; load; quantity; also, a 'wad' or 'pledget;' anything stuffed into crevice, &c., to hold things tight.
v. a. to stuff; to load; to 'wad.'
- Wadgeock** (*pron.* woj-uk, accent on first syllable), *dimin.* of 'wadge,' *sb.* a small quantity; bundle, &c. 'You've got a good lot of coals there!' 'Yes, Ah'n gotten a little *wojuk*.'
- Wadget**, *sb.*, *dimin.* of 'wadge,' a wad; 'pledget'; 'pad.'
- Waffle**, *v. n.* to 'yap' or bark as a small dog. 'You should git a little *wafflin'* doog.'
- Waft**, *sb.* a whiff; flavour; 'twang,' applied to things tasted as well as smelt.
- Wage**, *sb.* wages: whenever the word is used it is in this form.
"Whyle some contendeth and fyghteth for his *wage*."
Cyt. and Upl., Percy Soc. XXII. 28.
"He offered me the *wage*, but I refused to take it."—*Round Preacher*, p. 73.
"And as for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your *wage* i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin."—*Adam Bede*.
- Waik**, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'weak,' not so common, however, as 'wik.'
- Wake**, *sb.* an annual village 'feast,' at which a small fair is generally held. *Vide Feast.*
- Wallop**, *v. n.* to beat or thrash; to boil; to gallop.
sb. a gallop; any rapid pace or movement; a boiling, *i. q.*
- Wabble**, *q. v.*

Walloper, *sb.* a 'bouncer,' anything big of its kind. The term 'pot-walloper' = householder, one who boils his own pot, is now unknown in Leicestershire, and when used, is certain to be misunderstood. 'Pot-gollopers?' I heard a Leicester politician exclaim at a public meeting in 1868, 'Way doon't want no moor pot-gollopers! Way'n got to' many a' ready!' But he was nevertheless, if he had but known it, a staunch advocate of the pot-walloper franchise our boroughs now enjoy.

Walopping, *part. adj.* huge; powerful; 'whopping.'

Wangling, *part. adj., var. pron.* of 'wankling,' weak; loosely built; lumbering, often applied to a 'weedy' horse. 'It's a poor wanglin' thing!'

Wank, *sb.* a violent knock or blow. 'Shay'd use to goo a sooch a wank at the door,' *i. e.* knock so hard to get in.

Wankle, and **Wankling**, *adj. and part. adj., i. q.* **Wangling**, weak; feeble; 'weedy.' 'The choild lukes so pale an' wankle.'

Wany, *adj.* Anything which tapers or narrows in the direction of any dimension may be called *wany*, from a 'gore' of calico to a church steeple. The word, however, is most commonly applied to planks, which when sawn out of the sides of a bole, are narrower on one face than on the other.

Wap, *sb. and v. a., i. q.* **Whop**, *q. v.*

Wapper, *sb., i. q.* **Whopper**, *q. v.*

Waps, *sb., var. pron.* of 'wasp.'

War, *v., aux., var. pron.* of 'was.'

excl., var. pron. of 'ware!' beware! *cave!*

"War, war, guare, guare."—COTG. 'War keepers!'

Warn, and **Warn off**, *v. a.* to bid an intruder or trespasser be off; to forbid.

"Wern" = forbid. Gen. xxiii. 6.—WYC.

"Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbours keyne
And warns't that none feed on thy field, saue thine."

HALL, *Sat.* V. 3.

"I warn thee out of my sight."—LAT. *Serm.* II. p. 19.

'A warned 'im the 'aouse,' *i. e.* forbid his coming to the house.
'Will they 'urt uz if way goo in them failds?' 'No, my boy; who do you think will hurt you?' 'Moother said as if way went off o' the leane, a man 'ud warn uz wi' a big stick.'

Warnt, *v. a., var. pron.* of 'warrant' and of 'were not.'

Warrant, *sb. and v. a., var. pron.* of 'warrant.'

"He'd be glad t'ha ye to supper wi'm, I'll be's warrant."—*Adam Bede.*

Was, *v. n.* often used for 'went.' 'Ah nivver was from Peckleton to Leicester afoor.'

Washing-pegs, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Clothes-pegs**, cleft pegs to hold clothes on the line to dry.

Washing-tray, *sb.* "a rectangular wooden tub, broader at top than bottom, used for the washing of linen."—*Bk.*

Waste, *sb.* consumption; phthisis.

Waster, and **Wastrel**, *sb.* In many manufactures an article spoilt in the making is called a *waster* or *wastrel*, and the word is often metaphorically applied to any 'good-for-nowt' human failure.

Wasty, *adj.* affected with phthisis. 'A *wasty* family,' *i. e.* a consumptive family.

Also, *var. pron. of Westy*, *q. v.* giddy; confused. 'Ah'm pritty well except my head, an' that's soo *wasty*.'

Watchet, *part. adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'wet-shod.'

Water-creases, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'water-cresses.'

Water-croft, *sb.* a water-caraffe, or decanter.

Waver, *v. a.* to waive; postpone. 'Yo'd best *weever* it till middle dee.'

Way, *sb.*, *phr.* 'To be in a *way*' is to be grieved, disappointed, vexed, or angry.

We, *pr.*, *poss.* our. 'Way 'evn't 'ed *we* teas.' *Vide* 'Introd. Grammar.'

Weakling, *sb.* a sickly feeble child; puppy, &c.

"Their children are *weaklings*, many times ideots and fools."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 1, 6.

Weariful, *adj.* wearisome; tedious.

Wearish, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Werrish**, *q. v.*

"Let *wearish* wimpled age growe on."

Newes out of P. C., Sat. 5

"He is of a *wearish*, dry, pale constitution, and cannot sleep for cares and worldly business."—*An. Mel.*, 1, 2, 3, 12.

Immediately after this passage, Burton quotes *Cyprian*, *Ep.* II. 2, and translates Cyprian's '*marcidum corpus*' by 'his *wearish* body.'

Weazified, *part. adj.* This is another word in the Rev. J. M. Gresley's list, with which I am unacquainted.

Wed, *p.* and *p. p.* of to 'weed.' 'The gyaardin were all hand-*wed*.'

Wede, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Wade**, *q. v.* to bathe. 'Ah've a-gooin' to *wede* i' the pit.'

Ween, *pr.*, *poss.* our. 'I took one o' *ween* cups.'

Weeny, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of **Wany**, *q. v.*; also, a sort of substitute for tiny or 'teeny,' with which it is often used in conjunction. 'A *weeny* little thing,' 'a teeny-*weeny* little thing.'

Weet, *v. a.* or *n.* and *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'wet.' 'Yo'll *weet* ye through,' said to one going out in the rain.
 " *Weet.*" Jer. xxiii. 9.—WYC.

"And *weats* his forced cheeks."

HALL, *Sat.* vi. 1.

Weeze, *v. n.* and *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'ooze.'

Weezling, *sb.* giddiness; swimming. 'That theer rum has gi'n me sooch a *weezlin'* in my yead.'
 Also, *adj.* giddy; careless.

Weft, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **Waft**, *q. v.*

Weight, *v. a.* to depress; dispirit. 'It *weighted* me so I couldn't do no work.'

Well! *interj.* a universal initial expletive. 'How are you to-day?'
 ' *Well*, ah'm still croffin'.' ' *Well*, ah doon't joostly knoo.'

Well-drag, *sb.* a three-pronged drag to fetch up anything fallen into a well.

Well-near, *adv.* an occasional *var.* of **Welly**, *q. v.* but not nearly so common.

"When *well-near* in her pride proud Troynovant she spurned."

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XVI.

Well-to-do, *adj.* flourishing; prosperous; thriving, applied to trees, cattle, &c., as well as men.

Well-willing, and **Well-willy**, *part. adj.* and *adj.* favourable to; having a kindly feeling towards; bearing good will towards.

"Wel-willingnesse" is a Wycliffite form.—Eccelus., *prol.* p. 123.

Welly, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'well-nigh,' almost.

"She's preached on the Green last night; an' she's laid hold o' Chad's Bess as the girl's been i' fits *welly* iver sin'."—*Adam Bede.*

Welt, *v. n.* to wither; dry up, as applied to hay, *i. q.* **Swale**, *q. v.*

v. a. to beat; fustigate; chastise.

sb. a seam.

Welting, *sb.* a beating; also, a seam; a seaming.

Wer, *pr. poss.*, *var. pron.* of 'our.'

Werrish, *adj.* feeble; deficient in stamina; of a delicate constitution, as applied to drinks, 'small,' weak, sickly, insipid.

Werrit, *v. n.* and *a.*, *var. pron.* of 'worry,' to vex; harass; tease.

Westy, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'wasty,' giddy; confused. 'My head's very *westy* and bad.'

Wettle, and **Wettling**, *v. a.* and *sbs.*, *var. pron.* of 'wattle' and 'wattling.'

- Whack**, *sb.* a heavy blow; also, a belly-full, particularly applied to drink, but not exclusively. 'Ah'n had moy *whack* o' liquor.'
v. a. to hit or strike heavily; to thrash.
- Whacker**, *sb.* a huge one of its kind; as usual, particularly of the fib kind.
- Whacking**, *part. adj.* remarkably large of its kind.
sb. a beating; thrashing.
- Whang**, *v. a.* to push; pull or throw vigorously. 'Shay'll *whang* it along,' said of a mare about to be tried in a 'four-wheeler.'
sb. a blow or bang; also, a large thick slice; also, a thong of leather.
- Wharler**, and **Wharling**, *sbs.* for the so-called 'Carlton *wharlers*.'
Vide 'Introd., Pronunciation.'
- What the name in patience**, *excl.* for this and other exclamations commencing with 'what,' *Vide Oaths*.
- What's what**, *phr.* to let a person 'know *what's what*' is to teach him manners, the lesson being generally enforced by an argument applied to his person.
- Whee, Whee-kiver**, &c., *sbs., var. prons.* of 'whey,' 'whey-cover,' &c.
- Whelt**, *p.* and *p. p.* of to 'wheel.' 'Een't ye *whelt* that moock yit?'
- Whetstone**, *sb., plur.* A *whetstone* is generally allowed to be the most appropriate prize that can be given to the inventor of any considerable lie. It is assumed that he has blunted his wits in producing it, and that they require sharpening before he undertakes another enterprise of the same kind.
 "Or *whetstone* leasings of old Maundevice."
 HALL, *Sat.* IV. 6.
 'Gin him the *whetstun*! If a doon't shaa'p his-sen a bit, a woona git out a sooch anoother afoor Tewsd'y wik!'
- Whiffle**, *v. a.* and *n.* to whisk; also, to veer; to back; to shift. In both senses generally applied to the wind. 'The wind'll *whiffle* the snoo together.'
- Whiffing**, *part. adj.* shifty; inconstant; shuffling; untrustworthy.
- Whift**, *sb.* and *v. a., var.* of **Whiff** and **Waft**, *q. v.*
- While**, and **Whiles**, *adv.* until; in the meanwhile. 'A woon't be 'ere *whoile* Tuesday.' 'Yo' goo fetch 'im an' oi'll hot it fur 'im *whoile*.' 'Ah'll 'oold 'er 'ead *whoiles*.'
- Whilst**, *adv., i. q.* **While** and **Whiles**, *q. v.*
 "I will wink, and *whilst* you shall do what you will."—BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *Kt. of the B. P.*, V. 2.
- Whimsey**, *sb.* an odd fancy; a whim; a 'fad'; also, the frame and pulley over a coal-mine, &c.

“ Begon fantastick *whimsey*, hence begon ! ’

CLEVELAND'S *Poems*, p. 102.

Whim-wham, *sb.* a cherry-clack ; clackers used in bird-tenting ; an ingenious trifle ; a fancy ; a ‘fad.’

“ *Whim-wham, babiole.* ”—COTG.

adj. round-about ; intricate ; labyrinthine. ‘ It’s a sooch a *whim-wham* rooad.’

Whingel (*g pron.* soft), *v. n.* to whine. ‘ The choild did noothink but hewt an’ *whingel* after me.’ ‘ A *whingeled* ivver soo about that e’pn’y—a wur *whingelin’* ovver it all evenin’.’

Whingeling, *part. adj.* whining and pining ; peevish ; fretful ; also, puny ; sickly. ‘ The choild’s very *whingelin’.* ’ ‘ A’s but a *whingelin’* lad.’

Whipper-snapper, *sb., i. q.* **Snipper-snapper**, *q. v.*

Whipperty, *adj.* slight in figure ; smart ; brisk ; bustling. ‘ A *whipperty* sort o’ a wumman.’

Whisket, *sb.* a small, flat basket, as well as the one defined by *Bk.* under the word : “ A large round basket with handles, made of unpeeled osiers, used in barns for chaff, and holding more than a bushel : if containing a bushel or less it is called a ‘chaff-skip’ or ‘scuttle.’ ”

Whissuntide, *sb., var. pron.* of Whitsuntide. ‘ Whissun-Sunday,’ ‘ Whissun-Monday,’ and ‘ Whissun Tuesday,’ are the usual names of the days.

Whit-leather, *sb.* Horse-skin cured white, not tanned, used to make whip-thongs, hedge-mittens, &c. ; and for mending cart-harness, &c. ‘ As tou’ as *whit-leather*’ is a very common simile, especially for meat.

Whittawer, *sb.* one who ‘taws’ whit-leather ; also, a husbandry harness-maker or mender. Speaking generally, a *whittawer* is to a saddler what a cobbler is to a shoemaker.

Whittle, *sb.* a clasp-knife ; also, a thick warm shawl ; also, a whetstone or hone. ‘ *Whittle* hills’ in Charnwood Forest have their name from being the source of the supply of Charnwood Forest whetstones.

v. a. to sharpen a knife or other cutting instrument ; also, to cut with a knife.

Whizzling, *part. adj., var. pron.* of **Weezling**, *q. v.* ‘ A *whizzlin’* wench.’

Whop, *v. a.* and *sb., i. q.* **Wap**, to strike ; beat ; thrash ; also, a blow ; heavy stroke.

Whopper, *sb., i. q.* **Wapper**, a huge one of its kind ; a bouncer ; strapper ; thumper, &c.

Who’s your master, *phr.* A very common threat is, ‘ Oi’ll let ye

knoo *ew's yer masster!*' I have often seen a lad after knocking another down, go on pummelling him, continually repeating, '*Who's your master? Who's your master?*' until the vanquished was content to reply, '*Yo' hev!*'

Whull, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'whole.'

Whully, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'wholly.'

Whup! *excl.* a call to horses.

"The horses were being led out to watering amidst much barking of all the three dogs, and many '*whups*' from Tim the ploughman."
—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Wibble, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'weevil,' *Curculio granarius*, L., &c.

Widdle, *v. n.* to move loosely about; oscillate. 'The rope *widdles* about so.'

Wiff, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'withe,' 'willow-wiffs.'

Wigginear, *sb.*, *var.* of 'earwig,' *Forficula auricularia*.

Wiggle-waggle, *v. a.* to wag; vibrate; move to and fro.

Also, *adj.* and *adv.* zigzag; wavy; sinuous.

sb. a game thus played. A party sit round a table under the presidency of a 'Buck.' Each person has his fingers clenched, and the thumb extended. 'Buck' from time to time calls out as suits his fancy. 'Buck says, thumbs up!' or 'Buck says, thumbs down!' or '*Wiggle-waggle!*' If he says, 'thumbs up!' he places both hands on the table with the thumbs sticking straight up. If 'thumbs down!' he rests his thumbs on the table with his hands up. If '*wiggle-waggle!*' he places his hands as in 'thumbs up,' but wags his thumbs nimbly. Everybody at the table has to follow the word of command on the instant, and any who fail to do so are liable to a forfeit. There is a fine dash of lunacy in the game, which favourably distinguishes it from those which are simply idiotic.

Wignear, *i. q.* **Wigginear**, *q. v.*

Wik, *sb.* and *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'week' and 'weak.'

Wild, *adj.* 'mad,' in such phrases as, 'It does make me so mad,' &c.

"And she was ever suckling or with child,
Which made th' old gentleman go almost *wild*."

Choice of a Wife, p. 46.

Wildings, *sb.* red crabs, not quite so sour as other wild apples.

"How would I wander ev'ry day to find
The ruddy *wildings*."—PHILLIPS, *Past. I.*

Wilt, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'welt,' to dry or wither in the sun, &c. As applied to hay, *i. q.* **Swale**, *q. v.*

Wim-wom, *sb.* and *adj.*, *i. q.* **Whim-wham**, *q. v.*

- Windflower**, *sb.* the wood-anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.
- Windrow**, *sb.* After hay has been *tedded*, it is 'hacked' by a sharp action of the rake into *windrows*. *Vide* **Hay**.
- Wing**, *sb.* the wing of a goose, formerly in very common use as a whisk for dusting.
 "Brushes, brooms, dusters, *wings*,
 And sundry other useful things."
Will of Sir W. Dixie, Bart.
- Wink**, *sb., phr.* 'As quick as *wink*' and 'As ready as *wink*' are usual similes for rapidity.
- Winnick**, *v. n.* apparently a diminutive of 'whine.' I never heard it except as applied to the squeaking of mice and bats.
- Winter-proud**, *adj.* Crops are said to be *winter-proud* when they begin to sprout too early, and are liable to be nipped by the spring frosts.
- Wire in**, *v. a.* to scold; vituperate; speak angrily to. 'Shay did *woire* into the b'y.' 'Wire in!' is a common exclamation at public meetings, as an incentive to the orator to 'pitch it strong.' The word is, I think, a late importation.
- Wishing-bone**, *sb.* the 'merry-thought' of a fowl.
- Wishy-washy**, *adj.* insipid; futile.
 "Lulled by the lapse of *wishy-washy* streams."
WORY'S Poems, p. 18.
- Wis-sells**, *pr.* ourselves.
- Wit's end**, *sb., phr.* to 'be at one's wit's end' is to be in a quandary; to come to the end of one's mental resources.
- Wittering**, *part. adj.* fretting; crying peevishly; also, wearisome; tedious. 'He's so *wittering*.'
- Wittor**, *sb., var. pron.* of **Whit-tawer**, *q. v.*
- Wizened**, *part. adj.* shrivelled; **Dwinged**, *q. v.* 'Here's a few *wizened* apples.'
- Wizzle**, *sb., var. pron.* of 'weasel.'
- Wizzle-pated**, *adj.* giddy; hare-brained.
- Wizzling**, *part. adj., var. pron.* of **Weezling**, *q. v.*, careless; thoughtless; giddy.
- Woa**, and **Woa-wee!** *excl.* a call to a horse to stop. *Vide* **Horse Language**.
- Wob**, *sb., i. q.* 'wab,' *var. pron.* of 'web.'
- Wobble**, *sb.* and *v. a.* and *n., i. q.* **Wabble**, *q. v.*

Wold, *sb.* a tract of high and treeless open country.

“The beauty of the large and goodly full-flocked *Oulds*.”

DRAYTON, *Pol.* XXVI.

“The sheep our *wold* doth feed.”—*Ib.* XIV.

Vide ‘Local Nomenclature.’

Wonderful, *adv.* very; remarkably; superlatively; transcendently.

“They have a *wonderful* pretty example to persuade this thing.”

LAT. *Serm.* IV. p. 36.

“Which thing they might learn *wonderful* well of their parents.”

Id., *Serm.* V. p. 44.

‘O’d Dan’l had use to sweer *woonderful*!’

Wong, *sb.* a common termination of names of fields. ‘*Flit-wong*,’ ‘*Long-furlong-wong*,’ ‘*Hard-acre-wong*,’ are all names of fields near Bosworth. The word, I believe, is *i. q.* **Whang**, *q. v.* *Vide* ‘Local Nomenclature.’

Wont, *v. a.* to accustom; domesticate; familiarize. ‘If you tek the cat, you’ll hev to butter her feet to *wont* her, an’ then it’s chanch if shay doon’t coom back ’ere agen.’ ‘I think she (a new servant) will soon get *wonted*, like.’

Wooden, *adj.* stupid; without more genius than a gate-post. ‘A’s a sooch a *wooden* creatur, a’ll ne’er dew for the pleace.’

Woodspite, *sb.* the woodpecker, *picus*.

Wool, *v. aux.*, *var. pron.* of ‘will.’

Wool-gathering, *part. adj.* figurative expression for wandering in thought; absent. ‘His wits are *wool-gathering*.’

Woolt, *v. aux.*, *var. pron.* of ‘wilt thou?’ often used at the end of a sentence. *Hamlet*, V. i., where the word is repeated five times.

“*Wo’t* thou bear with me?”

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *A K. and no K.*, IV. ii.

‘Coom in an’ hev a drop o’ beer, *woolt*?’

Woo’ not, *v. aux.*, *var. pron.* of ‘will not’ or ‘won’t.’

“Yes, and I know you *wo’ not*.”

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *A K. and no K.*, IV. ii.

Words, *sb.*, *phr.* ‘To have *words*’ is to quarrel. ‘A hot ’im o’ the soide o’ the yead.’ ‘But hadn’t they been quarrelling before that?’ ‘Nooa. The’ didn’ hev noo *woo’d*s till after a’d hot ’im, an’ then the’ did ’a *woo’d*s till a hot ’im agen.’

World, *sb.*, *pec.* a huge amount; a vast quantity; an astonishing sight. ‘A’d a *woo’ld* o’ trooble wi’ his sons.’ ‘It’s a *woo’ld* to see that theer little un order the big uns to the roight ababout! A’s as massterful as massterful!’

Worm-stall, *sb.* a worm-cast; the little heap of soil cast up by a worm.

Worrin, *v. a.* and *n.*, *var.* of 'worry.' 'The ship *worrin* theirsens to death wi' varment, an' ah'n 'bacca'd 'em, but it een't no use at all.'

Worrit, *sb.* and *v. a.* and *n.*, *var.* of 'worry.' A large manufacturer, abnormally wise, placed over the fire-place in his counting-house, framed and glazed and in conspicuous type, his golden rule in business: 'Don't *worrit*!'

Worship, *sb.* honour. I think the word in this sense is obsolete except in the one phrase, 'Moor trooble nur *woo'ship*.'

Worthy, *adj.*, *phr.* 'If I'd ha' bin *worthy* to' do such and such a thing, generally implies a respectful protest against Providence for not having considered the speaker worthy to do it.

"If I were *worthy* to be of counsel, or if I were asked mine advice."—LAT. *Serm.* XI. p. 190.

"If oi'd 'a bin *woo'thy* to a knood as a wur a coomin', oi'd 'a blacked 'is bloody oys afoor iver a coom anoigh.'

'His own *worthy*' is equivalent to convalescent. 'How's your husband this morning?' 'Thenky, sir, a een't his oon *woo'thy*, not yit.'

Wort-sieve, *sb.* a sieve used to strain wort through.

Wrig, *v. n.* and *a.* to wriggle; writhe.

Writing-lark, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Sribbling-lark**, *q. v.*

Writings, *sb.* legal documents. 'Gran-father Grew's *wroitin's* and wills.'

Wuld, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of **World**, *q. v.*

Wull ('u' *pron.* either as in 'but' or as in 'bull'), *v. aux.*, *var. pron.* of 'will' A proverb relating to the influence of the moon on the weather runs—

"Saturday change and Sunday full
Niver did good nor niver *wull*."

Wus, **Wusser**, *adj.* and *adv.*, *var. prons.* of 'worse,' 'worser.'

Wutna, *v. aux.*, *var.* of 'wilt not.'

"Thee *wutna* mind."—*Adam Bede*, c. 20.

Yaffle, *v. n.* to yelp, yap, or bark like a little dog. 'A *yafflin* little moongril!'

sb. the woodpecker, *picus*.

Yah, *pr.*, *var. pron.* of 'you.'

excl. an exclamation of contempt or derision.

Yaller, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'yellow.'

Yamber, *v. n.* to scold; objugate; vituperate at large. '*Yambering*' is often used with **Nattering**, *q. v.*

- Yank**, *v. n.* to squeal out; cry out. 'The babby niver *yanked* nor croyed when ah weshed it.'
- Yap**, *v. n.* to yelp snappishly.
- Yarbs**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'herbs.'
- Yard-band**, *sb.* a tape or silk for measuring.
- Yard-wand**, *sb.* a yard-rod for measuring.
- Yarn**, and **Yarnins**, *v. a.* and *sb.*, *var. prons.* of 'earn' and 'earnings.'
- Yarth**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'earth.'
- Yat**, and **Yate**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'gate.'
- Yauk**, or **Yawk**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Yaup**, *q. v.*, to gape; also, to retch or reach in vomiting.
- Yaup**, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Yawp**, *q. v.*
- Yawl**, *v. n.* to bawl; vociferate. 'A-*yawlin'* an' a-bawlin' an' a-bel-lerin', yo nivver yeard the loike.'
- Yawmagorp**, *sb.* a nickname for a yawning, gaping, stretching lounger.
- Yawp**, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'gape,' to yawn audibly; also, to talk boisterously. A farmer's daughter was talking largely and loudly to a friend, when her mother reproved her with: 'Molly, my dear, don't *yawp* so.' 'A couldn' ear his-sen spake, the' kep' on *yawpin'* soo.'
- Yea-nay**, *adj.* wavering; undecided; feeble in character. 'A *yee-nee* sort of a creetur.'
- Yeaow**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'you,' used verbally. A farmer told a friend of mine (A. B. E.) that a gentleman well-known in the annals of fox-hunting attempted to bully him by riding over his land against his expressed desire. 'And so,' said he, 'I up to him next wiz, and says I, "Do *yeaow* mane to bully me? - *Yeaow* as an't got a acre o' land i' the county? *Yeaow* come here to bully me?"' So I *yeaowed* him out o' the field.'
- Yed**, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'head.'
- Yed'ad**, *ppr. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'Edward.'
- Yellow-jaundice** (*pron.* *yalla-jaunders* or *yollo-jahnders*), *sb.* the jaundice.
"The *yellow-jaundise*, *jaulnisse*, *ictere*."—COTG.
- Yelm**, *sb.* as much corn in the straw as can be embraced in both arms.
- Yer**, *pr.*, *var. pron.* of 'you,' also of 'you are.' 'Yer a bigger fule nur Oi thowt *yer*.'
- Yettters**, *adv.*, *var. pron.* of 'yet-wise,' yet; as yet. 'Not *yettters*, m'm; Ah've not bin *yettters*, but ah'll goo nextus.'

Yettus, *adv.*, *id.*

Yewtick, *sb.*, *i. q.* **Utic**, *q. v.*

Yo, *pr.*, *var. pron.* of 'you.'

Yoik, *v. a.* to force or prize open. 'Nivver wur good at *yoikin* eysters.'

Yoke, *sb.* a triangular wooden frame, sometimes placed on the neck of a too-enterprizing cow to prevent her straying.

Yoller, *adj.*, *var. pron.* of 'yellow.'

Yollop, or **Yolp**, *v. a.*, *var. pron.* of 'gulp' and 'gulf.'

"No sure, the pitchie burning pit
And Limboes flaming Lake,
Shall *yolpe* them up except they yeelde
The goodes which they did take."

News out of P. C.

Yonaway, *adv.* yonder; in that direction.

Yonders, *adv.*, *var.* of 'yonder.'

Yorp, *v. n.*, *i. q.* **Yawp**, *q. v.*

Yourn, *pr.*, *var.* of 'yours.'

Yowe, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'ewe.'

Yowk, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of **Yowt**, *q. v.*

Yowl, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'howl,' to yell; shout. "3oule" and a number of allied forms occur in Wyc.

Yowley, *sb.* the yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*, L.

Yowt, *v. n.*, *var. pron.* of 'hoot,' to yelp or bark. 'Ah 'eerd the doogs *yowtin*.'

Yoy, *interj.*, *var.* of 'yea.'

RUTLAND.

FOR the following list of Rutland words and phrases I am indebted to the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, Glaston Rectory, near Uppingham. In Domesday the whole of the western part of the county, under the name of Roteland, appears as an appendage for fiscal purposes to the county of Nottingham, from which it is topographically separated by the Leicestershire wapentake of Framland. The entries and measurements, moreover, follow the Nottinghamshire and not the Leicestershire system. A trace of this connection with Nottingham is perhaps to be found in the local jingle:

“Nottingham where they knock 'em down:
Oakham where they catch 'em (*al.* cook 'em):
Brighthurst where they bury 'em,
And Cottesmore where they cry.”

The eastern parts of the county are in Domesday included partly in Lincolnshire and partly in Northamptonshire, but the boundary line between Leicestershire and Rutland is clearly marked, and is the same as at present. Drayton, in his *Battle of Agincourt* (p. 15, or fo. ed. p. 7), after describing the Northamptonshire men marching under a banner with a castle supported by two lions, adds:

“The men of Rutland to them marching nie
In their rich ensigne beare an ermine ram,
And Leicestershire, that on their strength rely,
A bull and mastive fighting for the game.”

On the last line he notes, “A sport more used in that shiere from ancient time then in any other,” but he gives no interpretation of the ‘ermine ram,’ by which heraldic solecism he probably intended to typify the sheep-producing, and possibly also the earl-producing, qualities of the county. Dialectally, the county is most closely related to Leicestershire, and a large proportion of the words forwarded by Mr. Wordsworth having been already included in the Leicestershire vocabulary are here omitted. The dialect of the two counties seems,

indeed, to be substantially identical, though Rutland naturally shows a more distinct approximation to the East Anglian both in pronunciation and vocabulary.

Carlock, *sb.*, *var.* of 'charlock' and 'cadlock,' *Sinapis arvensis*.

Cliff-men, *sb.* stakes to support a stack. The local etymology, probably in this case correct, derives this name from the fact that these props are 'mostly cut in Cliffe (*i. e.* King's Cliffe) woods.'

Cockles, *sb.* white campion.

Creed, *v. a.* to boil; *e. g.* rice for making 'plum boil rice.' Halliwell gives 'cree.'

Draw, *sb.* a drive. 'It's a long *draw*.'

Gain, *adj.* This has been included in the Glossary, but Mr. Wordsworth gives a good instance of its use, 'not very *gain* stuff,' as applied to unsuitable building materials.

Hassock-hoeing, *sb.* taking off the tops of '*hassocks*' (ant-hills, not mole-hills) with a hoe.

Head, *phr.* 'The *head way*' is equivalent to 'the best method.'

Hilter-wilter (*pron.* hiltha-wiltha), *adv.* come what may; at all hazards.

Hoase, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'hoast' or 'hust,' a cough.

Hoasty, *adj.* hoarse; husky. 'Hoast' is the usual Leicestershire form.

Ivory, *sb.*, *var.* of 'ivy.'

Kindling, *sb.* small fire-wood.

Fig, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'sow,' a woodlouse.'

Piggle, *v. a.* I have given this word in one sense, but find I have omitted to give its most ordinary one, to root up potatoes by the hand.

Pinder, *sb.* a parish officer appointed in vestry to take charge of the pinfold.

Poor mess, *phr.* To be 'in a *poor mess*' is to be in wretched health.

Princë-feathers, *sb.* the lilac-bloom.

Ramper-way, *sb.*, *i. q.* 'ramper,' the high-road.

Shittles, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of 'shuttles,' lozenge-shaped buns with currants and carraways, given to children and old people on Valentine's Day. I (C. W.) saw one last year (1879), but they were said to have become uncommon as a gift, though still commonly sold.

Sleery, *adj.*, *var.* of 'slithery,' slippery; muddy.

Slip-coat cheese, *sb.* a cream-cheese like a thin Cottenham.

Sprag, *v. a.* to stop a waggon with a spar of wood. This may have been imported by the navvies, but was used by a labourer concerning a farm waggon.

Stint, *sb.* a written agreement made from time to time among those who have common-rights, defining the number of beasts, &c., that each is entitled to turn in.

Till, *adv.* while.

Valentine-buns, *sb.* the bakers' name for **Shittles**, *q. v.* They are still carried round for sale, as hot-cross buns are on Good Friday elsewhere.

Viper's dance, *sb.* St. Vitus's dance is always known as 'the viper's dance.'

While, *adv.* until.

Win'-shake, *sb.* a wind-fall; the bough of a tree blown down.

VIII. PROVERBS, PROVERBIAL SAYINGS, AND RHYMES.

LEICESTERSHIRE is rather exceptionally rich in local proverbs and sayings, many of which have been incorporated in the Glossary. The following list includes, I believe, all the topographical proverbs, together with some of those in general use which present any variation from the accepted form. One or two have been inserted simply for the sake of explanation or illustration.

“GOOD ALE IS MEAT, DRINK, AND LODGING.”—*Ray*, p. 1, gives this with the substitution of ‘cloth’ for ‘lodging.’

“HE HAS GONE OVER ASFORDBY BRIDGE BACKWARDS. Spoken of one that is past learning.”—*Ray*, p. 317. In modern usage it is applied to one who ‘sets the cart before the horse’ in word or deed.

“AW MAKES DUN DRAW.”—*Ray*, p. 95. *Vide Au, au.*

“BEAN-BELLY LEICESTERSHIRE. So called from the great plenty of that grain growing therein. Yea those of the neighbouring countreys use to say merrily, ‘Shake a Leicestershire man by the collar and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly.’ But those yeomen smile at what is said to rattle in their bellies, whilst they know good silver ringeth in their pockets.”—*Ray*, pp. 316, 317.

The saying quoted is still current, as is also the answer which I have heard attributed to at least half a dozen yeomen of the last generation: ‘Yoi, lad, but ’ew doo’st?’ The ordinary modern version is ‘Shake a Leicestershire man by the *shoulders*,’ &c. *Vide Bean-belly.*

BEES.

“A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay:
A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a silver spoon:
A swarm of bees in July
Is not worth a fly.”

Ray, p. 45, omits the third and fourth lines.

“THE SAME AGAIN, QUOTH MARK OF BELGRAVE.”—*Ray*, p. 317. This

is said to allude to an Elizabethan militia-officer, who, exercising his company before the Lord Lieutenant, was so abashed that after giving the first word of command he could recollect no more. I heard it once with a slight *var.*: “‘The same again,’ says Mark o’ Markfield.”

“IF BEVER HATH A CAP,
YOU CHURLS OF THE VALE LOOK TO THAT.”

“That is, when the clouds hang over the towers of Bever-castle, it is a prognostick of much rain and moisture, to the much endamaging that fruitful vale, lying in the three Counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham.”—*Ray*, p. 317.

Ray’s version misses half the point. I have heard the proverb repeatedly, but always in the form:

‘When Belvoir wears his cap,
You churls of the Vale look to that;’

and I have little doubt that when an Albini or a Ros ‘wore his cap’ in the Manor Court, or rode out from his castle-gates either to the chase, the council, or the battle, there was good cause for the ‘churls of the Vale’ to ‘look to it.’

“IN AND OUT, LIKE BILLESDON I WOTE.”—*Ray*, p. 317. Billesdon being, or having been, noted for the crookedness of its main thoroughfare.

‘BLIND I’ TH’ EYE
EATS MANY A FLY.’

Ray has: “The blind eat many a fly.”—p. 103.

‘A BLOT’S NO BLOT TILL IT’S HOT,’ *i. e.* hit. *Ray* has a *var.* of this (p. 103).

‘HE BLUSHES LIKE A RED BULL-CALF.’ *Ray* has “to blush like a black dog,” with the same significance. The phrase was once casually used in my hearing, and I was moved to ask when it was that the red bull-calf had blushed? ‘A nivver blooshed but wanst,’ said Sam, ‘an’ that wur lasst Moonday wur a wik, when Kimberlin’s mule called ’im “bahsta’d.”’

“WHAT HAVE I TO DOE WITH BRADSHAW’S WINDMILL? *Leycester.* What have I to do with other men’s matters?”—*Ray*, pp. 86 and 317.

‘BREAD FOR BURROUGH-MEN.’—*Ray*, p. 317. I do not know this saying, and only conjecture that it may have had reference to some special privileges enjoyed by ‘borough-men’ in towns such as Hinckley, divided into ‘borough’ and ‘bond.’

‘A MAN MUT HOLD A CANDLE TO THE DEVIL BY TIMES,’ *Ray* has a *var.* of this (p. 70); so has Shakspeare’s Apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*.

“DO AS I SAY AN’ NOT AS I DO,” SAYS THE PAA’SON.’ A *var.* of this which I have heard more than once runs: ‘As the paa’son said when they whelt ’im hum in a wheel-barra.’

FISH.

“When the wind’s in the East
 The fishes bite least :
 When the wind’s in the West
 The fishes bite best :
 When the wind’s in the North
 The fishes won’t come forth :
 When the wind’s in the South
 It blows the bait into the fish’s mouth.”

The last couplet is in *Ray*, p. 46.

- “THEN I’LL THATCH GROBY POOL WITH PANCAKES.”—*Ray*, p. 317.
 This is what A. announces he will do in case B. succeeds in doing what A.’s superior judgment considers impossible. Groby Pool is considerably the largest sheet of water in the county.
- “FOR HIS DEATH THERE IS MANY A WET EYE IN GROBY POOL.”—*Ray*, p. 317. This is generally used in the form of a prophecy : ‘When a doys, thee’ll ba wet oys i’ Grewby Pule.’ I have heard it applied to a noble family owning large estates in the neighbourhood of the pool : ‘When e’er a wan on ’em doys, theer’s baound to be wet oys i’ Grewby Pule.’
- “AT GREAT GLEN THERE ARE MORE GREAT DOGS THAN HONEST MEN.”—*Ray*, p. 317. The reference, I believe, is to the number of inmates in Glen ‘Industry.’
- “I’LL THROW YOU INTO HARBOROUGH FIELD. A threat for children, Harborough having no field.”—*Ray*, p. 317.
- “HE IS NONE OF THE HASTINGS. Spoken of a slow person. There is an æquivoque in the word Hastings, which is the name of a great family in Leicestershire, which were Earls of Huntingdon. They had a fair house at Ashby de la Zouch, now much ruined.”—*Ray*, p. 251.
- “THE LAST MAN THAT HE KILL’D KEEPS HOGS IN HINCKLEY FIELD. Spoken of a coward that never durst fight.”—*Ray*, p. 317. It is now, and I imagine always was, applied rather to a boaster of the ‘Ancient Pistol’ type.
- ‘HOBBADEHOY, NEITHER MAN NOR BOY.’ *Ray* has : “A *hober de hoy*, half a man and half a boy.”—p. 73.
- “PIGS PLAY ON THE ORGANS. A man so called at Hogs Norton in Leicestershire, or Hocks Norton.”—*Ray*, p. 264.
- ‘HOG’S NORTON, WHERE PIGS PLAY ON THE ORGAN.’ The true name of the town, according to Peck, is Hock’s Norton, and one Piggs, *Ray*’s ‘man so called,’ was the organist of the parish church. Possibly, but the name has a mythic air, and to say that a man comes from Hog’s Norton is simply equivalent to saying that he snores. The distinctive name of the village was probably derived from a Danish ancestor of the good Leicestershire stock of ‘Hooke.’
- ‘THERE ARE MORE WHORES IN HOSE THAN HONEST WOMEN IN LONG CLAWSON.’ This piece of topographical information figures in most

of the early collections of local proverbs, with a partial explanation. Hose, or Howes, is a small hamlet near Long Claxton or Clawson, which is a village about a mile long, and the wayfarer, unsuspecting of the pun, is naturally apt to be startled by the paradox. None of the commentators, however, who have explained the paronomasia of 'Howes' with 'hose,' have observed that the pun is intended to be double-barrelled, the 'honest women in Long Clawson' being a sufficiently near approximation to 'honest women in long clothes' to satisfy the requirements of a local joke. The excellent clergyman and antiquary who accompanied me on my first visit to this part of the county was of opinion that the 'hose' referred to were in reality not stockings but drawers, which are sometimes still known by the name.

'KAW ME AND I'LL KAW THEE.' Ray (p. 163) gives "Ka me," &c. It is simply a *var. pron.*

"KISSING GOES BY FAVOUR."—Ray, p. 163. Ray's version misses the pun. When a 'good thing' is obtained not by merit but by favour, the Midland comment is: 'It's wan o' them things as goos by feavour, loike kissin', *i. e.* the candidate won the prize through being well-favoured by his friends, as a girl well-favoured by nature never need want for kisses.

'LAST MAKE FAST.' Ray gives a *var.* of this (p. 165). It is a recognized rule in passing through a gate that has been opened.

'LET THEM LAF AS LEWSES, FOR THEM AS WINS WULL LAF.' This is a very common anti-apophthegm to 'let them laugh that win.'

"A LEICESTERSHIRE PLOVER, *i. e.* a *Bag-pudding*."—Ray, p. 317. In this phrase, as in 'Welsh rabbit' and a number of others, a totally distinct substitute for a dish is treated as if it were a topographical variety of it. I observe that a celebrated firm of eating-house keepers advertize in their bills of fare 'Welsh rare-bits,' with a devotion to etymological accuracy worthy of better success.

'HE WAS HANGED AS SPILT GOOD LIQUOR.' Ray has: "He was hang'd that left his drink behind him."—p. 71.

"PUT UP YOUR PIPES AND GO TO LOCKINGTON WAKE."—Ray, p. 317. This I never heard, but I suppose it is equivalent to the 'Go to Bath!' of other localities.

"HE LEAPS LIKE THE BELL-GIANT, OR DEVIL OF MOUNTSORREL."—Peck. An account of the feats of this saltatory hero is given in the 'Introd.,' 'Local Nomenclature.'

'ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.' This axiom is apparently considered as applicable to an ill turn as a good one.

"ONE YATE FOR ANOTHER, GOOD FELLOW. They father the original of this upon a passage between one of the Earls of Rutland and a Countrey-fellow. The Earl riding by himself one day overtook a Countrey-man who very civilly open'd him the first gate they came to, not knowing who the Earl was. When they came to the next gate, the Earl expecting he should have done the same again, Nay

soft, saith the Country-man, One yate for another, Good fellow."—*Ray*, p. 243.

"IT RAINS BY PLANETS. This the Country people use when it rains in one place and not in another: meaning that the showres are governed by the Planets, which being errattick in their own motions, cause such uncertain wandring of clouds and falls of rain. Or it rains by Planets, that is, the falls of showers are as uncertain as the motions of the Planets are imagined to be."—*Ray*, p. 51. *Vide Planets.*

'WE MUT DEW AS THE' DEW AT QUORN,
'WHAT WE DON'T DEW TO-DEE, WE MUT DEW I' TH' MORN.'

Ray gives this (p. 80), with the reading:

"We'll do as they do at Quern."

'AN EMPTY SACK WON'T STAND UPRIGHT,' *i. e.* it is ill trusting to the integrity either of an insolvent or a born simpleton.

"SERVICE IS NO INHERITANCE."—*Ray*, p. 200. Swift, in his *Instructions to Servants*, recommends the employment of this proverb under certain contingencies. A waggoner quoting it to the farmer who employed him was met with, 'Whoy, who ivver to'd ye that, now? Yo mut ha' bin at the lasst Roonawee Statties.' *Vide Run-away Statutes.*

'NEVER SPEAK ILL OF THE BRIDGE THAT CARRIES YOU.' *Ray* gives a *var.* of this (p. 106).

'SPEAK OF A MAN AS YOU FIND HIM.' 'Well,' said a prisoner acquitted of robbery at Quarter Sessions, 'they spake agin the lawyers, but oi doon't ho'd wi' 'em. That theer caounseller, a knoo'd as oi doon it, leastways a couldn't be off o' knooin' it, but oi gen 'im a guinea, an' a spook o' ma as a foon' me.'

"STRETTON I' TH' STREET WHERE SHREWS MEET."—*Ray*, p. 333. *Rutlandshire.*

'TELL-TALE-TIT! YOUR TONGUE SHALL BE SLIT,
AND EVERY DOG IN ALL THE TOWN SHALL HAVE A BIT.'

This is rather a school-children's commination service over a tell-tale than a proverb.

"A THUMP ON THE BACK WITH A STONE."—*Ray*, p. 33. *Vide Thump.*

"AN UPPINGHAM TRENCHER."—*Ray*, p. 333. *Rutlandshire.*

BUNGAY:
PRINTED BY CLAY AND TAYLOR,
THE CHAUCER PRESS.

PE
1951
E83

Evans, Arthur Benoni
Leicestershire words

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
